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Rapport annuel du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme et rapports du Haut-Commissariat et du Secrétaire général

**Promotion et protection de tous les droits de l'homme,
civils, politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels,
y compris le droit au développement**

Rapport sur le recueil de principes, de bonnes pratiques et de politiques relatifs à des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières conformément au droit international des droits de l'homme*, **

Résumé

Le Conseil des droits de l'homme a prié le Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme de lui soumettre un rapport sur le recueil de principes, de bonnes pratiques et de politiques relatifs à des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières conformément au droit international des droits de l'homme. Le rapport est en particulier axé sur les six domaines thématiques qui ont guidé les consultations menées dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'un pacte mondial sur les migrations. Il contient un recueil non exhaustif rassemblant des normes juridiques et d'autres orientations faisant autorité, comme des observations générales et des rapports soumis par les titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales, des engagements conjoints pris par des États dans des déclarations et d'autres accords, ainsi que des lignes directrices et des outils élaborés par des entités des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations internationales. On trouvera en annexe une série de pratiques prometteuses observées dans différentes régions.

En conclusion, le rapport présente la recommandation du Haut-Commissaire selon laquelle le pacte mondial doit avant tout être axé sur les migrants, les droits de l'homme et les questions de genre. Cela permettrait de faciliter les migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières, de favoriser l'inclusion sociale et de mettre le pacte mondial en conformité avec les objectifs fondamentaux du Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 qui visent à ne laisser personne pour compte et à aider en premier les plus défavorisés. Le cadre international des droits de l'homme constitue la base normative sur laquelle devrait se fonder le pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières. En outre, dans le respect de la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, le pacte mondial

* L'annexe au présent document est distribuée telle qu'elle a été reçue.

** Le présent rapport a été soumis après la date prévue parce que la résolution 35/17 du Conseil des droits de l'homme, qui constitue le fondement du mandat donné pour l'élaboration du rapport, a été adoptée après la date limite de soumission des rapports à examiner par le Conseil à sa trente-sixième session.



devrait avant tout garantir que la question des migrations soit traitée dans le respect des droits de l'homme et des principes d'universalité, d'indivisibilité, de participation, d'égalité et de responsabilité.

I. Introduction

1. Au paragraphe 18 c) de la résolution 35/17 du 22 juin 2017 intitulée « Protection des droits de l'homme des migrants : le pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières », le Conseil des droits de l'homme a prié le Haut-Commissaire de lui soumettre, avant sa trente-sixième session, un rapport sur le recueil de principes, de bonnes pratiques et de politiques relatifs à des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières conformément au droit international des droits de l'homme, en consultation avec les États et les autres parties prenantes concernées, y compris les organisations régionales, les organisations de la société civile et les institutions nationales des droits de l'homme, et de transmettre le rapport à l'Assemblée générale à sa soixante-douzième session.

2. Ainsi, le 29 juin 2017, le Haut-Commissariat aux droits de l'homme (HCDH) a adressé une note verbale aux États Membres et aux organisations intergouvernementales et non gouvernementales afin de solliciter leurs vues et des renseignements sur la question. La note était en particulier axée sur les six domaines thématiques définis dans le cadre de l'élaboration du pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières. Des communications écrites ont été transmises par des États, des organisations intergouvernementales, des organisations non gouvernementales et des experts¹.

3. Le présent rapport contient un recueil² rassemblant des normes juridiques et d'autres orientations faisant autorité, comme des observations générales et des rapports soumis par des organes conventionnels des Nations Unies et les titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales³, ainsi que des lignes directrices et des outils élaborés par des entités des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations internationales investies de mandats pertinents, qui sont conformes au droit international des droits de l'homme et se rapportent à la question des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières. Cependant, compte tenu de la limite fixée à la longueur du présent rapport et de l'ampleur du sujet traité, le recueil de principes présenté ci-dessous n'est pas exhaustif. En outre, bien que les principes soient classés dans six domaines thématiques par souci de commodité, nombre d'entre eux se rapportent à plus d'un domaine thématique. Il faut donc considérer que la structure du présent rapport a été établie à titre indicatif plutôt que dans l'intention d'élaborer une classification faisant autorité. On trouvera en annexe une série, pas exhaustive elle non plus, de pratiques prometteuses illustrées par des exemples tirés de la pratique et des politiques adoptées par

¹ Des communications écrites ont été reçues de l'Allemagne, de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada, du Chili, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, de la Grèce, du Kirghizistan, du Mali, du Mexique, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, de la Slovénie, de Sri Lanka, de la Suède, de la Suisse, de la Turquie et de l'Union européenne. Toutes les communications peuvent être consultées à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/CompendiumOfPrinciples.aspx>.

