

**Background Paper<sup>1</sup>**  
(Original Version: English)

**Roundtable 1: *Human mobility and the well-being of migrants***

**Roundtable Session 1.1:**  
***Partnerships to promote inclusion and protect the human rights of all migrants  
in order to achieve the full benefits of migration***

**Introduction**

This background paper attempts to examine the human rights situation of migrants, with a focus on accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children and migrant women, and looking particularly at the challenges faced by migrants in the course of their journey.<sup>i</sup> The paper will examine the situation in countries of origin, transit and destination and return in four thematic areas: a) violence and trauma, b) physical and mental health of migrants; c) decent work; and d) immigration detention.<sup>ii</sup> Through examples of good practices contained in the annex, the paper also attempts to identify partnerships at all levels and with all relevant stakeholders, which could address the human rights challenges faced by migrants. While States are entitled to govern the movement of migrants into and within their territory, they are obliged to exercise this sovereign right in full accordance with the norms and standards provided in international law. Migration law and policy that respects and promotes the human rights of all migrants is ultimately in the best interests of States and migrants alike.

**Challenges and policy considerations**

Migrants in journey: from countries of origin to transit and destination

Contemporary mobility patterns are increasingly complex. Today, migration is often not a straightforward process where departure from the country of origin is followed shortly thereafter by arrival at the destination country. For many migrants, the journey towards their intended destination may take weeks, months or even years. The route, means of transportation, and even the intended destination can change as migrants move through the various phases of their journey.

The enabling conditions for precarious and unsafe migration can begin in the country of origin, when poverty, discrimination, physical and sexual violence, oppression of a group's identity, gender inequality, lack of or inadequate access to productive employment and decent work, education and/or healthcare, as well as the desire for family reunification, among multiple other causes, compel people, including accompanied and unaccompanied children, to move away from their homeland and communities of origin.

When lacking financial and material resources, some migrants are often forced to take on crippling debts in order to migrate, or they may fall prey to unscrupulous labor recruiters offering them jobs abroad that do not exist. They may have to use perilous means of transportation to reach their destination. Some will have to turn to

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<sup>1</sup> This paper was prepared by the **Global Migration Group (GMG) Working Group on Gender, Family and Women**, with inputs from the **RT 1.1 co-chairs** *El Salvador and Philippines* and **RT Government Team members** *Algeria, Cameroon, Comoros, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United States* and **Non-state partners** *ACP EU Migration Action, IFRC, ILO, IOM, KNOMAD, OHCHR, UNHCR, World Bank*. The paper is intended to inform and stimulate discussion of Roundtable session 1.1 during the Turkish GFMD Summit meeting in October 2015. It is not exhaustive in its treatment of the session 1.1 theme and does not necessarily reflect the views of the GFMD organizers or the governments or international organizations involved in the GFMD process.

facilitated movement, including engaging the services of smugglers, and some may fall prey to human traffickers. At land, sea and air borders around the world, migrants may experience discrimination and abuse, prolonged detention, torture and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.<sup>iii</sup> Thousands of migrants tragically die or are seriously injured every year trying to cross international borders.<sup>iv</sup> They are victims of the use of lethal or excessive force by border authorities, kidnapping, extortion and violence by criminal gangs, unlawful and harsh push-back or interception operations, forced disappearances or dangerous conditions of travel (such as crossing deserts on foot or taking to the seas in overcrowded and unseaworthy vessels).<sup>v</sup>

Migrants in journey may thus be vulnerable to a range of human rights violations and abuses. Children can be particularly at risk, whether they are travelling on their own or with their families or caregivers. The vulnerability of migrant children to physical, psychological and/or sexual abuse and exploitation, including child labour, is particularly acute and may be exacerbated when immigration enforcement policies do not adequately consider child-protection human rights obligations.

While it is important to avoid the presumption that women are always vulnerable and lack agency, the reality is that migrant women in transit often face specific gendered forms of discrimination and abuse including sexual and gender-based violence both in the public and private sphere. Women may be compelled or forced to exchange sex for transportation, food or accommodation, which exposes them to increased risk of violence and ill health. They may lack access to essential services, social networks and have limited knowledge of their rights. This has prompted the Global Migration Group to highlight the “disproportionate impact of limited access to services such as sexual and reproductive health care and women’s shelters on young migrant women and girls.”<sup>vi</sup> In a similar vein, the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has called on States to ensure that their border police and immigration officials are adequately trained, supervised and monitored for gender-sensitivity and non-discriminatory practices when dealing with women migrants.<sup>vii</sup>

It is important to be aware that adequate protection of the human rights of migrants, regardless of their migration status, further enhances their ability to make positive economic, social and cultural contributions to the development of countries of origin, transit and destination. Promotion and protection of human rights of all migrants is paramount even during emergencies, conflicts, civil unrests, and similar crisis situations. Portability of social security benefits and access to their property and assets generated must also be upheld as part of the protection of migrants.

Deportation and return must take place in conditions of dignity. States should consider alternative options to deportation, such as regularization, in order to safeguard the well-being and protect the human rights of migrants, especially in cases when migrants are not able to return to their countries of origin.

In cases where deportation is the only alternative, States should have a mechanism that enables migrants to have access to adequate defense and representation. The deportation process should be mindful of the vulnerable situation of migrants, particularly when they do not have a criminal record. States and other stakeholders should contribute to strengthening the conditions in which migrant relief organizations carry out their work in order to broaden their capacity to give due attention to migrants and provide them with appropriate assistance.

- Violence and trauma, especially against women and girls

For many migrants, particularly those in irregular and precarious situations, violence and trauma are a common occurrence. Migrants are also at risk of becoming victims of crime including kidnapping and extortion. Studies indicate that most irregular migrants will use the services of smugglers and can be victims of traffickers at some point during their journeys. At the same time, migrants who have turned to smugglers often have little other choice in how they can move. Smuggled and trafficked migrants are particularly at risk of abuse and exploitation.

Girls, boys and women are especially vulnerable to all kinds of violence including sexual violence while in the migratory journey. One study found that 39 per cent of all migrants suffer some form of violence in this context. Almost half of women interviewed reported “that they were subjected to sexual violence during the journey, in many cases more than once”.<sup>viii</sup> Reports indicate that a reality for women in the migratory journey is the likely inevitability of encountering sexual abuse not only by criminal gang members, and male migrants, but also by border authorities, police officers and other officials.<sup>ix</sup>

Migrants can also face violence, trauma or labour exploitation, including forced labor, in their eventual country of destination, often at the hands of employers, members of the local host community motivated by anti-migrant sentiments, or even their own compatriots. Irregular migrants who endure such abuses may avoid seeking help from authorities for fear of immigration repercussions such as deportation or detention. In addition, migrants may encounter challenges such as language barriers, poor understanding of local law enforcement systems, lack of awareness about their rights and services available to them, or discrimination from authorities if they attempt to access assistance.

