

We thank the Haudenosaunee and Algonquin Indigenous Peoples and their original nations for granting access and hospitality to UN migrants, including us. Southeast Indigenous Peoples' history proves that honesty and respect for the rule of international law can bring prosperity to the People whose government accommodates migrants and refugees. Procedures should be instituted to include many Indigenous Peoples' organizations in this dialogue in order to effectively address immigration (people relocating), migration (people passing through) and refugees (people seeking a plan). Indigenous Peoples have a long history of good governance and sustainable development in the face of sudden migrations and helpless hungry refugees. Indigenous Peoples have a long history of sharing with refugees and changing our structure to include newcomer cultures, economies, and policies. Indigenous Peoples know that these migrations and refugees can be accompanied by violence and documentation should be made of indigenous governments' daily protocols to promote dialogue and reduce violence by enabling self-determining migrant/refugee settlements.

1.13 of the zero draft says leave no one behind but Indigenous Peoples' decisions to reduce the root causes and drivers of migration are not implemented and are ignored in this zero draft and compact, especially point 8, responsibilities for hosts. Strong regional mechanisms for accountability of UN Members to reduce the root causes of massive migration should be included in this compact in 13 point.

Section 3 and 4 of the zero draft desperately needs commitment to migrant Indigenous Peoples to reduce development-related conflict and empower Indigenous Peoples to implement our decisions to reduce GHGs and climate changing acts.

In order to reduce the violence that comes with new arrivals, migrants and refugees need accountability for their self-determination, Indigenous Peoples need accountability for our responsibility and right to protect our ecosystems, while UN Members need accountability for human rights and policies contributing to displacement of refugees/migrants. The tools to hold all parties accountable should be reallocated from promoting violence to promoting peace. When new refugees encounter earlier refugee waves or Indigenous Peoples they should be equipped to at least set a place for a safe assembly to discuss peaceful solutions. Indigenous Peoples surviving the subversion of our government have documented the empowerment of migrant, refugee, and immigrant women as a signally successful strategy for reducing violence in the face of overwhelming migration. Sections 2.7-14 are inadequate to fulfill our commitment to protect women and children and promote inclusion of self-determining migrant and refugee groups in dominant society. Further study, especially in the face of increasing climate change migration, is needed to explore empowerment of migrant and refugee women as a successful strategy for promoting dialogue and peaceful resolution of disputes within and between migrant, refugee and immigrant groups, and also between the original government of the land to which the migrant, refugee, or immigrant groups have been displaced.

Indigenous Peoples' traditional or forced migrations and external encroaching migrations related to development should be studied by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Implementation of target 2.3 and the 2030 Agenda in general, which is imposed on Indigenous Peoples, should be monitored to ensure that it does not displace Indigenous Peoples. We propose focused study with EMRIP, FAO, IFAD, considering the 2012 FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the

Responsible Governance of Tenure, especially parts 4 and 6 and UN Resolution 61/295 (http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf), the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including Articles 3 and 10, applying lessons learned from EMRIP's 2014 Study on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Disaster Risk Reduction, Prevention, and Preparedness Initiatives and its consideration of access to justice with the situation of Indigenous Peoples facing relocation due to climate change with inadequate to non-existent Member State support, as occurs in the Southeast. Attention should be paid to supporting migrated Indigenous Peoples' adaptation to new lands that often comes with increased difficulties and distances accessing food and water for generations to come. This proposed study should address both human rights and logistical issues of climate forced migration including the rights of Indigenous Peoples to Free Prior and Informed Consent and access to natural blessings called resources. This study should inform a revised Report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with attention to development-related conflict. Considering the recent recommendation on 2.2 of zero draft to limit attention to trafficking only of humans, we point out that trafficking of drugs, weapons, minerals, and money are integral drivers of migration and should be included also as integral to protection of migrants and reduction of forced migration.