² Le terme recueil s'entend généralement d'un ensemble concis d'informations détaillées sur un sujet particulier ou d'un bref résumé d'un domaine de connaissances (voir www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/compendium).

³ Les orientations des organes conventionnels et des titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales font autorité à divers égards. Elles sont juridiquement contraignantes parce que les travaux de ces organes sont fondés sur le droit international des droits de l'homme, lui-même contraignant. En outre, les organes conventionnels ont été officiellement créés et mandatés conformément aux dispositions de l'instrument dont ils assurent le suivi, tandis que les titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales sont mandatés par les États, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil des droits de l'homme. Les deux groupes d'experts bénéficient de la collaboration étroite des États au sein du système. En outre, les recommandations des organes conventionnels et des titulaires de mandat au titre des procédures spéciales font également autorité lorsque des institutions juridictionnelles internationales et régionales y font référence.

des États, des autorités locales, des organisations non gouvernementales et d'autres parties prenantes concernées⁴.

II. Considérations générales

4. Tous les migrants jouissent de l'ensemble des droits de l'homme. Dans la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, les États Membres ont réaffirmé sans équivoque les droits fondamentaux de tous les migrants, quel que soit leur statut, ils se sont engagés à les protéger pleinement et ils ont rappelé que tous les migrants étaient titulaires de droits (par. 5).

5. Dans le monde entier, comme on peut le constater, la migration peut se révéler une expérience positive et enrichissante et apporter des avantages économiques, sociaux et culturels aux migrants et à leurs communautés, ainsi qu'aux pays d'origine, de transit et de destination. Cependant, il est également clair que les migrants peuvent être confrontés à de graves difficultés en matière de protection des droits de l'homme le long des routes migratoires et dans les pays de transit et de destination, notamment en raison de l'absence de systèmes de gestion des flux migratoires fondés sur les droits de l'homme aux niveaux local, national, régional et mondial.

6. En devenant parties à des instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, les États contractent des obligations en vertu du droit international et s'engagent à adopter des mesures et des lois nationales compatibles avec ces obligations⁵. En conséquence, ces obligations peuvent également avoir des conséquences concrètes pour les autorités municipales et les collectivités locales. Les États sont également responsables des conséquences des actes ou des omissions des acteurs privés, parmi lesquels les sociétés, les acteurs de la société civile et les prestataires de services de sécurité privés. Le cadre international des droits de l'homme prévoit clairement que, pour donner effet à ces droits et protéger le principe fondamental de non-discrimination, la situation unique et individuelle de chacun doit être prise en considération par les débiteurs d'obligations⁶.

7. Les neuf principaux instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme énumérés ci-après offrent une protection juridique à tous, y compris aux migrants, quel que soit leur statut. En conséquence, ils s'appliquent à toutes les questions relatives aux migrations et à tous les aspects des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières.

- a) Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale (1965) ;
- b) Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques (1966) ;
- c) Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (1966) ;

⁴ Dans leurs contributions au présent rapport, les professeurs Elspeth Guild, Kees Groenendijk et Stefanie Grant ont souligné qu'il importait de veiller à ce que les « bonnes pratiques » reposent sur des fondements juridiques solides qui soient compatibles avec le droit international des droits de l'homme et à ce qu'elles permettent aux États de satisfaire aux obligations internationales qui leur incombent en matière de droits de l'homme ou d'aller au-delà de celles-ci.

⁵ En vertu du droit international, les États ont des obligations et des devoirs consistant à respecter, protéger et mettre en œuvre les droits de l'homme. L'obligation de respecter signifie que les États doivent s'abstenir de s'immiscer dans l'exercice des droits de l'homme ou de les entraver. L'obligation de protéger requiert des États qu'ils protègent les personnes et les groupes contre les violations de ces droits commises par des tiers. L'obligation de mettre en œuvre signifie qu'ils doivent prendre des mesures positives pour en faciliter l'exercice.

