



HM Government



Global Compact
FOR Migration

The Global Compact for Migration

UK Voluntary National Review 2022



Foreign,
Commonwealth
& Development Office



Home Office

Section 1: Methodology

This review of the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration updates the UK's submission in 2020. Reflecting the GCM's emphasis on a 'Whole of Government' approach, it is a joint product of the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and Home Office (HO). It also draws on ongoing dialogue with UK Civil Society, including through the IOM's GCM engagement working group, which the FCDO sponsored in 2021 and 2022. In March 2022, the programme, collaborating with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London, convened a consultation looking ahead to the May 2022 International Migration Review Forum, which provided valuable reflections as the UK government prepared this report.

Section 2: Policy and Enabling Environment

Domestic Policy Framework

Resettlement

The UK has a long and proud history of providing protection to those who need it, in accordance with our international obligations. Our resettlement schemes have provided safe and legal routes for tens of thousands of people to start new lives in safety, most recently for those arriving from Afghanistan and Ukraine. A new global UK Resettlement Scheme (UKRS) was launched in February 2021. Through the UKRS, we have expanded our geographical focus beyond the Middle East and North Africa to continue to offer safe and legal routes to the UK for some of the most vulnerable refugees around the world. This is a multi-year commitment which, alongside a fair and firm asylum system, will ensure we continue to offer safe and legal routes to the UK for vulnerable refugees in need of protection.

In response to the Afghanistan crisis, the UK Government commenced the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS), providing up to 20,000 women, children and others at risk with a safe and legal route to resettle in the UK. The scheme will prioritise those who have assisted UK efforts in Afghanistan and stood up for UK values such as democracy, women's rights, freedom of speech and rule of law; and vulnerable people such as women and girls at risk, and members of minority groups (including ethnic / religious minorities and LGBT). In addition to the ACRS, Afghans have also benefitted from the refugee family reunion scheme where over 40,000 visas have been granted overall since 2015.

More recently, this government has supported Ukrainians fleeing in fear of their lives, through creating safe and legal routes for Ukrainian nationals to come to the UK in a managed way. Two new schemes have been introduced: the Ukraine Family Scheme announced on 4 March, and the Homes for Ukraine Scheme announced 14 March. The Ukraine Family Scheme, led by the Home Office, is fee-free and allows British nationals and people settled in the UK to bring extended family members to the UK, covering immediate and extended family members. The bespoke Homes for Ukraine scheme, led by Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities will allow individuals, charities, community groups and businesses in the UK to bring Ukrainians to safety – including those with no family ties to the UK. There will be no limit on the number of arrivals, and those who come to the UK on the scheme will have permission to live and work here for up to three years. They will also have access to healthcare, benefits, employment support and education. The total number of Ukraine Scheme visas issued as of 5th May 2022 are 36,300 for the Ukraine Family Scheme and 59,100 for the Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme, in total 95,500 visas.

Regular Migration

Since leaving the European Union, the UK has been transforming its immigration system from one based on free movement for people from certain countries to one based on the skills that people from any country can contribute to the UK economy. In 2021 we implemented a new flagship Points Based System for immigration, which is transforming the ways in which migrants come to the UK to live, study and work. As the UK builds back from the COVID-19 pandemic, its immigration system will aim to support the domestic labour market by attracting the most highly qualified people from overseas, supported by simplified application and sponsorship processes. Bespoke immigration routes will also enable more students, scientists, academics, investors, and entrepreneurs to come to the UK.

A central part of the Points Based System is the Skilled Worker Route¹, under which we have welcomed tens of thousands of people into areas of shortage for the UK economy, supporting post-pandemic economic recovery. This includes scientists, plumbers, chefs, doctors, nurses, engineers, architects, butchers, and senior care workers. This diversity in business brings a huge variety of experience and knowledge, helping to boost performance, increase productivity, bring a unique cultural outlook, and complement the skills and knowledge of staff. The route is not capped in numbers and provides a route to permanent settlement in the United Kingdom.

Figures compiled in February 2022 show that the number of visas issued across work and study routes is now exceeding pre-pandemic levels - 677,000 in 2021. Migrants will need to meet mandatory criteria – a job offer from an approved sponsor, a job offer at the appropriate skills level, English language skills and criminality checks. There is a salary requirement – if an applicant earns more than the going rate for a particular occupation or more than the general salary threshold, and meets all other relevant conditions, they would be able to enter the UK. Tradeable points are given for salary, a job in a specific shortage and educational qualifications.

Other programmes targeted at specific groups complement the Skilled Worker Route:

- Global Talent - the Global Talent route is for people aged 18 or over in the field of science, engineering, humanities, medicine, digital technology or arts and culture who can show they have exceptional talent or exceptional promise.
- Innovator - the Innovator route is for a person seeking to establish a business in the UK based on an innovative, viable and scalable business idea they have generated, or to which they have significantly contributed. The application must be supported by an endorsing body.
- Health and care visa - allows medical professionals to come to or stay in the UK to do an eligible job with the NHS, an NHS supplier or in adult social care.
- Student route - improves on the previous Tier 4 route, making it simpler and more streamlined, creating clearer pathways for students, and ensuring the UK remains competitive in a changing global education market.
- Graduate route - provides international students with the opportunity to stay in the UK to work or look for work after they graduate.
- British National (Overseas) route - on 31 January 2021, the UK launched a bespoke immigration route for British National (Overseas) (BN(O)) status holders and their eligible family members allowing them to come to the UK to live, study and work on a pathway to citizenship. The route was introduced following China's passing of the National Security Law in Hong Kong and reflects the UK's historic and moral commitment to those people of Hong

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/skilled-worker-visa>

Kong who chose to retain their ties to the UK by taking up BN(O) status at the point of Hong Kong's handover to China in 1997. As of 31 December 2021, approximately 103,900 BN(O) status holders and their family members have applied for the BN(O) route. Over 97,000 visas have been granted.

We will continue to monitor the labour needs of other sectors, but we want to see employers make long-term investments in the UK domestic workforce, including offering competitive salary packages, instead of relying on labour from abroad.

Asylum and Irregular Migration

The Home Office is working to deliver a fair but firm system to ensure that we can better support those in genuine need of asylum but deter illegal migration. Illegal immigration is facilitated by serious organised criminals exploiting people and profiting from human misery. It is divisive, comes at huge human and economic cost and, if left unchecked, puts unsustainable pressures on public services. We are putting legislative measures through Parliament to ensure that we can break the business model of criminal trafficking networks and protecting the lives of those they endanger; and removing more easily from the UK those with no right to be here. A new Nationality and Borders Act has passed all stages of the UK Parliament and received Royal Assent on 28th April 2022.

The Nationality and Borders Act will reset the legislative framework to deter illegal entry into the UK, including through dangerous attempts to enter the UK via the English Channel in small boats, often organised by people smugglers. It incorporates tougher criminal offences for those attempting to enter the UK illegally by introducing a suite of asylum reforms and expedited processes to allow rapid removal of those with no right to be here. The Act will also encourage people to claim asylum in the first safe country they arrive in rather than to continue on dangerous journeys to the UK. Where people wish to claim asylum in the UK, we will promote safe and legal routes to do so.

In addition, on 14 April, the government set out new plans to tackle illegal migration, control our borders and crack down on the criminal gangs exploiting this international crisis. Central to this is a world-first Migration and Economic Development Partnership signed by the Home Secretary, Priti Patel, and Rwandan Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-Operation, Vincent Biruta. This will see migrants who make dangerous or illegal journeys, such as by small boat or hidden in lorries, have their asylum claim processed in Rwanda. Those whose claims are accepted will then be supported to build a new and prosperous life in one of the fastest-growing economies, recognised globally for its record on welcoming and integrating migrants. Under this Partnership the UK is investing £120 million into the economic development and growth of Rwanda. Funding will also be provided to support the delivery of asylum operations, accommodation and integration, similar to the costs incurred in the UK for these services.

International Policy Framework

The FCDO lead the UK's policy on international migration. The FCDO migration goal is to support efforts to ensure more global migration is safe, orderly and regular in line with the GCM and SDG 10.7, resulting in increased benefits to migrations and fewer people migrating irregularly to the UK.

The FCDO aims by 2025 to have (a) improved cooperation with NSC priority countries and EU Member States on returns and other illegal migration priorities (b) strengthened the management of migration by the international system and in priority regions for the UK and (c) enhanced benefits and reduced risks to migrants in line with the SDGs.

The UK will deploy our migration envoy and leverage our diplomatic networks to support the establishment of formal migration dialogues and returns agreements with priority countries, including

EU partners. Additionally, we will deploy our people and our ODA to: produce better migration data; drive better migration management through the Global Compact for Migration (GCM); provide critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants; and harness the benefits of legal labour migration in priority regions and sectors for the UK.

In the longer term, FCDO is developing evidence-based migration programming, which aims to ensure future flows are safe, orderly and regular, and maximise development benefits. We continue to invest heavily in countries upstream, for instance through our significant support in Syria and the region.

FCDO's broader aid programmes seek to strengthen stability and security, which in turn helps to tackle some of the drivers of displacement. FCDO is also working to address the drivers of conflict, instability and lack of economic opportunities in key origin countries of migration. By improving education, creating jobs and livelihoods and facilitating labour mobility we are giving people more opportunities to build a decent life at home or in their region.

The UK's work on the GCM also sits within a wider framework of international policy and programming, including programmes on productive migration², modern slavery³, data and conflict and security.

In line with the GCM's 'Whole of Government' approach, there is close coordination across the UK Government to ensure that the UK's migration practice both draws from and contributes to the international dialogue which the GCM embodies. We are also proud and active supporters of global GCM implementation, including through financial contributions to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (£3.9m 2020-2022).

Joint working by the Home Office and FCDO ensures the GCM is integrated into the UK policy architecture, that GCM principles are reflected in wider UK migration policy, and that there is senior official and ministerial focus on the GCM.

Section 3: Progress on GCM Objectives

Efforts to Ensure Voluntary, Orderly and Regular Migration

The UK continues to be a leading international donor, contributing roughly £10bn per year in Official Development Assistance (ODA). Directly and indirectly, this support addresses the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their countries of origin (Objective 2).

In 2021, the UK successfully hosted COP26 which saw nearly 200 countries coming together to commit to take action on climate change and sign the Glasgow Climate Pact. There is growing acceptance of climate change as a significant, growing factor in global migration, amplifying existing adverse drivers which can force people to move.

The UK has committed to doubling its contribution to international climate finance to at least £11.6 billion between 2021/22 and 2025/26. These investments help developing countries to manage risk; adapt and build resilience to the impacts of climate change; promote low-carbon development; support sustainable management of natural resources; increase access to clean energy; and reduce deforestation.

² <https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-301228/summary>

³ <https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-GOV-1-300466/summary>

The UK is also supporting the drive for better data on climate change and migration, and in 2021 funded a rapid evidence assessment⁴ on the impacts of climate change on migration patterns. This publication provides an assessment of the extent and quality of existing evidence on the relationship between climate change and migration, permitting better-informed policies.

UK migration policy aims to enhance the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration both domestically and internationally (Objective 5). The new systems will also be fast and flexible (Objective 12).

As noted above, the UK's points-based system delivers a simple, effective and flexible system allowing people to come to the UK while also giving UK business and educational institutions access to wide-ranging talent from around the world. This is supported by additional pathways which increase the flexibility of the system, including Global Talent, Graduate and Health and Care routes, and the BN(O) route for BN(O) status holders and their family members. We have also suspended the cap on the number of Skilled Workers who can come to the UK and granted free visa extensions for crucial healthcare workers and their dependents.

