

Australian Red Cross

Submission to the Department of Home Affairs

A MIGRATION SYSTEM FOR AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE

December 2022

Introduction

Australian Red Cross (Red Cross) welcomes this review of the migration system and the opportunity to input our expertise and experience. There is a critical role for government in actively promoting, supporting and harnessing the potential of individuals and migrant communities, alongside ensuring that the safety, health, dignity and wellbeing of all migrants is upheld and protected. Decades of work in local communities and supporting migrants have clearly demonstrated that any migrant – regardless of visa class or mode of arrival - can experience vulnerability at any stage of their journey; issues and experiences intersect. Refugees may come on family reunion or work visas; families may arrive to study; and workers may be seeking asylum. An overlay of context – COVID19, for example, or conflict overseas – can impact multiple groups unable to access a safety net or return home.

Red Cross is one of 192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies that, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), make up the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the world's largest and most experienced humanitarian network.

Red Cross Red Crescent works with people seeking safety and migrants experiencing vulnerability all over the world, in countries of origin, transit, and where people may settle temporarily or the places where they seek to build a new life. In Australia, Red Cross has been responding to the humanitarian needs of migrants nationwide for over 30 years.

Red Cross follows the seven Fundamental Principles to their complete and true sense: Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality. These principles are at the very core of our mission to prevent and alleviate suffering. Our goal is to ensure that all migrants, regardless of mode of arrival and visa status, have their humanitarian needs met, are protected from harm, and can access services and supports that meet their humanitarian needs.

While the principal focus of the discussion paper is on the economic benefits of migration, Red Cross notes that economic drivers are most effective if prioritised *along with* humanitarian drivers in an integrated system. It is important that any migration system includes humanitarian assistance and protections as central components by being responsive to individual needs, ensuring protection from harm and enabling each person to meet their potential.

A successful and harmonised migration system that can meet the needs of people whilst also enhancing national resilience, meeting future economic, strategic and social challenges and opportunities, and creating an efficient and equitable migration program should integrate the following factors in its design:

- safeguards are in place to prevent harm;
- access to relevant assistance and protection mechanisms are available for those in need;
- conditions reflective of a welcoming and inclusive country, facilitating full socio-economic participation;
- prompt family reunion pathways for immediate family members;
- immigration detention is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible time; and
- preparedness to respond to global humanitarian crises and emergencies.

The Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration sets out a useful framework for this review to ensure humanitarian needs are addressed and basic minimum standards for safety and dignity are included. Red Cross strongly encourages the inquiry to consider the Global Compact for Migration's guiding principles and objectives as a foundational starting point in this review.

In our unique role as auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, Red Cross stands ready to support government in meeting the humanitarian objectives of a migration system for Australia's future.

Summary of Recommendations

In order to meet principled humanitarian considerations for the safety, health, dignity and wellbeing of all migrants, Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

Recommendation 1	Aligns with the principles and objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration, and that Australia adopts the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration.
Recommendation 2	Reflects an environment that enhances protective factors.
Recommendation 3	Strengthens access to services that are needed to avoid harm.
Recommendation 4	Provides broader eligibility and increased flexibility for family visa pathways, particularly for separated family members, including by reducing structural barriers to applications, expanding eligibility criteria for sponsorship and establishing limits on processing times.
Recommendation 5	Strengthens provisions to ensure that immigration detention is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible time.
Recommendation 6	Includes consultation with Red Cross to understand how structural vulnerabilities in the migration system can be reduced and to support a targeted review of the visa framework, including to identify and reduce vulnerabilities to modern slavery.
Recommendation 7	Reflects the importance of intersectionality in the migration system, and creates structures that enable people on temporary visas or without a visa to report concerns and seek assistance needed to safeguard and protect themselves from harm.
Recommendation 8	Provides a safety net to ensure all migrants, regardless of visa status, can meet their basic living needs during times of crisis or emergency.
Recommendation 9	Includes strategies and activities that build and strengthen welcoming and inclusive communities to ensure the migration system can meet the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.
Recommendation 10	Reflects a system that is structurally and institutionally inclusive, and pro-actively works to improve equity in the system.
Recommendation 11	Centralises the voice of lived experience in the design and review of the migration system.
Recommendation 12	Supports improved coordination and collaboration across sectors by design.
Recommendation 13	Develops strategies to address barriers to employment and enables an environment that can increase the economic participation of migrants.
Recommendation 14	Strengthens measures for identification of exploitation across the spectrum and implements safeguards within the migration system to tackle labour exploitation.
Recommendation 15	Strengthens protections within the migration system that address and seek to combat the drivers and root causes of modern slavery and human trafficking.
Recommendation 16	Acknowledges the impact climate change has on migration and implement measures to support safe and accessible migration pathways.
Recommendation 17	Develops effective response processes within the visa framework to enable appropriate responses to international crises that significantly impact upon migrants and refugees.