*International Human Rights Framework:* States should provide effective police and other criminal justice protection for all persons, including migrants in an irregular situation, who are subject to physical or sexual violence, whether inflicted by officials or by private individuals, groups or institutions. At borders, victims of violence and trauma should be referred to medical and psycho-social services.<sup>x</sup> States should also ensure that all measures aimed at addressing irregular migration or combatting the smuggling of migrants do not adversely affect the human rights of migrants.<sup>xi</sup>

The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has called upon States to ensure and implement adequate and accessible measures for addressing trauma experienced by children during migration. Special care should be taken to make mental health services available to all children, including in the context of conducting the child's best interests assessment, evaluation and determination.<sup>xii</sup> Governments should provide or facilitate services and assistance in situations where women travelling with an agent or escort have been abandoned, make all attempts to trace the perpetrators and take legal action against them.<sup>xiii</sup>

In the same vein, the UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families has recognized that migrant workers in an irregular situation, in particular women, are at increased risk of ill treatment and other forms of violence at the hands of both private actors, including employers, and State officials, which include sexual violence, beatings, threats, psychological abuse and denial of access to medical care, for example and has called upon States to protect all migrant workers and members of their families against violence, physical injury, threats and intimidation, whether by public officials or by private individuals, groups or institutions.

- Physical and Mental Health of Migrants

The complexity of the migratory journey, the conditions of travel and absence or inadequate access to health care can render migrants vulnerable to poor physical and mental health outcomes.

In transit, migrants can face physical and environmental threats, hunger, lack of access to basic services and exposure to violence and trauma.<sup>xiv</sup> This phase of the migration cycle is associated with high risks of death and morbidity at land, air and sea borders and high risk of injury, unwanted pregnancy and/or infectious diseases such as malaria and TB.<sup>xv</sup> Migrant women's specific health needs frequently remain unmet.

It has been recognized that migrants in an irregular situation may face extreme health risks during their migratory journey owing to hazardous conditions such as being confined into severely overcrowded boats or trucks.<sup>xvi</sup> In addition, migrants who have been rescued or intercepted following difficult journeys are often unable to access adequate first aid and other healthcare.

Both regular and irregular migrants may also face health concerns and challenges in accessing adequate care in their country of destination. Irregular migrants, as alluded to earlier, may avoid seeking assistance for fear of immigration consequences and migrants at large may face hurdles in accessing and affording health care, particularly for chronic illnesses.

*International Human Rights Framework:* All migrants, regardless of status including gender and age, are entitled to the full protection of their right to health.<sup>xvii</sup> States should therefore ensure that their laws, regulations and administrative practices do not discriminate against migrants.

The situation of children and other vulnerable groups that can be discriminated against on multiple grounds (such as women at risk) should receive particular scrutiny. Women often suffer from inequalities that threaten their health.<sup>xviii</sup> As women have health needs different from those of men, this aspect requires special attention including ensuring their full access to relevant health services such as reproductive health. States also have specific obligations to children in relation to the right to health.

Under the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), States must make “provision for the reduction of the stillbirth rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child” (Art. 12.2 (a)). At international borders, States are asked to provide individual health and medical screenings as a matter of priority, including the presence of competent medical staff at the point of rescue or interception, to carry out screenings and refer persons for further medical attention including mental health referrals where appropriate.<sup>xix</sup>

The UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families stipulates that migrant workers and members of their families have the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their lives or the avoidance of the irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals. In this regard, the UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families has called upon States to ensure that all persons, irrespective of their migration status, have effective access to a minimum level of health care on a non-discriminatory basis.

- Decent Work

All countries have an important role and responsibility to address push and pull factors and implement programmes and policies, including through the creation of jobs in countries of origin and the provision of regular migration opportunities based on real labor market needs at all skill levels in countries of destination, promotion of fair and ethical recruitment policies and programmes, access to productive employment and decent work, as well as recognition of skills and qualifications.

While in transit, many migrants are compelled to seek out employment in order to survive en route and to be able to fund further movement towards their intended country of destination. In transit and in destination countries, more often than not, the work that migrants are able to access in these circumstances takes place in the informal economy, and can be hazardous and abusive with poor or dangerous working conditions, very low wages that are often withheld or not paid at all, and precarious in terms of lack of employment security. Migrants are often unable to access protection of their labor rights, particularly if they are in an irregular situation in the country of employment.

Migrant children can be exploited and subjected to forced labor and child labor in route. Migrant women can be restricted to precarious and gendered forms of work, including being vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

All migrants can be at risk of forced labor, particularly if their possibility to change employers and movements are restricted, they are charged extortionate recruitment fees, they experience contract substitution if their identity documents are retained. Once in the country of destination, migrants should be provided with labor market integration opportunities on the basis of equality of treatment and non-discrimination with nationals, be registered in the social security system or be covered by health insurance schemes, and their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, and occupational safety and health should be ensured.

*International Human Rights Framework:* The protection of all workers against exploitation and abuse is a core component of labor-related human rights, particularly in situations of vulnerability and large power asymmetries between workers and employers. International human rights law and international labor law converge on this matter.<sup>xx</sup> Forced labor is prohibited under human rights instruments as well as ILO Conventions dealing with abolition of forced labor (C. 29 and C. 105), including the recent Protocol to C. 29, and two ILO Conventions addressing the elimination of child labor (C. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and C. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor). The Committee on the Rights of the Child has recommended that States should consider establishing monitoring

and reporting systems for identifying and remedying child rights' violations taking place in work contexts, particularly in informal and/or seasonal situations.<sup>xxi</sup>

- Immigration Detention

Detention of migrants in an irregular situation is increasing around the world, including at international borders. In some States, administrative detention can be routine and, in some cases, mandatory. In many cases, procedural safeguards for administrative detention are fewer than for criminal detention, including a lack of measures to determine the arbitrariness of the arrest and continued detention. Migrants in detention are often denied access to legal aid or interpretation services and, thus, may not understand why they are detained or how to challenge the legality of their detention.

The use of detention for migrants is of concern, both for the lack of procedural safeguards and for poor conditions, such as denial of access to medical care, including mental health care, and to adequate conditions, including space, food, water and sanitation in short-term custody. Migrants in detention sometimes suffer violence, including sexual violence, which can impact their physical and mental health. Children are often detained along with unrelated adults, or arbitrarily separated from their family members. While there is a lack of data on how many children are detained globally given that many countries do not keep or release relevant data, the Global Campaign to End Immigration Detention of Children estimates that hundreds of thousands of children are currently detained for immigration purposes.<sup>xxii</sup> There is a marked lack of human rights-compliant alternatives to detention, including for women, children and adolescents, as well as other vulnerable groups of migrants. In such cases, specialized attention needs to be given to children, based on the the principle of the best interests of the child.