Dependency programs have had positive results in the first year of migrant and refugee arrival. These dependency programs referred to in 2.9 of zero draft are a good opportunity to empower women and other peacemakers and to learn about the conflicts within and between migrant, refugee, and immigrant groups to reduce risk of armed conflict and protect women and children. Dependency programs should include transitions to self-sufficiency programs, including facilitating return to homelands through domestic and foreign policy. Self-sufficiency programs should be careful to provide tools that cannot be used as weapons against the original government that promotes the rule of law, as occurred in the southeast of North America. Technology must be harnessed for peace not war. Success of self-sufficiency programs, including the promotion of community cohesion, should be measured by the degree to which migrant, refugee, and immigrant groups promote participatory transparent governance, empowerment of women in both traditional and organic leadership roles, self-determination, and full participation in economic, social, and political rights of all segments of migrant, refugee, immigrant and dominant society as implemented nationally according to UN UDHR, ICCPR, ICESR, CEDAW, CRC; ILO 97, 100, 111, 156, 143, 169, 183; Resolution 61/295 and other human rights instruments. Empowerment of women's leadership in migrant and refugee communities can promote a culture of peace that uses self-sufficiency technology for peace.

In the current situation in North America earlier waves of immigrants have appropriated the resources and identities of Indigenous Peoples and prevent more recent immigrants, migrants, and refugees, some of whom are Indigenous Peoples displaced from their homeland, from accessing blessings that Indigenous Peoples have protected since time immemorial. This inequitable and fraudulent situation causes violence and demands international action to ensure that entities that do not respect the rule of law, including human rights law, are not allowed to usurp original nations with a long history of promoting the rule of law. Indigenous Peoples have the right in accordance with

UDHR, as explained by UN Resolution 61/295, to negotiate and make international agreements with refugee, migrant, and immigrant Peoples and their governments to promote peace and human rights.

We ask the UN community to join us in a demilitarized welcome to migrants and refugees with a rule of law approach informed by international, *including indigenous*, human rights instruments. UN Members representing 'nations of immigrants' should reduce migration globally by respecting the laws of nations that forbid wars of aggression and instead should engage in peace processes, especially where these Members have violently attacked human rights-respecting governments with title to resources. While these immigrant nation UN Members may value mobility, their rapacious policies and practices are causing forced migrations with deadly consequences.

The recommendation to add Indigenous Peoples to protected classes in zero draft 2.2 makes us vulnerable to counterproductive applications. As Indigenous Peoples have not been appropriately consulted on the Compact or zero draft, it is not binding on Indigenous Peoples or our original governments.

Mechanisms and protocols to overcome language and cultural barriers are still used by Indigenous Peoples and could be shared if the world includes us in planning. Peoples can agree to disagree while planning to survive climate change. If European refugees had worked more effectively with Indigenous Peoples to plan communities we would not now face the monumental task of planning for hundreds of millions of climate change refugees. Indigenous Peoples must be included in policymaking to address climate change, all trafficking, and massive migration if we are to avoid further catastrophe. Internationally-agreed legal structures to promote Indigenous Peoples' self-determination that also allow immigrant, migrant, and refugee self-determination and access to opportunities for survival can be developed today to prevent violence tomorrow. Today we have a chance to learn from the mistakes of the past. Governments can disagree about title, jurisdiction, the legal status of migrants/refugees and still plan together safe human communities with ecosystems that will afford access to water and food for the next generations of Peoples in special situations living with disputed land. Peace is possible.

ⁱ According to the US, in 1940 there were 25 million persons in the southeast of North America and in 2010 there were 96 million but Indigenous Peoples, migrants, and refugees were not accurately counted. The exact population of the southeast of North America is unknown however it is estimated at 100 million and expected to increase by at least 12% by 2030. Today approximately half of the humans in the southeast of north America were not born in the area. More than 10% were born outside of North America. (this data from US Census) Though SIPC raises awareness of climate change impacts, more newcomers gravitate to the disappearing coastline. SIPC works to create a coherent equitable governmental plan to deal with past, current, or future refugees, including climate refugees to replace the most evident US plan for Indigenous Peoples and recent migrants/refugees: exploitation. Land fragmentation and increased impervious surfaces prevents traditional protections for all Peoples living with the land and promotes dangerous fires, storms, and aquifer injury.