1) Adopt the Global Compact for Migration

International migration is at historically high levels, as millions flee conflict and persecution, seek opportunity or contribute to meeting skills and labour shortages. In 2022, the total number of people forcibly displaced has reached 100 million for the first time on record,¹ with one third of displaced people being refugees, and almost half of all refugees being children.²

Adopting the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Global Compact for Migration) offers the opportunity for the Australian Government to put people's safety and dignity first, regardless of their origin, mode of arrival or legal status.

When reviewing the migration system, consideration should be given to the priorities in the Global Compact for Migration, to:

1. Protect migrants from death, disappearance, family separation and violations of their rights along the entire migratory route;
2. Guarantee that migrants, irrespective of legal status, have effective access to essential services;
3. Prioritise the most vulnerable;
4. Detain only as a measure of last resort.

The basic minimum standards for human safety, health, dignity and wellbeing must be afforded to all migrants, irrespective of status. Detailed recommendations on humanitarian priorities from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement can be found at Attachment A, reflecting the engagement of Red Cross in the negotiations phase and service responses in over half the 23 objectives of the Global Compact for Migration.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

- 1) Aligns with the principles and objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration, and that Australia adopts the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration.

2) Key Factors to consider in the design of the migration system

2.1. Ensure access to safeguards and protections from harm

Ensuring access to safeguards and protections from harm and strengthening protective factors for migrants, refugees and people seeking asylum is essential. Current provisions can be improved by:

- Strengthening individual protective factors, promoting health and well-being in individuals, families and communities, thereby reducing risks for people to experience vulnerability.
- Improving family reunion pathways within the migration system, given the vital importance of family in the settlement experience. Detailed recommendations provided by Red Cross

¹ UNHCR (2022). Press Release UNHCR: Ukraine, other conflicts push forcibly displaced total over 100 million for first time, 24 May 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/en-au/news/press/2022/5/628a389e4/unhcr-ukraine-other-conflicts-push-forcibly-displaced-total-100-million.html>

² Between 2010 and 2020, the number of people displaced from their homes has almost doubled, from 41 million to 82.4 million globally. 30 per cent of people displaced (26.4 million people) are recognised as refugees, almost half of whom are children. (UNHCR, (2020). Global Trends Report <https://www.unhcr.org/flagship-reports/globaltrends/>). Within the Asia Pacific region, there are 9.2 million people of concern to UNHCR, including from two of the world's most complex and protracted humanitarian crises in Myanmar-Bangladesh and Afghanistan (UNHCR, (2022). Asia and the Pacific <https://www.unhcr.org/en-au/asia-and-the-pacific.html>)

to the Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee's inquiry into the efficacy, fairness, timeliness and costs of the processing and granting of visa classes which provide for or allow for family and partner reunions can be found here at Attachment B.

- Ensuring detention is used only as a measure of last resort for the shortest possible time. And that where detention is deemed necessary, all possible steps are taken to ensure the safety, health, dignity and wellbeing of people in detention are upheld and protected.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

- 2) Reflects an environment that enhances protective factors.
- 3) Strengthens access to services that are needed to avoid harm.
- 4) Provides broader eligibility and increased flexibility for family visa pathways, particularly for separated family members, including by reducing structural barriers to applications, expanding eligibility criteria for sponsorship and establishing limits on processing times.
- 5) Strengthens provisions to ensure that immigration detention is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible time.

2.2. Strengthen the visa framework to reduce structural vulnerabilities

People who are at risk of or who have been exploited experience multiple service gaps and barriers to being identified and supported, especially across regional Australia.