⁶ Il ressort clairement de l'article 2 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques que, s'agissant de tous les droits reconnus dans le Pacte, le débiteur d'obligation est généralement l'État sur le territoire duquel se trouve une personne. Les États sont donc tenus de respecter et de garantir à tous les individus se trouvant sur leur territoire et relevant de leur compétence les droits reconnus dans le Pacte, sans distinction aucune, notamment de race, de couleur, de sexe, de langue, de religion, d'opinion politique ou de toute autre opinion, d'origine nationale ou sociale, de fortune, de naissance ou de toute autre situation.

- d) Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes (1979) ;
- e) Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants (1984) ;
- f) Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant (1989) ;
- g) Convention internationale sur la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille (1990) ;
- h) Convention internationale pour la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées (2006) ;
- i) Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées (2006).

A. Promotion et protection des droits de l'homme de tous les migrants, lutte contre toutes les formes de discrimination et renforcement de la cohésion sociale

8. De nombreux migrants, en particulier ceux qui sont en situation irrégulière, vivent et travaillent dans l'ombre, n'osent pas se plaindre, ne bénéficient pas des droits et libertés que la plupart des gens tiennent pour acquis et sont beaucoup plus vulnérables à la discrimination et à la marginalisation. Au regard du droit international, l'entrée et le séjour irréguliers sont des infractions administratives et non pénales ; ils doivent donc être sanctionnés en conséquence ; en soi, ils ne constituent pas une atteinte aux personnes, aux biens ou à la sécurité nationale⁷. Sans préjudice de la possibilité pour un État de leur ordonner de quitter son territoire, le simple fait qu'ils relèvent de sa juridiction impose certaines obligations aux autorités nationales, dont l'obligation primordiale de reconnaître leur présence et le fait qu'ils puissent revendiquer leurs droits⁸.

9. Les États Membres se sont engagés à combattre avec tous les moyens à leur disposition les mauvais traitements et l'exploitation dont sont victimes d'innombrables réfugiés et migrants vulnérables (Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, par. 10). La notion de « migrant en situation de vulnérabilité » peut renvoyer à un ensemble de facteurs souvent convergents, qui peuvent être concomitants et s'influencer et s'aggraver mutuellement. Les situations de vulnérabilité peuvent évoluer au fil du temps, au gré des circonstances. Le Conseil des droits de l'homme s'est déclaré vivement préoccupé par les situations de vulnérabilité et les risques particuliers auxquels sont exposés les migrants, qui peuvent découler des motifs de départ du pays d'origine, des situations rencontrées par les migrants lors de leur déplacement, aux frontières et à destination, de certains aspects de l'identité ou de la situation d'une personne ou d'une combinaison de ces facteurs⁹.

10. Pour garantir que les politiques migratoires reposent sur les normes et règles des droits de l'homme et visent par conséquent à assurer la protection de toutes les personnes en déplacement, il convient avant tout de ratifier et de mettre en œuvre efficacement tous les instruments internationaux et régionaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme et les conventions connexes et de réaffirmer dans les politiques et dans la pratique qu'il importe au plus haut point de respecter, de protéger et de réaliser les droits de l'homme de tous les migrants.

11. Le cadre juridique du droit international des droits de l'homme et des normes connexes définit des critères faisant autorité pour l'élaboration de mesures concrètes et utiles. Le droit international constitue le fondement sur lequel devraient reposer les politiques et pratiques des États en matière de migration, tout en leur fournissant des orientations pratiques et les dotant, ainsi que d'autres parties prenantes le cas échéant, des

⁷ Voir Comité des travailleurs migrants, observation générale n° 2 (2013) sur les droits des travailleurs migrants en situation irrégulière et des membres de leur famille, par. 24, et A/HRC/20/24, par. 13.

⁸ Voir E/C.12/2017/1, par. 11.

⁹ Voir résolution 35/17 du Conseil des droits de l'homme.

outils nécessaires pour gérer les migrations dans le respect des droits de toutes les personnes concernées.

12. La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (1948) dispose sans équivoque que « tous les êtres humains naissent libres et égaux en dignité et en droits » (article 1). La Charte internationale des droits de l'homme, qui comprend la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques et le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, n'établit de distinctions entre nationaux et non-nationaux que pour deux droits, et ce, uniquement dans certains cas¹⁰.

*Recueil de principes*¹¹

Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques (1966)

Deuxième Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, visant à abolir la peine de mort (1989)

Protocole facultatif à la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes (1999)

Protocole facultatif à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, concernant l'implication d'enfants dans les conflits armés (2000)

Protocole facultatif à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, concernant la vente d'enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie mettant en scène des enfants (2000)

Protocole facultatif se rapportant à la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants (2002)

Protocole facultatif se rapportant à la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées (2006)

Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (2008)

Protocole facultatif à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant établissant une procédure de présentation de communications (2014)

Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 15 (1986) sur la situation des étrangers au regard du Pacte

Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 18 (1989) sur la non-discrimination

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale, recommandation générale n° 30 (2004) concernant la discrimination contre les non-ressortissants

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale, recommandation générale n° 32 (2009) sur la signification et la portée des mesures spéciales dans la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale

¹⁰ L'article 25 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques réserve aux citoyens le droit de voter et de prendre part aux affaires publiques, et l'article 12 de ce même Pacte réserve le droit de circuler librement à l'intérieur du pays aux étrangers qui se trouvent légalement dans le pays. Toutefois, dans son observation générale n° 15 (1986) sur la situation des étrangers au regard du Pacte, le Comité des droits de l'homme a souligné qu'un étranger pouvait bénéficier de la protection prévue à l'article 12 du Pacte, même en ce qui concerne l'entrée ou le séjour, par exemple lorsque des considérations relatives à la non-discrimination, à l'interdiction des traitements inhumains et au respect de la vie familiale entrent en jeu (par. 5).

¹¹ On notera que les neuf principaux instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme sont également pertinents.

*Recueil de principes*¹¹

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale, recommandation générale n° 35 (2013) sur la lutte contre les discours de haine raciale

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 20 (2009) sur la non-discrimination dans l'exercice des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, déclaration sur les devoirs des États envers les réfugiés et les migrants au titre du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (E/C.12/2017/1)

Comité des droits de l'enfant, rapport sur la journée de débat général de 2012 consacrée aux droits de tous les enfants dans le contexte des migrations internationales (2012) (en anglais seulement)¹²

Déclaration sur les droits de l'homme des personnes qui ne possèdent pas la nationalité du pays dans lequel elles vivent (1985)

Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement (1994)

Programme d'action de la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les femmes (1995)

Déclaration et Programme d'action de Durban (2001)

Document final de la Conférence d'examen de Durban (2009)

Transformer notre monde : le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 (2015)

Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants (2016)

Principes fondamentaux et directives concernant le droit à un recours et à réparation des victimes de violations flagrantes du droit international des droits de l'homme et de violations graves du droit international humanitaire (2005)

Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR), Principes directeurs du HCR relatifs à la détermination de l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant (2008)

Groupe mondial sur la migration, *Exploitation and abuse of international migrants, particularly those in an irregular situation: a human rights approach* (2013)

Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme (HCDH), Les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels des migrants en situation irrégulière (2014)

Rapport du Secrétaire général intitulé « Sûreté et dignité : gérer les déplacements massifs de réfugiés et de migrants » (A/70/59) (2017)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants concernant l'élaboration du pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, régulières et ordonnées (A/71/285) (2016)

Rapport du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme sur la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme des migrants dans le contexte des déplacements massifs (A/HRC/33/67) (2016)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants sur le programme pour faciliter la mobilité humaine à l'horizon 2035 (A/HRC/35/25) (2017)

Rapport du Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général pour les migrations (A/71/728) (2017)

Rapport du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme sur les principes

¹² Voir www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/Discussions/2012/DGD2012/ReportAndRecommendations.pdf.

*Recueil de principes*¹¹

et les directives pratiques sur la protection des droits de l'homme des migrants en situation de vulnérabilité (A/HRC/34/31) (2017)

Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes (ONU-Femmes), « Recommandations sur la prise en compte des droits fondamentaux des femmes dans le pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières » (2017)

Résolution 9/5 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (2008)

Résolution 15/16 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (2010)

Résolution 18/21 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (2011)

Résolution 20/3 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (2012)

Résolution 23/20 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (2013)

Résolution 32/14 du Conseil des droits de l'homme intitulée « Protection des droits de l'homme des migrants : renforcer la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme des migrants, y compris lors de déplacements massifs » (2016)

B. S'attaquer aux facteurs de la migration

13. Au paragraphe 1 de la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, l'Assemblée générale a reconnu que les facteurs de la migration contemporaine étaient multiples et souvent étroitement liés. Si de nombreux migrants se déplacent volontairement et en sécurité pour chercher de meilleures perspectives et parviennent à se déplacer, à vivre et à travailler dans la sécurité et la dignité, de nombreux autres se déplacent parce qu'ils y sont contraints. Outre les persécutions et les conflits, les raisons qui peuvent contraindre les migrants à quitter leur pays d'origine sont notamment la pauvreté, l'impossibilité d'exercer leurs droits humains fondamentaux, tels que le droit à l'éducation, à la santé, à l'alimentation, à l'eau et à un travail décent, ainsi que la violence, l'inégalité entre les sexes, la séparation d'avec leur famille et les conséquences très diverses des catastrophes naturelles, des changements climatiques et de la dégradation de l'environnement¹³.

14. Il importe de se rappeler que la pauvreté n'est pas seulement un problème économique, mais plutôt un phénomène multidimensionnel qui englobe le manque de ressources pécuniaires mais aussi des moyens de base nécessaires pour vivre dans la dignité, ainsi que l'exclusion sociale, qui compromet les chances d'exercer ou de regagner ses droits dans un avenir proche¹⁴. Les structures sous-jacentes de discrimination, d'exclusion et d'inégalité, ainsi que les problèmes tels que la prévalence de la violence dans

¹³ Dans sa résolution 35/17, le Conseil des droits de l'homme a affirmé avoir à l'esprit que les politiques et initiatives en matière de migration devraient promouvoir des approches globales qui tiennent compte des causes et des conséquences de ce phénomène, et il a constaté que la pauvreté, le sous-développement, le manque de perspective, la mauvaise gouvernance, les facteurs environnementaux, les violations des droits de l'homme, les conflits armés, le terrorisme, l'absence de paix et de sécurité, la prévention et la résolution des conflits comptaient parmi les facteurs de migration.

¹⁴ Voir A/HRC/5/3, par. 6. Le Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels a défini la pauvreté comme étant « la condition dans laquelle se trouve un être humain qui est privé de manière durable ou chronique des ressources, des moyens, des choix, de la sécurité et du pouvoir nécessaires pour jouir d'un niveau de vie suffisant et d'autres droits civils, culturels, économiques, politiques et sociaux » (voir E/C.12/1001/10, par. 8). Voir aussi les Principes directeurs sur l'extrême pauvreté et les droits de l'homme.

la société, jouent un rôle important dans le déclenchement des migrations, en particulier les migrations dangereuses et précaires.

15. La migration peut aussi être liée à des catastrophes soudaines, telles que des inondations et des ouragans, et à des événements à évolution lente et graduelle, tels que l'élévation du niveau de la mer, la dégradation des terres et des forêts, la perte de diversité biologique et la désertification¹⁵, qui sont eux-mêmes souvent associés à la pauvreté, à la discrimination et à la faiblesse des structures de gouvernance. Il convient de prêter une attention particulière aux facteurs de migration en ce qui concerne les personnes et les groupes qui font l'objet de formes de discrimination croisées et persistantes.

16. Au paragraphe 43 de la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, les États Membres ont affirmé que la migration devrait être un choix, pas une nécessité. Les migrants qui quittent leur pays par nécessité et non par choix risquent davantage d'être victimes de violations supplémentaires des droits de l'homme pendant leur voyage et une fois arrivés à destination. Ils seront probablement moins à même de trouver des solutions de remplacement si leur migration ne se passe pas comme prévu, et sont donc plus susceptibles de migrer dans des conditions peu propices au respect de la dignité de l'être humain.

*Recueil de principes*¹⁶

Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (1992)

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, déclaration sur les questions de fond concernant la mise en œuvre du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels : la pauvreté et le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (E/C.12/2001/10)

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes, recommandation générale n° 32 (2014) sur les femmes et les situations de réfugiés, d'asile, de nationalité et d'apatridie

Comité des droits des personnes handicapées, observation générale n° 3 (2016) sur les femmes et les filles handicapées

Déclaration universelle pour l'élimination définitive de la faim et de la malnutrition (1974)

Déclaration de Copenhague sur le développement social et Programme d'action du Sommet mondial pour le développement social (1995)

Déclaration de Rome sur la sécurité alimentaire mondiale (1996)

Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones (2007)

Cadre de Sendai pour la réduction des risques de catastrophe (2015-2030) (2015)

Initiative Migrants dans les pays en crise, Lignes directrices relatives à la protection des migrants dans les pays touchés par un conflit ou une catastrophe naturelle (2016)

Initiative Nansen, Agenda pour la protection des personnes déplacées à l'extérieur de leur propre pays en raison d'une catastrophe et des changements climatiques (2015)

HCDH, Principes directeurs sur l'extrême pauvreté et les droits de l'homme (2012)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants consacré aux incidences des changements climatiques sur les migrations (A/67/299) (2012)

¹⁵ Pour une définition du terme « événement à évolution lente », voir FCCC/TP/2012/7.