*International Human Rights Framework:* The right to liberty and security of person is a fundamental human right enjoyed by everyone, regardless of legal status. Under international human rights law, and because of the drastic impact of detention on the individual human being, the deprivation of liberty should in all cases be a measure of last resort; it should be necessary and proportionate, and the result of an individual determination.<sup>xxiii</sup> According to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, detention of a child because of their or their parent's migration status always contravenes the best interests of the child.<sup>xxiv</sup> Detention of asylum seekers as a penalty for irregular entry in order to dissuade the seeking of asylum is not lawful.<sup>xxv</sup>

Furthermore, according to the UN Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subjected, individually or collectively, to arbitrary arrest or detention. In order not to be arbitrary, the Committee observes that arrest and detention of migrant workers and members of their families, including those in an irregular situation, must be prescribed by law, pursue a legitimate aim under the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their families, be necessary in the specific circumstances and proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued.

The prohibition of arbitrary detention means that any decision to detain must be guided by principles of reasonableness, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination. These principles also require States to consider other ways to achieve their objectives, such as considering alternatives to detention. While in detention, all migrants are entitled to key procedural safeguards, such as prompt access to a lawyer, interpretation/translation services, necessary medical care, means of contacting family or consular representatives, and ways of challenging detention.<sup>xxvi</sup>

## **Partnerships to protect and promote the human rights of migrants**

Countries of origin, transit and destination have a duty to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including through international cooperation and partnership to promote human rights-based, equitable, dignified, lawful and evidence-based migration governance measures.<sup>xxvii</sup> The international community should further enhance cooperation based on the principle of shared responsibility and solidarity.

Shared responsibility should be promoted among States of origin, transit and destination, as well as with international organizations and other stakeholders in order to protect the human rights of all vulnerable migrants

and to address the causes of precarious and unsafe migration. A human rights-based approach to migration will ensure partnerships between all relevant actors such as government authorities at the national, federal, regional and local levels, national human rights institutions, civil society – including non-governmental organisations, as well as employers’ and workers’ organizations, the private sector and migrant communities themselves.

Effective partnerships and participation are key factors in building capacity and rights awareness. Systematic and predictable collaboration among governments and other stakeholders, including international organisations, NGOs, donor countries and institutions, and diaspora communities is essential for enabling the protection of migrants who may have a variety of international protection needs.<sup>xxviii</sup> The UN General Assembly has requested States and all relevant stakeholders to strengthen cooperation mechanisms that foster joint cooperation, dialogue and consensus at all times in order to promote migration policies and practices based on respect for human rights, sustainable development, gender equality and multiculturalism, recognizing the interdependent roles of the international community, State institutions and civil society.<sup>xxix</sup>

The annex to this background paper provides examples of good practice on partnerships to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including specific partnerships to protect migrant children and migrant women at risk.

## **Recommendations:**

1. States are encouraged to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants during their journey, including in ports and airports and at borders and migration checkpoints, and to adequately train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat migrants respectfully and in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law. In this regard, ratify all relevant international human rights, including labor rights instruments;
2. States are encouraged to put in place, if they have not yet done so, appropriate systems and procedures – either on their own or in partnership with other countries and concerned stakeholders -- in order to ensure protection and promotion of the human rights of migrants during their journey, including women and children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions or decisions concerning migrant children in transit;
3. States and other stakeholders are encouraged to recognize the importance of international cooperation and partnership, including coordination of efforts among countries of origin, transit and destination, while also recognizing their roles and their responsibilities to safeguard the human rights of all migrants in transit.

## **Guiding questions**

1. What concrete measures could States put in place to protect the human rights of all migrants during their migration journey?
2. How can States ensure that the specific needs of migrant women and accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children and adolescent during their migration journey are taken into account in the design of relevant policies and measures?
3. What are some good practices in devising partnerships at all levels (including between and amongst government authorities, national, federal, regional and local governments and authorities, national human rights institutions, civil society – including non-governmental organisations and social partners, the private sector and migrant and diaspora communities themselves) in order to protect and promote the human rights of migrants?
4. What systems and procedures can States implement – either on their own or in partnership with other countries and concerned stakeholders – to protect and promote the human rights of migrants, including fundamental rights at work, and accompanying family members?

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<sup>i</sup> In 2013, the UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/179 entitled Protection of Migrants, requested States to “adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit” (para. 4 (c)). The 2014 UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/69/187 entitled Migrant children and adolescents, expressed similar concern at the fact that “[M]igrant children,

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including adolescents, in particular those in an irregular situation, may be exposed to serious human rights violations and abuses at various points in their journey”. The resolution also recognised the serious humanitarian situation in some regions related to mass migration of accompanied and unaccompanied children, including adolescents, defined as those under 18 years of age, or those separated from their parents, who face vulnerable situations by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents.

<sup>ii</sup> It should be noted that while they often travel alongside migrants as part of mixed migratory movements, the specific situations faced by refugees and asylum seekers are not included in the present paper.

<sup>iii</sup> UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM, UNODC and IMO Joint Statement on Protection at Sea in the Twenty-First Century, 2014, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15411&LangID=E>.

<sup>iv</sup> Tara Brian and Frank Laczko, (eds), *Fatal Journeys. Tracking Lives Lost During Migration* (IOM, 2014), available at <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Fatal-Journeys-Tracking-Lives-Lost-during-Migration-2014.pdf>.

<sup>v</sup> Report of the Secretary General on Promotion and protection of human rights including ways and means to protect the human rights of migrants, A/69/277 (2014).

<sup>vi</sup> Global Migration Group, Human rights of adolescents and youth migrants particularly those in irregular situations, *Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities*, 2014, p. 7.

<sup>vii</sup> CEDAW, General Recommendation No. 26 (2008), para. 25 (a).

<sup>viii</sup> Medecins Sans Frontiers, Sexual Violence and Migration: The Hidden Reality of Sub-Saharan Women Trapped in Morocco en route to Europe, March, 2010, p. 5.

<sup>ix</sup> UN Women, Complex Migration: A Woman’s Transit Journey through Mexico, February 2015, p. 14.

<sup>x</sup> Article 16 (2) of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) and article 5 (b) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, Guideline 7, Identification and referral, para 8.

<sup>xi</sup> OHCHR’s Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders (Principle A.5).

<sup>xii</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, Report of the 2012 Day of general discussion, para 89.

<sup>xiii</sup> CEDAW, General Recommendation No. 26 (2008), para. 25 (b).

<sup>xiv</sup> OHCHR, IOM, WHO, International Migration, Health and Human Rights, 2013, p. 36.

<sup>xv</sup> Global Migration Group, Human rights of adolescents and youth migrants particularly those in irregular situations, *Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities*, 2014, Chapter 12, p. 7.

<sup>xvi</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, A/HRC/23/41, para. 3.

<sup>xvii</sup> Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) is considered to contain the fullest and most definitive articulation of the right to health. It protects the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights stated in its general comment No. 14 (2000) that the right to health includes the right to timely and appropriate health care, and to the underlying determinants of health, noting also that States have an obligation to ensure that all migrants have equal access to preventive, curative and palliative health services, regardless of their legal status and documentation (para. 34).

<sup>xviii</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, general recommendation No. 26 (2008).

<sup>xix</sup> OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, Guideline 5, Human rights in the context of immediate assistance, para 2.

<sup>xx</sup> The ICESCR stipulates that “the States Parties ... recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right” (art. 6.1). See OHCHR, *The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation*, 2014, p. 116. Moreover, the ICESCR also stipulates that “States Parties ... recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work” (art. 7) and provides an illustrative list of what such conditions entail.

<sup>xxi</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, Report of the 2012 day of general discussion, para. 90.

<sup>xxii</sup> See <http://endchilddetention.org/the-issue/>.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Articles 3 and 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provide accordingly that everyone has the right to liberty and security of person, and that no one should be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. See also OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, Guideline 8, Avoiding detention, para 2.

<sup>xxiv</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, Report of the 2012 day of general discussion. See also the General Assembly resolution on migrant children and adolescents which “*Underlines* that children, including adolescents, should not be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention based solely on their migration status and that the deprivation of liberty of migrant children and adolescents should be a measure of last resort”, A/RES/69/187, para 3.

<sup>xxv</sup> UNHCR, Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Alternatives to Detention, 2012, Guideline 4.1.4, p. 19, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/503489533b8.html>.

<sup>xxvi</sup> Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, François Crépeau, A/HRC/20/24 (2012), paras 15-20.

<sup>xxvii</sup> OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, Guideline 10 Cooperation and coordination, para. 3.

<sup>xxviii</sup> UNHCR, Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: The 10-Point Plan in Action, February 2011, Chapter 1, page 22, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d9430ea2.html>.

<sup>xxix</sup> General Assembly resolution on migrant children and adolescents, A/RES/69/187, para. 12. The UN Secretary General has also noted that “A policy guided by a human rights-based approach takes a holistic view of its environment, taking into consideration the migrant and his or her family, the community in which migrants live and work, civil society, local and national authorities, and all relevant parts of the government. Such an approach lifts sectoral “blinkers” and facilitates an integrated response to migration, including its links to development.” Report of the Secretary General, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, A/68/292, para. 33.

## ANNEX

*This Annex contains descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences in relation to the issues raised in the policy part of the Background paper. This second part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD Pfp website in the M&D Policy and Practice Database. See <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd>.*

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Child protection	
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Child protection	<b>Tags:</b>
<b>Summary:</b> The public and private centres are in charge of receiving, providing accommodation and security to children, as well as placing them in families throughout the country	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Humanitarian crisis management	
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, UNHCR
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Refugees and asylum	<b>Tags:</b>
<b>Summary:</b> Providing land and space for accommodation of refugees from CAR and Nigeria, satisfy their basis needs and protecting their rights (education, health, security) in the East and far North regions of the country.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	



<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Programme intégré de la malnutrition aigüe	
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ministry of Public Health, FAO, PAM, OMS, UNICEF
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Health, food security	<b>Tags:</b>
<b>Summary:</b> Mise en place des centres nutritionnels en ambulatoire et des centres nutritionnels thérapeutiques pour combattre la malnutrition et améliorer les besoins nutritionnels des réfugiés et populations déplacées dans les régions de l'Est et de l'Extrême-Nord du pays	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group against Trafficking in Human Beings	
<b>Country:</b> Cyprus	<b>Partner(s):</b> other countries as deemed necessary
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Trafficking in Human Beings	<b>Tags:</b>
<b>Summary:</b> In order to address in a consistent and comprehensive way the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings (THB), Cyprus has established by law a Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group (MCG). The MCG, which is chaired by the Minister of Interior as the National Coordinator, has being assigned with the task to coordinate and, among other issues, monitor the implementation of the measures that are taken against THB. It has as main duties the prevention, control and suppression of THB, Victims of Trafficking early identification, protection and support, the promotion of international cooperation, the monitoring of the National Action Plan, the collection of data and the submission of legislative proposals.  It meets on a regular basis every three months or at least three times a year. To operate more efficiently, it is divided in Working Groups, which deal with specific matters with the responsibility to submit relevant recommendations to the plenary of the Group.  The Group is composed of 18 members, representing the relevant government services and NGOs. The following bodies that are represented in the MCG are: Law Office of the Republic; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Justice and Public Order; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Culture; Police; Department of Labour; Social Welfare Services; Civil Registry and Migration Department; Asylum Service; National Machinery for the Rights of Women; Union of Municipalities of Cyprus; Up to four NGOs can be represented in this Group (by Law). Efforts are now being made to add an International Organization as a member of the MCG.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Permanent Migratory Statute	
<b>Country:</b> Ecuador	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ecuador and Peru, Colombia and Venezuela
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Regularization and free movement of persons	<b>Tags:</b>
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The objective of the Permanent Migratory Statutes with Peru, Colombia and Venezuela is to ensure the respect for human rights of immigrants in an irregular situation and those of their families; the non-criminalization of irregular migration; the establishment of minimum requirements that do not go against the constitutional principle of freedom of movement; the prevention of violation of rights of groups with special needs for protection; and the application of the principles of consistency and co-responsibility.</p> <p>The benefit that these mechanisms bring to the regularization of immigrants has to do with the freedom of movement, the right to work and access to education, health and justice, among others.</p> <p>These bilateral instruments allowed Peruvian, Colombian and Venezuelan citizens to enter Ecuador to work only with their national identification documents, for a period of up to six months in any activity within the legal framework. The same was applied to Ecuadorians in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. The objective of the instruments was to regularize labor and stop the entry of irregular Peruvian, Colombian and Venezuelan labor force for temporary posts for which they were paid half the legal salary.</p> <p>The program included a second phase that established a period of six months for a special process of regularization of Peruvian, Colombian and Venezuelan immigrants who had lived in Ecuador before the entry into force of the Statute and that had three administrative procedures for the permanence in the country: 1) process of regularization of irregular migrants(Immigrant visa 9-VII); 2) permanence of less than 180 days (with and without dependency relationship; and, 3) permanence longer than 180 days under relation of labor dependency (non-immigrant visa 12-VI-work).</p> <p>Finally, since the entry into force of the Statutes, 180 consecutive days were granted to the migrants in irregular migratory status in order to regularize their immigration status and carry out the appropriate paperwork.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Transnational Rights (pensions and social security)	
<b>Country:</b> Ecuador	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Spain, Uruguay and the Andean Community of Nations (CAN)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Pension and social security	<b>Tags:</b>
<p><b>Summary:</b> Ecuador has signed bilateral social security agreements with Chile, Colombia, Spain and Uruguay, as well as Multilateral and Ibero-American conventions on Social Security. Furthermore, the Ecuadorian State has commitments and obligations in this area, product of Community directives for the Andean Community of Nations (CAN).</p> <p>The above conventions, in general terms, establish the principle of equal treatment for Ecuadorian and foreign workers or pensioners, both in their countries of origin and destination, and the benefit can also be extended to their families. This framework promotes access to contributory benefits for pensions, maternity, survival, accidents at work, temporary and permanent incapacity, occupational diseases and death benefit.</p> <p>The agreements also establish frameworks for the accumulation of periods of insurance in the countries of origin and destination, with the consequence that the beneficiaries of these agreements can access their benefits, regardless of the country of residence. These benefits shall be upgraded and supplemented periodically. In the case that a migrant has worked in any of the countries party to the agreements, without reaching the time of minimum contributions to benefit from the pension scheme, the contributions made in each country will sum up and the migrant will be entitled to the pension. The amount of the pension will be the result of the sums of the partial pension and will relate to the time of contributions and the age of the beneficiary.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Labor Rights Protection for Salvadoran Immigrants in the United States of America	
<b>Country:</b> El Salvador	<b>Partner(s):</b> Occupational Health and Security Administration of the US Department of Labor Consulates of El Salvador in the US
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labor Rights	<b>Tags:</b> labor rights protection
<p><b>Summary:</b> On August 29, 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador and the Occupational Health and Security Administration of the US Department of Labor signed a memorandum of understanding in Washington, D.C., which recognized the joint commitment of both nations in the labor rights protection of Salvadoran immigrant workers.</p> <p>By means of education and formation, this joint statement will help immigrant workers make conscience about their right to a safe workplace and the cancellation of all their pending wages, according to American laws. Both, immigrant and American workers, are affected when employers evade their legal responsibility with the first group.</p> <p>Many initiatives have been taking place in the US, thanks to the memorandum of understanding, in order to promote labor rights for Salvadoran living in the US. Many on-site-visits have been made to the places where day laborers assemble. Strong efforts are being made in order to meet with local authorities and American labor unions; informative talks are also being given to them.</p> <p>In coordination with the Latin American consulates in the area, many have promoted the “Good Idea-Exchange” Program.</p> <p>More talks are also being given on occupational health and labor rights in the different fields where Salvadoran immigrants settle.</p> <p>The signing and implementation of these documents:</p> <p>Within the framework of the new policy being launched by the Salvadoran Government, by means of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to guarantee our country men and women the necessary attention they deserve so that their civil rights are respected.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b>  <a href="http://rree.gob.sv/noticias-salex/item/1294-canciller%C3%ADa-y-departamento-de-trabajo-de-eua-firman-declaraci%C3%B3n-a-favor-de-trabajadores-migrantes.html">http://rree.gob.sv/noticias-salex/item/1294-canciller%C3%ADa-y-departamento-de-trabajo-de-eua-firman-declaraci%C3%B3n-a-favor-de-trabajadores-migrantes.html</a>  <a href="http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/ilab/ILAB20110402s.htm">http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/ilab/ILAB20110402s.htm</a>  <a href="https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/alliances/regional/reg4/elsalvador_spanish.html">https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/alliances/regional/reg4/elsalvador_spanish.html</a></p>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Plan of the Alliance for the Prosperity of the Northern Triangle	
<b>Country:</b> El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras	<b>Partner(s):</b> Private sector, cooperation partners and civil society.
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> - Developing human capital - Improving public safety and access to justice system - Fostering the productive sector -Strengthening institutions	<b>Tags:</b> - Social protection - Education - Healthcare - Housing - Returning migrants - Prevention of crime - Minors - Integration - Vulnerable groups
<b>Summary:</b> The plan promotes the coordination and inter-linkage of actions over a 5 year horizon (2016-2020) and seeks to give people incentives to stay in their own countries by means of structural change that offers economic opportunities and transforms the citizen's of the Northern Triangle of Central America quality of life, mainly in regions affected by the highest rates of poverty, migration and vulnerability.  The plan's strategic lines have an effect on coverage and quality education, primary healthcare, sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and early childhood development, proper housing, and social and economic reinsertion of returning migrants. It also ensures that justice is accessible to all, effectively guaranteeing the rights of every citizen. The plan seeks to increase the efficiency and transparency of the public administration.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.encuentroplanalianza.com">www.encuentroplanalianza.com</a> <a href="http://www.secretariatecnica.gob.sv/alianza-para-la-prosperidad/">www.secretariatecnica.gob.sv/alianza-para-la-prosperidad/</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Campaign of prevention and guidance for the migration of boys, girls and adolescents: What happens? What do I do?	
<b>Country:</b> Guatemala	<b>Partner(s):</b> International organizations, cooperation partners and civil society
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Initiative for the protection of migrant boys, girls and adolescents	<b>Tags:</b> Vulnerable groups, Social Protection
<b>Summary:</b> This campaign is aimed at children and their families to have a clear, simple and precise information about the steps of the migration processes in United States; explaining what happens to the child when he or she is arrested by entering United States irregularly, addressing migratory processes of detention in that country, stay in the shelter, family reunification, special visas and deportation. It also communicates about the risk of migrating unauthorized, encouraging informed decisions within the framework of the right to migrate.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.minex.gob.gt/">http://www.minex.gob.gt/</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Strengthen the Consular Network for the care of migrant boys, girls and adolescents	
<b>Country:</b> Guatemala	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Attention to migrant boys, girls and adolescents	<b>Tags:</b> Vulnerable groups, Social Protection
<b>Summary:</b> Guatemala through its Consular Network, provides psychological assistance to children and adolescents in countries of transit and destination.  Currently, this assistance is provided at the Guatemalan Consulates in Mcallen, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona, and Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Citizen Service (Regulation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs No.4/2008)	
<b>Country:</b> Indonesia	<b>Partner(s):</b> National Authority for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Providing assistance and protection services for Indonesian citizens abroad, including Indonesian migrant workers	<b>Tags:</b> Citizen Service, protection services, Indonesian migrant workers
<p><b>Summary:</b> Based on the Presidential Instruction No. 6/2006 on Reforming the System of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued Regulation No. 4/2008 on the establishment of a “Citizen Service” at Indonesian diplomatic representative offices abroad.</p> <p>The “Citizen Service” for Indonesian citizens is part of an integrated service system that aims to improve the protection of all Indonesians, including Indonesian labour migrants. The services provided for Indonesian citizens abroad have 2 main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve the quality of services and strengthen protection for Indonesian citizens through quality service, transparency and standardization of services</li> <li>2. To serve and protect Indonesian citizens abroad.</li> </ol> <p>The “Citizen Service” provided by the Indonesian embassies and consulates abroad include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of Indonesian citizens and maintaining a database of Indonesian nationals in the country;</li> <li>• Assistance and consular protection;</li> <li>• Services and protection to Indonesian labour migrants;</li> <li>• Services and protection to Indonesian seafarers; and</li> <li>• Temporary accommodation and counselling.</li> </ul> <p>There are currently 24 Citizen Service Centers based in Indonesian Missions located in regions of Asia-Pacific, Middle-East and North America, with additional 5 new centers in 2015. The Citizen Service Centers provide legal advice, shelters and programs for Indonesian victims of trafficking in person or migrants, and repatriation as well as family reintegration.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b>  <a href="http://www.kemlu.go.id/">http://www.kemlu.go.id/</a>  <a href="http://perlindungan.kemlu.go.id/portal/home">http://perlindungan.kemlu.go.id/portal/home</a></p>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Partnerships to promote inclusion and protection of the human rights of all migrants in order to achieve full benefits of migration	
<b>Country:</b> Kenya	<b>Partner(s):</b> IOM
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks	<b>Tags:</b>
<b>Summary:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Kenya Constitution,</li> <li>2. The Employment Act, 2007,</li> <li>3. The Labour Institutions Act, 2007,</li> <li>4. The Kenya Citizenships and immigration Act, 2012</li> <li>5. Kenya Diaspora Policy</li> <li>6. Kenya Foreign Policy</li> <li>7. The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act</li> <li>8. Draft National Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya</li> </ol>	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.labour.go.ke">www.labour.go.ke</a> <a href="http://www.klrc.go.ke">www.klrc.go.ke</a> <a href="http://www.mfa.go.ke">www.mfa.go.ke</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Beta Groups	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> - Human Rights of migrants - Origin, transit	<b>Tags:</b> protection, human rights, vulnerable groups
<b>Summary:</b> Specialized staff dedicated to protect and advocate for the human rights of migrants, regardless of their nationality or migratory status, during their transit by Mexico. These groups provide also support, rescue, relief, humanitarian assistance, legal advice and orientation	
<b>Web Links:</b> More information (Spanish only): <a href="http://www.inm.gob.mx/index.php/page/Grupo_Beta_Objetivo">http://www.inm.gob.mx/index.php/page/Grupo_Beta_Objetivo</a>	



<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Bureau of special attention to migrants victims of crime	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> - Human Rights of migrants - Origin, transit	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, vulnerable groups, Social Protection , justice, attention, crime
<b>Summary:</b> The General Attorney Office has established bureaus of special attention for migrants victims of crime in the states of Chiapas and Tabasco. Due to their geographical location, Chiapas and Tabasco are key spots in the transit of migrants from their country of origin to the north.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Protocol for Consular Attention for unaccompanied child and adolescent migrants	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Destination	<b>Tags:</b> child protection, human rights, vulnerable groups, Social Protection
<b>Summary:</b> Elaborated in partnership with the office in Mexico of UNICEF, the Protocol is a tool that includes a questionnaire, guidelines for consular interviews and a safe personal data capture system that strengthens capacities of consular staff.  The Protocol helps to provide comprehensive attention, bearing in mind the situation of each minor individual, in order to assess his/her interest, identify situations of risk and activate the inter-institutional protection chain that guarantees the safeguard of his/her rights.  These protection services for the Mexicans living abroad aim at providing consular assistance, ensure the respect of the human rights of migrants, avoid unfair and arbitrary behavior from foreign authorities, and avoid persecution and discrimination.	
<b>Web Links:</b> More information (Spanish only): <a href="http://proteccionconsular.sre.gob.mx/index.php/documentos/protocolonna">http://proteccionconsular.sre.gob.mx/index.php/documentos/protocolonna</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Special Programme on Migration (2014-2018)	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> - Human Rights of migrants - Origin, transit, destination	<b>Tags:</b> Social protection, Education, Healthcare, Housing, Returning migrants, Prevention of crime, Minors, Integration, Vulnerable groups
<p><b>Summary:</b> It is the foundation for the implementation of a State policy on migration, with a comprehensive attention approach and adequate governance regarding the different dimensions of migration in Mexico, as a country of origin, transit, destination and return of migrants.</p> <p>The objectives of the programme are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster a culture of legality, human rights and appreciation of migration.</li> <li>• Incorporate migration in regional and local development strategies.</li> <li>• Consolidate an efficient migratory management, based on criteria such as facilitation, international co-responsibility, border safety and human security.</li> <li>• Support the integration and reintegration processes of migrants and their families.</li> <li>• Strengthen access to justice and security for migrants, their families and those advocating for their rights.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> Document available in Spanish only <a href="http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5343074&amp;fecha=30/04/2014">http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5343074&amp;fecha=30/04/2014</a></p>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Regional Development and Protection Program	
<b>Country:</b> Netherlands Re: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan	<b>Partner(s):</b> EU, EC, Italy, UNHCR, IOM
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Refugee and migrant protection, host communities, policy coherence and coordination, broad partnerships between EU member states and African countries.	<b>Tags:</b> Horn of Africa, refugee protection, migration flows, root causes, coherency, EU-African partnerships
<b>Summary:</b> The Government of the Netherlands will lead the new and enlarged EU Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa. The EU consortium of partners includes the European Commission, the European External Action Service, EU member states (Czech Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta and the UK) and associated states (Norway, Switzerland). Through the Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPP) the Netherlands aims to enhance partnerships with and support countries in the Horn of Africa that are marked by complex mixed migratory flows, ranging from hosting large numbers of refugees to dealing with internally displaced populations, migrants and returnees. The RDPP needs to stimulate an integrated and coherent approach and can be seen as an opportunity to strengthen coordination among and give direction to the EU and MS active in mixed migration and its root causes in the Horn of Africa. Based on the needs of the countries in the Horn of Africa and the gaps in current programming, activities can be supported. In the second half of 2015 the RDPP document will be drafted in more detail in close consultation with the countries in the Horn of Africa and the European consortium partners.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Assistance to migrants in transit that wish to return home	
<b>Country:</b> Netherlands Re: Morocco	<b>Partner(s):</b> IOM
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Voluntary return and reintegration	<b>Tags:</b> Voluntary return, reintegration, Morocco
<p><b>Summary:</b>  Since 2012 the Government of the Netherlands has been co-financing the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVVR) programme of IOM. The AVRR programme aims to offer vulnerable migrants stranded in Morocco and wishing to go back home, a possibility to do it in a way that assures their dignity and personal security. The programme is composed of two phases: the return phase and the reintegration phase. The former is implemented in Morocco and includes the activities related to the registration of return applicants, selection of participants, preparation of travel documents, and airport assistance flight from Morocco. The second phase starts in Morocco but is mainly implemented in countries of origin. It includes the preparation of a rough reintegration plan once the person is informed of the imminent departure, establishing contact with IOM office in the country of origin upon arrival, elaboration and submission of the final reintegration project proposal, and implementation of the reintegration activity and subsequent monitoring. Returnees' satisfaction with IOM's assistance has been evaluated as very high. Moreover, an external evaluation study (2013-2014) indicated that relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the AVVR programme are also high. The programme has a positive impact in the country of origin, in terms of improvement of migrants' well-being and also the situation of migrant's family members. Through the reintegration component, the programme indirectly contributes to the local economies in the countries of origin, in particular on the informal sector and on a microeconomic level. The sustainability of the programme has also been evaluated as high, since most migrants mentioned that they would not leave their country again and, in the case of doing so, it would not be in the same conditions as before.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Capacity building programmes to improve the protection system for migrants and refugees	
<b>Country:</b> Netherlands Re: Various countries, including Egypt and Kenya	<b>Partner(s):</b> IOM, UNHCR
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Protection of human rights of migrants and refugees in transit and origin countries	<b>Tags:</b> Human rights, migrants in transit, East Africa, capacity building
<p><b>Summary:</b> Through the (co)funding of various programmes the Government of the Netherlands has been assisting transit and destination countries in the Northern half of Africa and the Middle East with their capacity in the field of migration management, including strengthening the protection system for migrants and refugees. For instance, in Kenya a programme of the International Rescue Committee supported the protection of urban refugees in Nairobi and other Kenyan cities by, among other activities, training the Department of Refugee Affairs and nearly 600 law enforcement officers. Another interesting example in this regard is the programme of IOM (Cairo) and UNHCR (2013-2014) that aimed to support efforts to protect and promote the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees along the East Africa Route, with a focus on those most vulnerable to exclusion and exploitation, such as women and children. To this end it strengthened the capacities of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations in Egypt to uphold and monitor human rights of migrants along the East Africa Route. Furthermore, it raised awareness on safe migration and the risks associated with irregular migration among vulnerable communities in origin and transit countries and worked on sustainable and humane solutions to detained and/or stranded migrants in Egypt (advocacy and case management). Finally, the programme aimed to enhance cooperation and dialogue on migration management (in particular, “mixed flows”) between relevant actors in origin, transit and destination countries, reinforcing and building upon other recent and parallel processes.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Manila Declaration to Enhance International Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking	
<b>Country:</b> Philippines	<b>Partner(s):</b> Different embassies in the Philippines, Non-government Organizations (NGO's), International Organizations
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Partnerships to promote inclusion and protect the human rights of all migrants in order to achieve the full benefits of migration.	<b>Tags:</b> - Labor Migration -Protection -Empowerment and Rights of Migrants -Policy Coherence
<b>Summary:</b> The Manila Declaration to Enhance International Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking is an initiative between the Philippines and Netherlands. The Declaration strengthened cooperation and joint responsibility of each stakeholder to prevent, detect and prosecute human trafficking as well as provide victim protection. It also calls for the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to stop the news forms of modern-day slavery.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Memorandum of Subsidiary Agreement on AAPTIP between the Philippines and Australia	
<b>Country:</b> Philippines	<b>Partner(s):</b> Australia
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Partnerships to promote inclusion and protect the human rights of all migrants in order to achieve the full benefits of migration.	<b>Tags:</b> -Labor Migration -Protection -Empowerment and Rights of Migrants -Policy Coherence
<b>Summary:</b> The Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) is a five-year program that aims to reduce the incentives and opportunities for human trafficking in the Philippines and ASEAN. Assistance will be provided to regional and regional stakeholders to achieve the following outcomes: (a) Law enforcement agencies improve the effective and ethical investigation of human trafficking cases; (b) Prosecutors improve the effective and ethical prosecution of human trafficking cases; (c) Judges and court officials improve the fair and timely adjudication of human trafficking cases; and (d) Regional bodies enhance regional cooperation and leadership on the criminal justice response to human trafficking in the ASEAN region.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.apptip.org">http://www.apptip.org</a>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Education for Migrants	
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of Migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and Education, Protection, Rights of Migrants, Migrants' Education, Migrant Workers, Displaced Persons
<p><b>Summary:</b> Thailand developed the National Education For All Plan of Action (EFA) for the period 2002-2015 to ensure that all persons shall enjoy their right to receive at least twelve years of a free, quality education provided by the government. One objective of the plan is that the provision of EFA is specifically aimed at disadvantaged groups including children without citizenship and those of an ethnic minority.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education (MOE) Regulation on Proof of Admission of Students into Educational Institutes (2004) and the Cabinet Resolution on Education for Unregistered Persons (2005) set operational guidelines related to the management of education for children in Thailand. All education institutions are duty bound to admit children of school age to study in their institutes, with or without evidence of civil registration, by using birth certificates or letters of certification of birth, or other proof issued by government authorities, or documents deemed acceptable by the MOE. In the event where the afore-mentioned evidence is missing, parents, caretakers, or non-governmental organizations can present personal history of the child, or the educational institute concerned can conduct an interview to note down details related to the personal history of the child concerned.</p> <p>The Ministerial Regulation on the Right of Persons in Providing Basic Education Through Learning Centers (2011) provides a more systematic management of education in migrant learning centers so as to enable them to attain the same standards and curricula as those in place in mainstream schools. This further helps students who graduate from such educational centers to be able to transfer to public schools or normal classrooms for higher education.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Healthcare for Different Groups of Migrants	
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of Migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and Health, Protection, Rights of Migrants, Migrants' Health, Migrant Workers, Displaced Persons, Health Care, Health Insurance
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>1. Migrant workers employed through bilateral MOUs</p> <p>All migrant workers are entitled to equal protection under Thai labour laws including the Labour Relations Act of 1975 and the Labour Protection Act of 1998. In addition, Thailand had signed bilateral MOUs with Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to regularize cross-border migrant workers in Thailand. The MOUs explicitly stipulate that migrant workers who entered the country under the MOUs have the same rights to those of Thai nationals and thus have access to the Social Security Scheme where employers and employees both contribute to the fund.</p> <p>2. Migrant workers registered through One-Stop Service Centers</p> <p>As part of the Government's efforts to ensure equal access to healthcare for undocumented migrant workers, the Royal Thai Government established One-Stop Service Centers (OSSC) to register undocumented migrant workers from Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. Once registered, these previously undocumented migrant workers will be issued with a temporary work permit pending Nationality Verification process. They will also be able to purchase affordable insurance provided by the Ministry of Public Health under the Migrant Health Insurance Scheme. In addition, those who pass the Nationality Verification process are fully regularized and will be eligible for Social Security Scheme as with other migrant workers who entered the country through bilateral MOUs.</p> <p>3. Undocumented Migrant Workers</p> <p>Despite repeated attempts to regularize undocumented migrant workers, a number of migrant refuse to register and thus are not able to purchase health insurance at the One-Stop Service Centers. However, undocumented migrants continue to be provided with necessary care based on humanitarian considerations. This has resulted in a non-recoverable cost in the amount of 11,600,000 USD in 2013 alone. The Government is able to do this through efficient and innovative management of Universal Health Coverage Fund allocated for its nationals.</p> <p>4. Displaced Persons</p> <p>In order to ensure sustainable healthcare provision for displaced persons from Myanmar who make up over 130,000 of total migrants in Thailand, the Ministry of Public Health initiated a 4-year project from 2010 to 2014, in partnership with the EU and WHO to strengthen health security for displaced persons living in temporary shelters in Thailand. The main objective of the project was to develop a long-term comprehensive policy for displaced persons from Myanmar to gain fairer access to healthcare services in 4 border provinces.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	



<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Consular Partnership Program	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, the embassies of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and the Philippines.
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of Migration and Coordination of Dialogue, Rights of Migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, Empowerment and rights of Migrants
<b>Summary:</b> In order to assist DOL in the protection of migrant workers employed in the United States and to help communicate with workers whom it might not otherwise be able to reach, DOL has established formal partnerships with the embassies of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and the Philippines. DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs which coordinates the program is working to expand these partnerships to embassies and consulates of other countries.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Foreign Assistance: Human Rights and Democracy Fund	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> International and grassroots partners, local labor and civil society organizations
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of Migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building, Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants
<b>Summary:</b> The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) promotes the human and labor rights of migrant workers throughout the labor migration process. Through programming with international and grassroots partners, DRL currently provides Human Rights and Democracy Funds to promote safe and fair labor migration by building the capacity of local labor and civil society organizations to advocate on behalf of migrants; improving migrant workers' awareness of rights in the workplace, including freedom of association; and helping migrant workers whose rights have been violated seek remediation and, as appropriate, safe and dignified return to their families.	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> DHS Office For Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Community Engagement Program	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> DHS CRCL, Diverse Community Groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, Federal, State, and Local Government Partners
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Partnerships between government agencies and community groups, Rights of Migrants, Addressing civil rights and civil liberties related grievances	<b>Tags:</b> Community Engagement, Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants
<p><b>Summary:</b> Public engagement with diverse American communities, including diaspora and migrant communities is a priority for DHS CRCL. CRCL’s Community Engagement Section responds to community concerns and provides information on DHS programs, activities, and issues.</p> <p>The goals of our program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To communicate and share reliable information about federal programs and policies, including avenues for redress and complaints;</li> <li>• To obtain information and feedback about community concerns and on-the-ground impacts of DHS activities;</li> <li>• Incorporate community ideas and issues relating to civil rights and civil liberties into the policymaking process; and</li> <li>• To deepen channels of communication between communities, regional DHS leadership and federal officials in order to facilitate solution of problems.</li> </ul> <p>CRCL leads or plays a significant role in quarterly roundtable meetings among community leaders and federal, state, and local government officials in fourteen cities across the country. These roundtable discussions are a major DHS outreach and engagement effort designed to capture the issues, concerns and ideas of the communities most affected by DHS programs and policies. The roundtables bring together leaders from diverse communities including organizations representing migrant and diaspora community groups. In addition to Community Roundtables, CRCL conducts additional community engagement including town halls, and issue specific meetings. The roundtables frequently address issues of importance to migrant and diaspora communities including human trafficking, immigration, detention and removal, language access, travel screening, and suspicious activity reporting.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b>	

<b>Title of M&amp;D Policy or Practice:</b> ACP-EU Migration Action	
<b>Country:</b> ACP-EU Migration Re: African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	<b>Partner(s):</b> Funded by the European Commission at the initiative of the ACP Secretariat and the European Union
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> ‘Remittances’, ‘Visa facilitation’, ‘Re-admission’, ‘Trafficking in human beings’	<b>Tags:</b>
<p><b>Summary:</b> In 2010, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union (EU) agreed on a Joint Declaration on Migration and Development that was endorsed by the ACP-EU Council in June 2010. In this declaration, the parties committed to strengthen and deepen cooperation in the area of migration, in particular based on three pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Migration and Development, including issues related to diaspora and remittances;</li> <li>2. Regular migration, including admission, mobility and movement of skills and services, and;</li> <li>3. Irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling, border management, return and readmission of irregular migrants.</li> </ol> <p>The ACP Group of States and the EU held several cycles of dialogues at Ambassador levels which resulted in sets of recommendations that were subsequently endorsed by the joint ACP-EU Council. In order to implement such recommendations, on January 2015 the ACP-EU Migration Action was launched.</p> <p>The ACP-EU Migration Action implements activities to promote these set of recommendations [visa, remittances, readmission, human trafficking] and builds on existing initiatives, partnerships and good practices. The ACP-EU Migration Action is composed of three closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing Components that address different stakeholders to reach a set of specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support governments, public institutions and policy processes linked to migration in ACP countries, with a specific focus on the follow-up to the recommendations of the ACP-EU Dialogue, through a mechanism of tailored technical support on demand, to be requested by ACP Governments;</li> <li>2. Promote concrete action by Non State Actors (NSAs) in areas of priority for the ACP-EU Dialogue at the local level with the aim of improving the conditions of migrants, their families and origin/host communities, including vulnerable groups linked to the migration process, such as the children left behind by migrants abroad, returnees or communities receiving remittances;</li> <li>3. Collect information and good practices related to the mutual strategic interest for the ACP-EU partnership and provide channels of dissemination, with a particular attention to monitoring progress and ensuring that the results achieved informs the ACP-EU Dialogue.</li> </ol> <p>The ACP-EU Migration Action is supported by the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP Secretariat) and the European Commission (EC). The Action is funded by the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) and implemented by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) with a budget of approximately 10 million euro.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://acpeumigrationaction.iom.int/">http://acpeumigrationaction.iom.int/</a></p>	