Migrants on a range of visas have consistently reported to Red Cross of being fearful that involving police, immigration or other officials could result in penalties linked to visa infringements, deportation or losing the ability to work and support their families. Survivor/victim-centred compliance operations are necessary to give people who have been made vulnerable by exploitation time to feel safe to disclose any evidence and overcome mistrust in authorities, including police and immigration.

Of particular relevance to this is Action 20 in the National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020-2025 which outlines the need to "*Undertake a targeted review of Australia's visa framework, including to identify and reduce vulnerabilities to modern slavery.*"³

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

- 6) Includes consultation with Red Cross to understand how structural vulnerabilities in the migration system can be reduced and to support a targeted review of the visa framework, including identifying and reducing vulnerabilities to modern slavery.
- 7) Reflects the importance of intersectionality in the migration system, and creates structures that enable people on temporary visas or without a visa to report concerns and seek assistance needed to safeguard and protect themselves from harm.

2.3. Provide a safety net during times of crisis or emergency to ensure migrants, refugees and people seeking asylum can meet their basic needs

In times of crisis or emergency there is currently extremely limited support available to temporary visa holders, people without a visa, or permanent visa holders subject to the newly arrived waiting period, due to a lack of or limited access to sustainable safety nets during crises or emergencies, such as Centrelink or Medicare.

³ Home Affairs, (2020). National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020-2025. Page 25. [National Action Plan to Combat Modern Slavery 2020-25 \(homeaffairs.gov.au\)](#)

Red Cross experience and insight into the humanitarian needs of this group, includes providing emergency relief support, with Federal, State and Territory as well as generous donor funds, to over 185,000 people on a temporary visa or without a visa across Australia during COVID-19. Red Cross also provided food relief to over 50,000 people on temporary visas and over 1.2 million people accessed information about additional supports and referrals for people in this group on our website.

The challenges temporary visa holders experienced during COVID-19 were not unique to people in Australia,⁴ and are not all unique to a global pandemic as highlighted during recent flood events in 2022, where Red Cross again provided emergency relief to people on temporary visas without access to mainstream supports such as the Disaster Recovery Payment or Allowance.

Further information and more detailed recommendations can be found in two reports on the impacts of COVID-19 on migrants globally by the Red Cross Red Crescent Global Migration Lab, hosted by Australian Red Cross (Attachments C & D) and an Australian Red Cross report on our domestic insights “COVID impacts us all – Ensuring the safety and well-being of people on temporary visas during COVID-19” (Attachment E).

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

- 8) Provides a safety net to ensure all migrants, regardless of status, can meet their basic living needs during times of crisis or emergency.

2.4. Building and strengthening welcoming communities

Socio-economic participation and inclusion is at its best when it builds, strengthens, and learns from welcoming communities across Australia, including through raising awareness in schools, communities, and workplaces to educate the community, and create a safer and more welcoming environment for all newcomers, especially refugees and people seeking asylum.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

- 9) Includes strategies and activities that build and strengthen welcoming and inclusive communities to ensure the migration system can meet the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

2.5. Strengthen systems to be inclusive

Through our nationwide service delivery Red Cross is aware of the structural barriers that exist for migrants, refugees, and people seeking asylum to feel included and to be able to participate fully in society.⁵ To address structural inequity, a migration system for Australia's future should include strategies to enhance inclusion, by:

- Improving general public awareness, sensitivity and understanding of the situation and backgrounds of migrants.
- Preventing structural/institutional discrimination, for example through survivor/victim-centred compliance procedures, and availability of information to people from different backgrounds or language groups.
- Ensuring access to supports and services that protect migrants from abuse, exploitation, and denial of rights, such as the Support for Trafficked Peoples Program or the Family and Domestic Violence for Temporary Visa Holders program delivered by Red Cross.

⁴ Red Cross Red Crescent Global Migration Lab (2021). [Locked down and left out? Why access to basic services for migrants is critical to our COVID-19 response and recovery.](#)

⁵ Red Cross, (2022). [Submission to the Australian Human Rights Commission Anti-Racism Framework.](#)

- Including legislation, treaties, and conventional frameworks that support the specific needs of migrants, for example legislation that sets maximum timeframes to immigration detention, adopting the Global Compact for Migration, or working with other government departments to provide a safety net for migrants during crises or emergencies.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

10) Reflects a system that is structurally and institutionally inclusive and actively works to improve equity in the system.

2.6. Place people at the centre of their solutions

Over 108 years of experience tells us that it is critical to put affected communities at the centre of their recovery. Whether in the delivery of humanitarian assistance overseas or responding to crises, emergencies or disasters in Australia, Red Cross experience shows that optimal, sustainable results are achieved when people experiencing vulnerability are empowered to lead their own recovery. This is why strength-based, localised, place-based approaches are at the heart of our work.

When people with lived experience are placed at the centre of solutions and responses, they have agency to advocate for themselves, to contribute to and connect with the larger society in which they live and receive affirmation that their expertise has been listened to, understood, and valued.

Ensuring the voice of lived experience is firmly included in the design of a migration system for Australia's future is key given 29.1% of Australia's population (or 7.5 million people) were born overseas in 2021 and many migrants become Australian citizens or permanent residents.⁶

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

11) Centralises the voice of lived experience in the design and review of the migration system.

2.7. Design a system that supports coordination and collaboration

To create a migration system where barriers people experience in accessing supports, services and safeguards are removed, it is vital that all levels of government, support sectors, businesses, communities and families coordinate and collaborate together to solve the humanitarian challenges of our times.

Red Cross has many examples which demonstrate that people and communities coming together to build stronger welcoming communities creates successful settlement and integration of people who have newly arrived to Australia.⁷

Red Cross is aware of opportunities to strengthen collaboration amongst and between governments, non-government organisations and Red Cross, across many areas of the migration system. We have highlighted more detailed insights in our submission the Department of Home Affairs on *Next Steps to Improve Australia's Settlement and Integration of Refugees*. (Attachment F) and note that the a recent *Review into Integration, Employment and Settlement Outcomes for Refugees and Humanitarian Entrants in Australia* also provide many relevant insights.⁸

It is important to highlight that in our experience, actors in the migrant and refugee sector want to be collaborative but are often limited by resource constraints. Where collaboration is supported and

⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics – See [Australia's Population by Country of Birth, 2021 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au)

⁷ See details of Red Cross programs including [Community Conversations](https://www.redcross.org.au/stories/2022/connectedwomed), [Connected Women](https://www.redcross.org.au/stories/2022/connectedwomed), <https://www.redcross.org.au/stories/2022/connectedwomed>; and our co-designed employment program [Connect.Match.Support](https://www.redcross.org.au/stories/2022/connectedwomed).

⁸ Shergold, P, Benson, K, Piper M, (2019). "Investing in Refugees, Investing in Australia" provided seven recommendations to improve Australia's response to refugees, including highlighting opportunities to create pathways to economic participation (recommendation 3), promote opportunities for regional settlement (recommendation 5) and adding complimentary visa pathways (recommendation 6). These recommendations could be of benefit for the broader migration system to consider.

resourced, it leads to positive discussion, such as the development of proposed “*Fair and inclusive society: Migration Principles*” led by the Federation of Ethnic Communities Councils of Australia (FECCA) for consideration in the Migration Review.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

12) Supports improved coordination and collaboration across sectors by design.

2.8. Empower people through safe, dignified and sustainable employment

Red Cross welcomes that the discussion paper recognises the risk of exploitation and poor integration outcomes for migrants in Australia, as well as skills mismatches and untapped potential.⁹ These observations align with Red Cross experience in supporting migrants to find employment through our *Connect. Match. Support* employment program, and our work tackling modern slavery and labour exploitation through the Support for Trafficked People Program.

An environment which can increase economic participation of migrants and ensure safe, dignified and sustainable employment needs to tackle labour exploitation and other major barriers to employment including:

- Visa restrictions limiting work rights, hours, or potential employers
- Lack of access to services supporting employment transitions, including for example access to TAFE gateway courses and other education
- Lack of Australian work experience, and knowledge of Australian workplace culture
- Limited access to transport and a need for a driver's licence, exacerbated by limited affordable housing close to employment particularly in regional, rural and remote areas
- Limited access to subsidised childcare
- The impact of past experiences on job-seeking, for example, the refugee and resettlement experience, and limited access to support services, such as mental health services, health, housing, safety net support
- The pressure to accept insecure employment
- Discrimination in the work place
- Difficulties with recognition of skills, qualifications and experience.