¹⁶ On notera que les neuf instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme fondamentaux sont également pertinents.

Résolution 35/20 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme et les changements climatiques (2017)

C. Améliorer la coopération internationale et la gouvernance des migrations aux frontières et en transit, à l'entrée et lors des retours

17. Les déplacements d'individus par-delà les frontières sont un aspect naturel de l'expérience humaine, antérieur à la création des frontières internationales elles-mêmes¹⁷. Faciliter, encadrer et régir ces déplacements nécessite un processus complexe de coopération entre les pays, aux niveaux bilatéral et multilatéral, au sein des gouvernements et des sociétés¹⁸. Les lois et normes du cadre international relatif aux droits de l'homme réglementent et façonnent les mesures que prennent les États concernant les migrations et sont un élément à part entière de la gouvernance des migrations. Elles définissent les paramètres et les règles pour toutes les mesures relatives à la gouvernance des migrations.

18. Lorsqu'ils cherchent à passer une frontière internationale ou à entrer dans un pays, les migrants peuvent se trouver face à une série d'obstacles qui les empêchent de jouir de leurs droits fondamentaux. Le droit international est clair à ce propos : les frontières ne sont pas des zones d'exclusion ou d'exemption des obligations relatives aux droits de l'homme. Au contraire, les États ont encore plus le devoir de prendre soin de ces migrants qui se trouvent dans des situations de vulnérabilité à leurs frontières et dont la protection nécessitera des interventions spécifiques. Pourtant, force est de constater que des mécanismes efficaces d'évaluation et d'aiguillage individuels aux frontières internationales qui permettraient de mettre en évidence les situations de vulnérabilité et les besoins en matière de protection des droits de l'homme font souvent défaut.

19. Les migrants en transit sont exposés à de nombreuses violations de leurs droits fondamentaux, parmi lesquelles les renvois et la détention arbitraire aux frontières, les violences commises par des trafiquants ou des gardes frontière ou encore le refus de services de base, voire de services vitaux. Partout dans le monde, les migrants en situation irrégulière sont de plus en plus placés en détention. Loin d'être utilisée en dernier recours, comme devrait pourtant l'être toute mesure ayant des conséquences aussi radicales pour la personne concernée, la détention administrative est souvent habituelle et parfois obligatoire, même lorsqu'il s'agit d'enfants.

20. Tous les rapatriements doivent être légaux. Les États ont l'obligation de faire en sorte qu'aucun individu ne soit rapatrié dans un lieu où il risquerait d'être victime de tortures ou d'autres violations graves des droits de l'homme, parmi lesquelles les disparitions forcées, les formes graves de discrimination et l'immixtion arbitraire dans le droit à une famille et à la vie privée. Le principe de non-refoulement et l'interdiction des expulsions arbitraires ou collectives sont des idées maîtresses du droit international des droits de l'homme et s'appliquent à tous les migrants, où qu'ils se trouvent et quel que soit leur statut migratoire. À cet égard, il est important de faire en sorte que les accords de réadmission soient fondés sur les principes relatifs aux droits de l'homme et soient conclus et mis en œuvre de manière transparente et responsable.

21. Les rapatriements doivent aussi être durables. S'ils sont renvoyés dans des pays où les conditions sont identiques à celles qui les ont contraints de partir, les migrants n'auront aucune raison d'y aller ou de rester. Au contraire, il est fort probable que ces personnes, qui cherchent à jouir de leurs droits fondamentaux et à vivre dans la dignité, migrent à plusieurs reprises en empruntant des itinéraires toujours plus dangereux, dans des conditions de plus en plus périlleuses.

¹⁷ Dans la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, il est affirmé que depuis que le monde est monde, les hommes se déplacent (par. 1).

¹⁸ Voir HCDH, Migration et droits de l'homme : améliorer la gouvernance de la migration internationale fondée sur les droits de l'homme (2013).

*Recueil de principes*¹⁹

Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires (1963)

Convention visant à faciliter le trafic maritime international (1965)

Convention internationale de 1974 pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, modifiée

Convention internationale de 1979 sur la recherche et le sauvetage maritimes, modifiée

Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer (1982)

Convention de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO) sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles (2005)

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 7 (1997) sur les expulsions forcées

Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 27 (1999) sur la liberté de circulation

Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 31 (2004) sur la nature de l'obligation juridique générale imposée aux États parties au Pacte

Comité des droits de l'homme, observation générale n° 35 (2014) sur la liberté et la sécurité de la personne

Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, délibération n° 5 sur la situation des immigrants et des demandeurs d'asile (1999)

Groupe de travail sur la détention arbitraire, délibération n° 9 sur la définition et le champ d'application de la privation arbitraire de liberté dans le droit international coutumier (2012)

Comité des droits de l'enfant, observation générale n° 6 (2005) sur le traitement des enfants non accompagnés et des enfants séparés en dehors de leur pays d'origine

Comité des droits de l'enfant, observation générale n° 10 (2007) sur les droits de l'enfant dans le système de justice pour mineurs

Ensemble de règles minima des Nations Unies pour le traitement des détenus (Règles Nelson Mandela) (2015)

Ensemble de règles minima des Nations Unies concernant l'administration de la justice pour mineurs (Règles de Beijing) (1985)

Ensemble de principes pour la protection de toutes les personnes soumises à une forme quelconque de détention ou d'emprisonnement (1988)

Règles des Nations Unies pour la protection des mineurs privés de liberté (1990)

Règles des Nations Unies concernant le traitement des détenues et l'imposition de mesures non privatives de liberté aux délinquantes (Règles de Bangkok) (2010)

Organisation maritime internationale (OMI), Directives sur le traitement des personnes secourues en mer (2004)

Organisation mondiale de la Santé, Règlement sanitaire international (2005)

Principes de base et directives concernant les expulsions et les déplacements liés au

¹⁹ On notera que les neuf instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme fondamentaux sont également pertinents.

*Recueil de principes*¹⁹

développement (2007)

Comité permanent interorganisations, Directives du CPI concernant la santé mentale et le soutien psychosocial dans les situations d'urgence (2007)

OMI, Principes régissant les procédures administratives pour le débarquement des personnes secourues en mer (2009)

HCR, Principes directeurs relatifs aux critères et aux normes applicables à la détention des demandeurs d'asile et alternatives à la détention (2012)

Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM), Cadre opérationnel en cas de crise migratoire (2012)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants consacré à la gouvernance mondiale des migrations (A/68/283) (2013)

HCDH, Migration et droits de l'homme : améliorer la gouvernance de la migration internationale fondée sur les droits de l'homme (2013)

Commission du droit international, projet d'articles sur l'expulsion des étrangers (2014)

HCDH, Principes et directives recommandés sur les droits de l'homme aux frontières internationales (2014)

Principes de base et lignes directrices des Nations Unies sur les voies et procédures permettant aux personnes privées de liberté d'introduire un recours devant un tribunal (2015)

Rapport du HCDH sur la situation des migrants en transit (A/HRC/31/35) (2016)

OIM, Cadre de gouvernance des migrations (2015)

Résolution 11/9 du Conseil des droits de l'homme intitulée « Les droits de l'homme des migrants dans les lieux de détention » (2009)

Résolution 29/2 du Conseil des droits de l'homme intitulée « Protection des droits de l'homme des migrants : migrants en transit » (2015)

Résolution 35/17 du Conseil des droits de l'homme intitulée « Protection des droits de l'homme des migrants : le pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières » (2017)

D. Faire du respect des droits de l'homme un fil conducteur entre le développement durable et les migrations

22. Le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 est sans équivoque ancré dans les droits de l'homme ; en effet, les États Membres y déclarent expressément qu'il est fondé sur la Charte des Nations Unies, la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, les traités internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme et d'autres instruments, et soulignent qu'il doit être mis en œuvre conformément aux obligations que leur impose le droit international, y compris en ce qui concerne les droits de l'homme. Dans le cadre du Programme 2030, les États se sont engagés à ne laisser personne de côté et à aider les plus défavorisés en premier. Dès lors, pour libérer le potentiel que recèlent les migrations en matière de développement, il est impératif de veiller à la promotion, à la protection et à la réalisation des droits fondamentaux de tous les migrants, quel que soit leur statut. Il est évident qu'aucune société ne peut exprimer son véritable potentiel si des obstacles juridiques, sociaux ou politiques empêchent des couches entières de sa population, telles que les migrants, d'y participer.

