



# Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

IMRF

Contribution by the Federal Republic of Germany



migration is directly related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. The Federal Government and the majority of the Länder (Federal States) have strategies for sustainable development; some are already aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Data for some SDG indicators is disaggregated by migration background.

Germany aims to contribute to reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration and to creating safe and dignified life prospects for people in all countries, as well as to continuously engage in supporting development patterns and measures which foster human security.

Priority policy areas for the Federal Government with regard to the GCM's objectives include, inter alia:

- tackling the causes of irregular migration, including the rapidly growing factor of climate change and related significant drivers of migration and displacement, as well as combating human trafficking;
- legal migration, including facilitating access to the German labour market;
- facilitating integration, social inclusion and diaspora engagement;
- safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration;
- women and girls, in all their diversity, in migration.

The following measures, legislative actions and decisions highlight this:

In 2018, the Federal Government initiated a new National Action Plan on Integration – a process involving over 300 stakeholders, including more than 75 migrant organisations (see Objectiv4(n)-4(t o)-3(rg)-6(a)-4(n)-4(i)] TJETQq0.000008







manner. The report also underlines the importance of consistently including women, in all their diversity, in all initiatives and strategies. The Federal Government sees the report as backing for its 360-degree approach to migration and forced displacement and will take the recommendations into consideration in the further development of policies and measures.

Germany is committed to supporting better coherence of humanitarian assistance, development cooperation and peacebuilding efforts (the humanitarian-development-peace nexus) in accordance with the

adequate humanitarian response in contexts with disaster displacement and migrants in vulnerable situations.

Together with the International Organization for Migration, Germany has developed the flexible Humanitarian Programme for Africa, which incorporates a sustained and rapid response mechanism. In addition, Germany has funded an IOM project on human mobility and climate change data in the Eastern Caribbean.

The implications of climate change, including related significant drivers of migration and displacement, are an important topic for the Federal Government. It therefore supports social, ecological and economic transformation and is thus contributing to limiting the increase in the global average temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius and to adapting to the adverse effects of climate change as set out in the Paris Agreement. Germany recognises safe, orderly and regular migration as an adaptation strategy.

Germany is committed to scaling up and mainstreaming anticipatory action throughout the humanitarian system and development cooperation to prevent and mitigate disaster displacement where possible and will continue to provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance and long-term development cooperation to people affected by disaster displacement.

Drawing on expertise from a wide range of actors, the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) addresses the challenges of population movement, including those linked to disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Germany supports the Secretariat of the PDD as a member of the Steering Group, both financially (3.5 million euro from 2019 to 2022) and with one additional staff member who supports the GCM-related work of the platform. In 2021, the PDD, in partnership with IOM and funded by Germany, launched a project flanking the review of the implementation of GCM commitments related to human mobility, disaster and climate change.

Germany also supports the IFRC Disaster Law programme, which is aimed at improving legal provisions and disaster governance to protect vulnerable groups such as IDPs from and during disasters. Furthermore, Germany supports initiatives for countries to develop national disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework, such as the implementation of the Words into Action guidelines. This includes possible measures related to human mobility, displacement and evacuation as well as human rights-centred, planned and transparent relocation in the context of strengthening disaster risk reduction and management, resilience and preparedness.



The Federal Government's programme Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change supports measures to improve development-oriented handling of migration, displacement triggered by disasters, and the voluntary and planned relocation of individuals in the context of climate change. One example is a cooperation measure with the Government of Fiji to develop solutions such as human



labour market. The Act creates new possibilities for skilled workers with vocational, non-academic training from non-EU countries to migrate to Germany for work.

In this context, the Central Advisory Service for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications (Zentrale

The aim of German development cooperation is for labour migration and mobility to benefit countries of origin, host countries and migrants alike (a “triple win”). The Federal Government supports the development of migration policies and capacity-building for institutions in partner countries. Examples of Germany’s development-oriented engagement on regular migration include:

The Federal Government and EU-financed programme Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM) enhances conditions for regular migration in Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt. It assists efforts by policymakers to improve migration policies, strengthens the capacities of institutions and tests mobility schemes between North African countries and EU member states, while aiming to prevent brain drain. As part of a pilot group for mobility schemes, 263 young people have been prepared for vocational training or employment in Germany in the hotel and gastronomy industry, the commercial-technical industry and in the fields of electronics and sanitation, heating and plumbing. Of those, 124 apprentices from Tunisia and Morocco have already been placed with German employers.

