

## Observations by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Draft (12 July 2016)

### 1. Defining the challenge

- 1.1 Since earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move in search of new opportunities and horizons. Others move to escape conflict, persecution, terrorism, military intervention, or poverty. Still others do so in response to natural disasters, climate change or other environmental factors such as desertification, water crisis and sand storms. Many move, indeed, for a combination of these reasons.
- 1.6 Large movements of refugees and migrants present a range of complex challenges and are at the heart of our deliberations today. Such movements of refugees and migrants have political, economic, social, developmental, humanitarian and human rights ramifications which cross all borders. These are global phenomena which call for global approaches and global solutions. No one State can manage such movements on its own. Neighbouring or transit countries also carry unfair burdens. A relatively small number of countries, usually developing countries who are in the immediate vicinity of a conflict zone, have borne the brunt for too long. Their capacities have been stretched to a breaking point, threatening their own social and economic cohesion as well as their development and security. In addition, protracted refugee crises are now commonplace, with long-term repercussions for those involved and also for their host countries and communities. ~~These burdens must be shared with such countries on an equitable basis. International community must share these burdens with such countries on an equitable~~





5 Follow-up and review of our commitments

- 5.2 In addition, ~~a role in monitoring and reviewing relevant~~ aspects might be envisaged for the periodic High Level Dialogues on International Migration and Development, for the annual ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment ~~and~~ the annual report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly.