

violations and abuses. Still others do so in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change) or other environmental factors. Many move, indeed, for a combination of these reasons. In 2015 their number surpassed 65 million, growing at a rate faster than the world's population. However, there are roughly 65 million forcibly displaced people, including over 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced people.

- 1.4 In adopting a year ago the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we recognized clearly the contribution made by migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Our world is a better place for that contribution. The benefits and opportunities of safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration

involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants and refugees are considerable and are often underestimated. Displacement and irregular migration, on the other hand, present complex challenges particular for migrants and refugees themselves

- 1.5 ~~Though their treatment is governed by separate legal frameworks,~~ Refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights. The economic, social and geographical context, the responsibility of the receiving State to respond to the impact of a movement which is sudden or prolonged. The term would not, for example, cover regular flows of migrants from one country to another. "Large movements" may involve mixed flows of people, whether refugees or migrants, who move for different reasons but who may use similar routes.

1.6

- 1.7 We declare our profound solidarity with, and support for, the millions of people in different parts of the world who, for reasons beyond their ~~control~~, are forced to uproot themselves and their families from their homes.
- 1.8 Refugees and migrants in large movements often face a desperate ordeal. Many take great risks, embarking on perilous journeys which many may not survive. Some employ the services of criminal groups, including smugglers. Many ~~fall prey to such groups~~ suffer horrific abuses in the course of their journey or become victims of trafficking. Even if they reach their destination, they face an uncertain reception and a precarious future.
- 1.9 The challenge to world leaders is moral and humanitarian. We are determined, first and foremost, to save



particularly those in large movements, regardless of their migratory status. We will also ensure full respect for their human rights.

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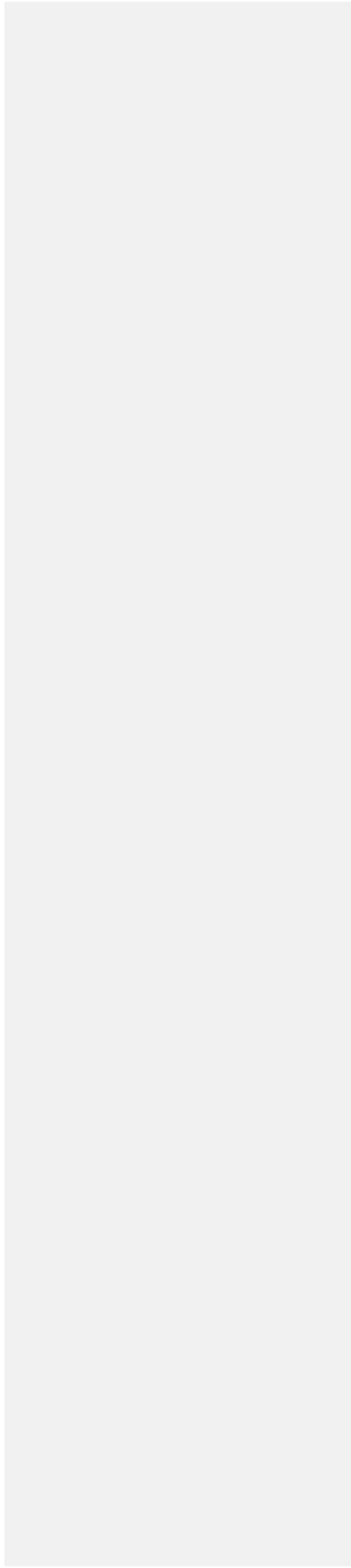
2.10 We will ensure that our responses to large movements of refugees and migrants promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and fully respect and protect the human rights of women and girls. We will combat gender-based violence in every way possible. We will provide access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, psychosocial support and education for women and girls. We will tackle the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

resources as appropriate. We look forward to close cooperation in this regard among Member States, UN agencies and other actors and between the UN and international financial institutions such as the World

respond to demographic trends, labour shortages and other challenges in host societies, and they add fresh skills and dynamism to the latter's economies. We recognize the development benefits of migration to countries of origin, including through the involvement of diasporas in economic development and reconstruction. We will promote faster and cheaper transfer of remittances and the facilitation of interaction between diasporas and their countries of origin. We would like these contributions to be more widely recognized and, indeed, strengthened in the context of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

3.5 We will ensure that migration the human rights of migrants and reintegration after return are fully integrated in global, regional and national sustainable development plans and in humanitarian, peacebuilding and human rights policies and programmes.

3.6 Reaffirming the importance of a strong normative framework to support migrants, we call upon States that have not done so to consider ratifying, or acceding to, the 1990 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families as well as the other core United Nations human rights treaties







- 4.12 We commit to working towards solutions from the outset of a refugee situation. We will actively promote durable solutions, particularly in protracted refugee situations, with a focus on sustainable and timely return in safety and dignity. Such return encompasses repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. We encourage States and other relevant actors to provide support through, inter alia, the allocation of funds.
- 4.13 We will expand the number and range of pathways available for refugees to be admitted to, or to be relocated or resettled in, third countries. In addition to easing the plight of refugees, this has benefits for countries who host large refugee populations and for third countries who receive refugees.
- 4.14 We urge Member States who have not yet established resettlement programmes to consider doing so at the earliest opportunity; those who have already done so are encouraged to consider increases in the size of their programmes. We are setting as a target the provision of resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission on a scale which would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR to be met.
- 4.15 We will develop measures such as the expansion of existing humanitarian admission programmes; possible temporary evacuation programmes (including evacuation for medical reasons); flexible arrangements to assist family reunification; private sponsorship of individual refugees; and opportunities for refugees with