The Federal Government-financed programme Partnership approaches for development-oriented vocational training and labour migration (PAM) aims to establish multi-stakeholder partnerships to develop and test mobility schemes between selected partner countries (Ecuador, Kosovo, Nigeria and Viet Nam) and Germany. The programme supports the preparation of up to 320 people (at least 40% women) in partner countries and their placement with German employers. PAM also aims to improve the quality of vocational education and training in the partner countries in order to facilitate the recognition of qualifications in Germany and to strengthen the supply of qualified workers for the labour markets in partner countries. In this way, partner countries can profit from knowledge transfer as well as additional qualified workers. Graduates from partner countries benefit both from an upgraded qualification and from employment perspectives on the local labour market or in Germany. Employers in Germany profit from suitably qualified and well-prepared skilled workers.

The Federal Government-financed Skill3(rm)eni-3arra r











with support from the Länder police services and the Federal Customs Administration, has contributed personnel and assets in the past and is considering whether to do so in the future.

The Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt) and the Criminal Police Offices of the Länder (Landeskriminalämter) use the common database Vermi/Utot to manage cases of missing persons, unknown persons and unknown deceased persons. This database is also used for foreign nationals when there are links to Germany.

### Objective 9 - Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

European integrated border management (as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/1896) encompasses different aspects of border control, including measures to facilitate legitimate border crossings and, where appropriate, for the prevention and detection of cross-border crime at the external borders, in particular migrant smuggling, human trafficking and terrorism. Implementation of the regulation is mandatory for all EU member states.

Under the umbrella of the European Common Security and Defence Policy, the EU is supporting partner countries in establishing integrated border management systems. For instance, the civilian European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Libya is advising Libyan authorities on developing border management and security capacities at the country's land, sea and air borders.

The EU Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI is mandated to contribute to the disruption of the business model of human smuggling and human trafficking networks through information-gathering and aerial patrols. Germany has been actively involved in the operation from the start.

Germany has signed (2000) and ratified (2006) the *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*, supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*.

In December 2021, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) published a study: "Abused and Neglected". The study, developed under UNODC's global programme against the smuggling of migrants, aims to promote

offering





especially women and children, thereby also contributing to GCM Objective 7.

The project Organised Crime: West African Response to Trafficking (OCWAR-T) funded by the European Union and the Federal Foreign Office



channels in order to ensure full transparency and information on the pandemic, the healthcare system and especially the vaccines. Preparedness for potential outbreak events includes the publication of procedures for shelters that primarily house persons with a migrant background.

Since 2020, German development cooperation has implemented the Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme, providing around 4.7 billion euro to developing countries and emerging economies for the 2020/2021 period. One focus of the programme is the stabilisation of fragile regions affected by displacement, contributing to strengthening partner countries' health systems and ensuring safe access for migrants to basic services.

#### Objective 16 - Empower migrants and societies to realise full inclusion and social cohesion

Integration is a priority and the key to a modern, diverse and cohesive society. Germany therefore promotes language learning, vocational training, employment, education and social integration measures, based on the principle of equal opportunity. They apply to all eligible persons, regardless of national, ethnic or religious background. It is a critical goal of the Federal Government to make these measures available as early as possible. This includes offering basic information on living in Germany or language classes in countries of origin. Institutions at all federal levels and civil society are asked to join forces to support the process of integration. Since 2017, the Chancellor has honoured extraordinary complementary commitment for integration on a regular basis with the National Integration Award.

In 2018, the Federal Government initiated a new National Action Plan for Integration. The Plan is based on the five phases of a typical migration and integration process: prior to migration, upon arrival, incorporation, growing together and cohesion. It developed key measures and projects for each phase together with relevant ministries, Länder, municipalities, local communities and civil society. The process involves more than 300 stakeholders, including over 75 migrant organisations as key actors. As a result, the Federal Government





Objective 17 - Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration

In October 2019, the Federal Government decided on a package of measures to better combat right-wing extremism and hate crime. Among other things, the package laid the foundations for pursuing hate crime more effectively online; the criminality of hate speech and aggressive insult was adjusted, and the processing and monitoring of right-wing extremism both in the domestic intelligence services (Verfassungsschutzverbund) and the BKA were intensified. Several hundred jobs have been created for this purpose in the BKA and the BfV.

In MaV20,e a-



(Fachkräfteeinwanderungsgesetz). Recently developed types of courses, currently at the pilot stage, concentrate on special needs during vocational training, for example. Virtual classrooms were implemented in 2020 in order to mitigate a decline in the number of participants in integration courses and vocational language courses due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The integration



Germany supports development-oriented voluntary return efforts through partnership-based initiatives with countries of origin and transit in the context of the implementation of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI – Global Europe).

Since 2017, the



## 4. Means of implementation