The pathways for migrations and refugees to work in the NHS are comprehensive and ensure that recruitment is carried out in a fair way which benefits the worker, the UK, and the health systems in the country of origin.

The UK also considers conditions in the new immigration routes for those with protected characteristics, in line with its Public Sector Equality Duty. In February 2022, we published the latest iteration of the *Future Border and Immigration System Equality Impact Assessment*, showing the consideration given to the Public Sector Equality Duty in the development and implementation of policies for the new points-based immigration system.

Internationally, the UK's "Productive Migration" approach explores ways to identify, and harness the socio-economic benefits of regular migration, particularly within developing countries and communities. We seek to facilitate safe and orderly migration between partner countries, focused on pre-departure training and skills provision to support migrants to secure suitable opportunities and maximise socio-economic benefits of migration. For example, the Better Regional Migration Management programme operates in nine countries across the East and Horn of Africa with the objective of making migration in East Africa more productive, contributing to poverty reduction and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UK has a number of safeguards in place to protect migrant workers (Objective 6).

The UK has a number of safeguards in place to protect migrant workers. The Gangmaster and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) works to protect vulnerable and exploited workers by disrupting criminal activity within the labour market and supporting compliant businesses. A labour provider must have a GLAA licence to work in the regulated sectors, and it is a criminal offence to employ workers without a licence or use an unlicensed labour provider.

Efforts to protect migrants through rights-based border management measures

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs/rapid-evidence-assessment-on-the-impacts-of-climate-change-on-migration-patterns>

Regular migrants receive proof of their legal identity to ensure they are able to access all relevant services in the UK (Objective 4).

We issue every non-EEA migrant staying for more than six months with a biometric immigration document. The UK is developing a border and immigration system which is “digital by default”, which over time means we will increasingly replace physical and paper-based products and services with accessible, easy to use online and digital services. Like many other countries, we are moving to providing individuals with an eVisa instead of a physical document as evidence of immigration status. Individuals still receive written notification of their immigration status by post or email, which they can retain for their own records or when contacting the Home Office. Their eVisa provides them with a digital version of their immigration status information, which can be accessed at any time via the online ‘view and prove’ service, and shared with others, and which, unlike a physical document, cannot be lost or stolen. The Home Office’s ambition is to have physical documents replaced by eVisas by the end of 2024 and ensure all migrants will be able to access evidence of their immigration status through accessible, easy to use online and digital services.

The UK continues to demonstrate international leadership in the fight against modern slavery, human trafficking and organised immigration crime including people smuggling (Objective 10).

We have used the full range of government levers to drive country level and global action to eradicate modern slavery and support the delivery of Sustainable Development Goal 8.7. Under the UK’s 2021 presidency of the G7, members committed to work collaboratively to eradicate forced labour, protect victims, and improve transparency in global supply chains. The Call to Action to End Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking has now been endorsed by over 90 countries and we continue to work with countries to turn these commitments into action. This includes supporting over 120 modern slavery programmes and projects since 2017.

In 2020, the UK Government published its own Modern Slavery Statement which sets out efforts towards eradicating modern slavery from supply chains. The statement covered approximately £50bn of government spending. Individual government departments published their own statements on modern slavery in 2021. We have also strengthened provisions in the UK Modern Slavery Act so businesses and public bodies with an annual turnover of £36m are required to report annually on steps taken to prevent modern slavery in their supply chains, and in 2021 we launched an online Modern Slavery Statement Registry to enhance transparency by bringing modern slavery statements together in one place.

Examples of our international programmes include:

- The Modern Slavery Fund which has reduced the vulnerability of over 25,000 people across Albania, Nigeria and Vietnam, via preventative outreach work and provided direct assistance to over 450 victims of trafficking.
- The Asia Regional Child Labour programme which has ensured over 15 million families of vulnerable children in India were linked to social protection schemes and child protection systems were improved, and helped over 20,000 children and caregivers to receive mental health and psychosocial support.

The UK also continues to play a leading role in addressing migrant vulnerabilities globally. This includes our work to tackle Organised Immigration Crime (OIC). The UK’s multi agency OIC Taskforce (Project INVIGOR), consisting of over 150 officers, works to identify and tackle OIC groups operating in 13 origin, transit and destination countries across Europe and Africa. It seeks to undermine the

business model of these groups and build capacity of local law enforcement agencies to tackle the threat posed by organised crime groups (OCGs) engaged in OIC and reduce the space in which they operate. The Taskforce's activity has led to significant operational success.

The UK is currently reviewing its Modern Slavery Strategy. A revised strategy will allow us to build on the progress we have made to date, adapt our approach to the evolving nature of these terrible crimes, and continue our leadership in tackling modern slavery. The review is considering all aspects of the 2014 strategy and the Government's response, including our approach to victim support, law enforcement, supply chains, prevention and our international response. The new strategy will be published in the Spring.

The UK is committed to tackling illegal migration and maintaining effective returns arrangements with international partners (Objective 21).

This is of particular importance given the dangers migrants are exposed to on their journeys, including in the English Channel, where there has sadly been a marked increase in dangerous and illegal small boat crossings. Reducing the number of dangerous small boat crossings, working closely with the French Government, remains a UK priority.

The Home Office continues to prioritise the return of individuals with no right to remain in the UK. The UK continues to negotiate a mix of formal and informal returns and readmissions agreements with many countries across the world, including those along key migratory routes, while continuing to protect existing arrangements with key countries. We are constantly reviewing ways to improve our current operational arrangements on returns, and we continue to explore options to formalise our returns relationships with a number of other countries, such as with Albania and Serbia, with whom the UK has recently signed returns agreements.

The UK's reintegration programmes incentivise returns, by offering practical and often financial support to those returning, demonstrating a person-centric immigration system, which is responsive to the needs of potentially vulnerable individuals. It reduces the push factor of irregular re-migration upon return, reduces the burden on fragile infrastructures in countries of origin and increases their capacity to accept their nationals. The Home Office is now developing long-term and sustainable reintegration programming in priority countries to incentivise returns, secure/improve readmission agreements, and help prevent circular illegal re-migration.

The UK has begun to explore alternatives to detention, in line with objective 13.

The Home Office has run a first pilot scheme on *Alternatives to Detention* focused on managing vulnerable women in the community who would otherwise be detained. Action Access began in March 2019 with Newcastle-based delivery partner Action Foundation and provided accommodation and practical and pastoral support (including access to legal advice) seeking to achieve case conclusion for a small number of vulnerable women who would otherwise have been detained in Yarl's Wood Immigration Removal Centre. A total of 20 women participated in the pilot, which ended as planned after two years of operation on 31 March 2021. The Home Office worked closely with UNHCR on the design and evaluation of Pilot 1.

Pilot 2, the Refugee and Migrant Advisory Service, began in June 2020 with delivery partner the King's Arms Project, based in Bedford. This pilot provides pastoral and practical support (again, including access to legal advice) seeking to achieve case conclusion for both men and women liable for detention, but in this case with the individuals remaining in the community. There have been 79

participants to date, of whom 49 still remain in the pilot. This two-year pilot will conclude in June 2022.

The evaluations of both pilots will be published. The report for Action Access⁵, in which the Home Office accepted all of the report's recommendations, was published on 24 January 2022. The report for pilot 2 is expected for publication toward the end of 2022 following pilot closure in summer 2022. The evaluation of both these pilots will inform our future approach to case-management focused alternatives to detention. Further to this, the Community Engagement Pilot team has been working with the UN Network on Migration to share the UK experience on alternatives to detention with other countries.

Efforts to facilitate migrants' integration and their contribution to host country

The UK believes in ensuring regular migration around the world is economically and socially beneficial to the migrant, the origin and the destination countries (objective 19)

We have developed a range of international programmes in this area, focussed on supporting interventions in the financial services and digital economy sectors. These are fundamental to improving flows and reducing costs associated with remittances, since the high costs involved in money transfers along remittance corridors can significantly reduce the benefits of migration, especially for poor households in origin countries. The UK-funded Financial Sector Deepening Africa (FSDA) programme is supporting digital transformation in FinTech, remittances, trade finance, and regulating for innovation to drive structural economic development and protect the vulnerable. FSDA's investment and support to MFS Africa reduced the cost of remittances from 6% in 2018 to 4.25% for their client base in 2021. £1.1 billion was transferred for 7 million clients during this period.

The UK recognises the importance of remittances (objective 20)

Since the UK-Swiss Call to Action in 2020 that highlighted the impact of COVID-19 on remittances, remittances have held up better than expected with only a 1.6% decline in 2020 and growth of 7.6% in 2021. Over 40 countries joined the Call to Action and took actions that improved access to remittances and financial services.

The UK provides access to basic services for migrants in line with their migration status (objective 15)

The ability to access basic services for migrants coming to the UK will depend on their immigration status. Those with status such as Indefinite Permission to Stay or Settled Status can access healthcare and apply for benefits. Newly arrived migrants are generally expected to maintain and support themselves and their families without accessing UK's welfare system. Those migrants classed as having No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) must meet a minimum income threshold in order to get a visa, demonstrating that they can support themselves and their dependants financially. Migrants with NRPF who have made the necessary National Insurance contributions can claim contribution-based benefits, such as New Style Job Seekers Allowance or Employment Support.

Many of the wide-ranging COVID-19 measures put in place during the pandemic were available to migrants with NRPF. This included the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and the Self-employed Income Support Scheme, protections for renters from evictions, and mortgage holidays. Statutory

⁵ <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/quality-initiative-and-integration.html?query=quality%20protection>

sick pay, discretionary hardship payment for those who have to self-isolate and some contribution-based benefits continue to be available to migrants with NRPF.

Primary care services, including GP consultations are free of charge to all, as is Accident and Emergency care, however temporary and unlawful migrants may be charged for secondary care (hospital and specialists care services). Urgent treatment is never withheld, regardless of whether charges may apply. We also have exemptions in place to protect public health and the most vulnerable patients. Throughout COVID-19, regardless of status migrants were able to access free testing and COVID-19 vaccinations and boosters in the UK. No immigration checks or NHS numbers are needed when accessing the vaccine in order to enable access for all. The UK is aware of the important role that migrants played throughout the pandemic with non-British nationals making up almost 15 percent of the NHS workforce and coming from over 200 different countries.

Asylum seekers are provided with accommodation and support to meet their essential living needs if they would otherwise be destitute whilst their claim is considered. Support consists of fully furnished and equipped accommodation with no utility bills or Council Tax to pay, and a cash allowance to cover the cost of essential living needs. Those granted refugee status have access to public funds and are eligible to receive mainstream benefits in the same way as British Citizens and other permanent residents.

[Improving Value-Driven and Evidence-Based Policymaking, Abolishing Discrimination, Improving the Social Discourse on Migration and Enhancing Cooperation on Migration.](#)

The UK invests in research, evidence and data to build the evidence base on migration and ensure evidence drives policy and programming (Objective 1).

The UK has contributed to the global evidence base through Rapid Evidence Assessments (REAs) on climate change and migration and the link between livelihoods and migration, as well as funding research by organisations such as ODI, the Center for Global Development and the Mixed Migration Centre. We regularly share lessons learned from migration programmes and evidence on drivers of migration across the UK Government and with civil society and academic partners.