Some of these barriers can be addressed with specialist employment matching services, case work support, education, work experience opportunities and policy change. Red Cross can provide further evidence of need and examples of programs to overcome these barriers.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

13) Develops strategies to address barriers to employment and enables an environment that can increase the economic participation of migrants.

2.9. Tackle labour exploitation

While there is an important distinction between labour exploitation and the more serious crime of modern slavery, these practices exist on the same spectrum of exploitation. Modern slavery only describes the most serious forms of exploitation that happen at the most extreme end of the spectrum and may therefore fail to encompass exploitative practices.

⁹ “A migration system for Australia's future” Discussion Paper, November 2022..

Despite strong government commitment and civil society engagement to address labour exploitation, evidence from government inquiries,¹⁰ a range of National Roundtable on Human Trafficking and Slavery working groups and Fair Work Ombudsman reports,¹¹ as well as research undertaken by Red Cross, all indicate that labour exploitation, as well as the most serious forms of trafficking and slavery, remain under-reported, under-detected and under-prosecuted.

Red Cross recent submission to the inquiry into the International Labour Organization Protocol of 2014 to Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No.29) (Attachment G) provides suggestions for improved responses to tackling labour exploitation including:

- Investing in prevention and awareness of labour exploitation of migrant workers, including those who arrive through labour mobility schemes, by increasing training and capacity strengthening for workers, recruitment agencies and employers. This could build on the work of the Work Right Hub developed by Red Cross and due to be rolled out in early 2023.
- Ensuring all those who have been trafficked in Australia are able to access support by expanding the referral pathway to the Support for Trafficked People Program beyond solely the Australian Federal Police, through an Additional Referral Pathway.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

14) Strengthens measures for identification of exploitation across the spectrum and implements safeguards within the migration system to tackle labour exploitation.

3) Increase preparedness for future global humanitarian crises and emergencies

The world continues to face complex and interconnected humanitarian and development challenges, with climate change becoming an increasing trigger for, and driver of migration. As a proactive partner in the region, Red Cross is aware that compounding crises have become the new normal, with humanitarian crises exacerbating underlying vulnerabilities. The intersection of conflict, climate change and disasters with migration, displacement, trafficking, and planned relocation requires a migration system designed to be responsive to global humanitarian crises and emergencies.

3.1. Work to resolve the root causes and address instances of Modern Slavery and human trafficking

Since 2009, Red Cross has supported more than 550 people subjected to modern slavery through the Australian Government's Support for Trafficked People Program, as well as engaging in a range of initiatives that address some of the drivers of exploitation, such as employer awareness, training for front line sectors workers and outreach and services to those at risk of exploitation.

Modern slavery can only fully be addressed by resolving the root cause factors that make people vulnerable, and the drivers of exploitation and gaps in the system that directly or indirectly contribute

¹⁰ Including inquiries into Establishing a Modern Slavery Act for Australia (December 2017), Human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices (July 2017), the Impact of Australia's temporary work visa programs on the Australian labour market and on the temporary work visa holders (March 2016). See also: Australian Treasury (2017). Black Economy Task Force Final Report; Senate Education and Employment References Committee (2016). A National Disgrace: The Exploitation of Temporary Work Visa Holders; Joint Standing Committee on Migration (2016). Seasonal Change: Inquiry into the Seasonal Worker Programme; Select Committee on Temporary Migration (2021). Report on Temporary Migration; Senate Select Committee on Job Security (2022). The Job Insecurity Report.

¹¹ LWEG, (2018). Strengthening Australia's Approach to Serious Forms of Labour Exploitation; Fair Work Ombudsman, (2017). Inquiry into the wages and conditions of people working under the 417 Working Holiday Visa Program.

to it. Detailed insights and recommendations are outlined in Red Cross response to the Modern Slavery Act 2018 Review (Attachment H).

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

15) Strengthens protections within the migration system that address and seek to combat the drivers and root causes of modern slavery and human trafficking.