The UK is committed to minimising the structural factors that drive irregular migration and reducing migrant vulnerabilities (Objective 3 and 7).

The Modern Slavery Innovation Fund has continued projects which are testing how to address vulnerabilities in migratory contexts. The Modern Slavery Fund Review⁶ (2019-2021) sets out these projects, impact and recommendations.

Results include assistance for over 444 victims of trafficking through a bespoke multilingual Migrant Resource Centre in Mauritius where workers can report and address grievances, reducing vulnerability to exploitation in Ethiopia and Indonesia and the development of a multilingual app for workers in Malaysia to access information on their rights, pre-departure information and remedy mechanisms. The Modern Slavery Fund is also reducing vulnerability to exploitation in Vietnam and

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/modern-slavery>

Albania through targeted and strategic communications and community driven solutions such as education, training, and alternative employment.

All migrants in the UK are protected under UK hate crime laws (Objective 17).

All forms of hate crime are unacceptable, and the UK has a robust legislative framework to respond. For instance, racial hate crime provisions cover race, colour, nationality (including citizenship) and ethnic or national origins. We are clear that those who commit hateful attacks should feel the full force of the law.

The UK Hate Crime Action Plan (Action Against Hate: The UK Government’s plan for tackling hate crime) was published in 2016 and refreshed in October 2018. The Hate Crime Action Plan improved the response to all forms of hate crime.

Achievements include providing over 320 grants funding security measures at places of worship across the country in addition to funding for vulnerable faith institutions; funding innovative projects to tackle hate; working with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to produce important guides for victims of hate crime; requiring police forces to disaggregate hate crime data by faith; commissioning the police inspectorate to undertake a thematic report into police effectiveness in responding to hate crime, as well as engaging directly with over 17,000 young people to challenge hatred and prejudice. Additionally, from April 2021, the Home Office began to collect ethnicity of victim data for hate crimes to establish a fuller picture of which communities have been targeted.

Where appropriate, we produce tailored responses to ensure migrants understand their rights, which includes protection from hate crime. For example, the Government recently developed a handbook for Afghan refugees which provided information on what to do if they are a victim of hate crime.

Cooperation with other nations is a theme running through our entire migration approach (Objective 23).

The UK combines its diplomatic, development and stabilisation expertise with well-targeted programmes (current and planned) and multilateral contributions. Investment includes new embassies in Eswatini and the Bahamas, and programmes that help to address the major upstream drivers of migration, including gender inequality, food insecurity, population growth, lack of economic development, and an increasing vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

The UK continues to engage regularly with countries of origin and transit to support safer, more orderly and regular migration. This includes a range of programmatic interventions to support better migration management, border security and detection of victims of trafficking. In addition, the UK regularly engages with a range of European partners on irregular migration, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to support delivery of the ‘whole of route’ approach. This involves concerted, co-ordinated interventions at all stages of a migrant’s journey that reduce irregular migration, tackle criminality and/or trafficking, and protect the vulnerable.

Section 4: Next Steps

The UK remains committed to the Global Compact for Migration and will continue to take into account both its objectives and guiding principles through our policy, programming and advocacy work.

The UK is committed to tackling illegal routes and break the business model of smuggling gangs and to promote and encourage safe, orderly and legal routes to the UK. The implementation of the new Nationality and Borders Act will disincentivise individuals making dangerous journeys across the English Channel and encourage people to claim asylum in the first safe country they reach.

The implementation of the new Points Based System has transformed the ways in which migrants come to the UK to live, study and work. We have welcomed tens of thousands of people in areas of shortage for the UK economy, based on their skills through our new immigration system. This enables the UK to continue to harness the benefits of regular migration. The UK also continues to maintain its commitment to providing protection to those who need it, especially in response to the Afghanistan and Ukraine crises, where the UK has opened resettlement schemes to provide safe and legal routes for tens of thousands of people to start new lives in safety. The UK continues to be a proud and active supporter of GCM implementation around the world.