3.2. Consider the impact of climate change on migration and cross-border displacement

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 recognises displacement as an impact of disasters and promotes global, regional and local cooperation to reduce disaster displacement risk, enhance preparedness and responses to displacement, and incorporate the short and longer term needs of people displaced by disasters in the recovery and rebuilding process.¹²

From Red Cross perspective it is critical for Australia to ensure migrants, refugees, people seeking asylum as well as First Nations considerations are embedded into policy and operations, as is climate related displacement and migration from the Pacific. It is also important to recognise that climate change is both a driver and trigger of mobility.

The review of Australia's migration system provides an opportunity to increase recognition and integration of mobility considerations (migration, displacement, and planned relocation) in national and regional climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience policies and strategies.

This includes reviewing dignified and voluntary pathways to safety for communities experiencing increasing climate risks before a disaster strikes or a place becomes uninhabitable, through labour migration, education and training, humanitarian entry and stay, complimentary pathways to protection and family reunification.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

16) Acknowledges the impact climate change has on migration and implement measures to support safe and accessible migration pathways.

3.3. Integrate with national emergency response plans to enhance response to international and domestic emergencies and disasters

The Australian Government's response to the situation in Afghanistan in August 2021 and its reception of Australian citizens and approved foreign nationals evacuated from overseas was a life-saving response involving a whole of government approach. Red Cross, in its submission to the Inquiry into Australia's engagement in Afghanistan – extended remit, provided detailed recommendations to improve the capacity, suitability and delivery of programs and support services in the context of an emergency response (Attachment I).

The Australian Government's response to the conflict in Ukraine since February 2022 has demonstrated another approach to providing life-saving avenues for protection for people impacted by conflict.

Red Cross understands the importance of preparing for disasters and emergencies and notes that the migration review would be strengthened by ensuring the visa framework includes avenues available to government in responding effectively to international crises.

Red Cross recommends that a Migration System for Australia's Future:

¹² UNDRR (2015) [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 | UNDRR](#)



17) Develops effective response processes within the visa framework to enable appropriate responses to international crises that significantly impact upon migrants and refugees.

Conclusion

As auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, Red Cross is committed to working with government, both operationally and by providing humanitarian advice, to ensure that Australia is prepared for, and addresses current and future humanitarian challenges linked to migration. Our goal is to ensure that all migrants, regardless of how they arrived in Australia and what visa they hold, have their humanitarian needs met, are protected from harm, and can access services and resources that meet their humanitarian needs with dignity. We welcome an inclusive migration system in Australia that recognises and celebrates the contributions of migrants, and supports migrants to optimise their settlement in Australia.

We stand ready to support the review and welcome a meeting to share further insights from our programs.

Attachments

Additional Red Cross submissions and reports that may assist the review committee:

- Attachment A:** International Movement. [The Global Compact for Migration: From words to action. Recommendations on humanitarian priorities from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement](#),
- Attachment B:** Red Cross, (2021). [Submission to Senate Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee's inquiry into the efficacy, fairness, timeliness and costs of the processing and granting of visa classes which provide for or allow for family and partner reunions](#), 5 May 2021.
- Attachment C:** Red Cross Red Crescent Global Migration Lab (2021). [Locked down and left out? Why access to basic services for migrants is critical to our COVID-19 response and recovery](#).
- Attachment D:** Red Cross Red Crescent Global Migration Lab (2021). [Sight Unseen- A vision for effective access to COVID-19 vaccines for migrants](#).
- Attachment E:** Red Cross Report (2020). [COVID-19 Impacts us all – ensuring the safety and well-being of people on temporary visas during COVID-19](#).
- Attachment F:** Red Cross, (2022). [Next Steps to improve Australia's settlement and integration of refugees. Submission to the Department of Home Affairs](#). June 2022.
- Attachment G:** Red Cross, (2022). [Submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties on the ILO Forced Labour Protocol](#). March 2022.
- Attachment H:** Red Cross, (2022). [Submission to the Attorney General's Department on the Modern Slave Act 2018 \(Cth\) Review](#). November 2022.
- Attachment I:** Red Cross, (2022). [Submission to the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade References Committee. Inquiry into Australia's Engagement in Afghanistan – extended remit](#). January 2022.