23. On constate que les contributions essentielles que les migrants apportent aux sociétés et aux économies dans les pays d'origine, de transit et de destination sont de plus

en plus reconnues et saluées, mais il est important d'insister sur les conditions périlleuses dans lesquelles de nombreux migrants gagnent l'argent qu'ils peuvent envoyer chez eux, et de souligner que les migrants ne peuvent pas être considérés comme de simples marchandises ou instruments pour le développement économique des autres. Les stratégies de développement doivent permettre de veiller à ce que les migrants ne soient pas davantage marginalisés, privés de leurs moyens, exclus ou laissés-pour-compte. Dans ce contexte, il importe de faire en sorte que les migrants, y compris ceux qui sont en situation irrégulière, soient inclus dans les stratégies et plans d'action nationaux sur la santé, l'éducation, le logement, l'emploi et la lutte contre la discrimination. Il est nécessaire de trouver de nouvelles sources pour la collecte de données ventilées afin de mesurer et de suivre les progrès accomplis par tous les migrants en matière de développement.

*Recueil de principes*²⁰

Convention de l'UNESCO concernant la lutte contre la discrimination dans le domaine de l'enseignement (1960)

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 4 (1991) sur le droit à un logement suffisant

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 13 (1999) sur le droit à l'éducation

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 12 (1999) sur le droit à une nourriture suffisante

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 14 (2000) sur le droit au meilleur état de santé susceptible d'être atteint

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 15 (2002) sur le droit à l'eau

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 19 (2007) sur le droit à la sécurité sociale

Comité des droits de l'enfant, observation générale n° 7 (2005) sur la mise en œuvre des droits de l'enfant dans la petite enfance

Comité des droits de l'enfant, observation générale n° 15 (2013) sur le droit de l'enfant de jouir du meilleur état de santé possible

Déclaration sur le droit au développement (1986)

Document final de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable, intitulé « L'avenir que nous voulons » (2012)

Programme d'action d'Addis-Abeba issu de la troisième Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement (2015)

Déclaration de Quito sur les villes et les établissements humains viables pour tous (2016)

Recommandation (n° 167) de l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT) sur la conservation des droits en matière de sécurité sociale, 1983

Recommandations en matière de statistiques des migrations internationales, première révision (1998)

Principes concernant la restitution des logements et des biens dans le cas des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées (2005)

Principes et recommandations concernant les recensements de la population et des

²⁰ On notera que les neuf instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme fondamentaux sont également pertinents.

*Recueil de principes*²⁰

logements (2008)

Code de pratique mondial de l'OMS pour le recrutement international des personnels de santé (2010)

Principes directeurs relatifs aux entreprises et aux droits de l'homme : mise en œuvre du cadre de référence « protéger, respecter et réparer » des Nations Unies (2011)

HCDH, Indicateurs des droits de l'homme : Guide pour mesurer et mettre en œuvre (2012)

Rapport du Secrétaire général intitulé « Promotion et protection des droits de l'homme, y compris les moyens de promouvoir les droits de l'homme des migrants » (A/68/292) (2013)

Résolution 26/21 du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur la promotion du droit des migrants de jouir du meilleur état de santé physique et mentale possible (2014)

E. Lutter contre le trafic illicite de migrants, la traite des personnes et les formes contemporaines d'esclavage

24. Le caractère toujours plus restrictif des mesures de gouvernance des migrations et des frontières et l'absence de filières accessibles pour des migrations sûres et régulières peuvent créer les conditions et les incitations qui poussent les migrants à emprunter des itinéraires plus périlleux et à recourir aux services de passeurs, pour le voyage, le logement, l'emploi et d'autres questions.

25. Vu par le prisme des droits de l'homme, le trafic de migrants n'est pas une violation des droits de l'homme en soi, et il peut dans certains cas être une prestation de service relativement neutre. Ce trafic fournit dans certains cas aux migrants les moyens nécessaires pour se déplacer d'un point à un autre, souvent pour échapper à des violations de leurs droits fondamentaux, et il est parfois profondément ancré dans les économies locales et les stratégies de subsistance. Mais il arrive aussi que les passeurs soient fortement impliqués dans des faits d'extorsion, de violence, de mauvais traitements et de vol à l'égard des migrants, et certains d'entre eux travaillent dans le cadre d'organisations criminelles. Les migrants qui se sont adressés à des passeurs n'ont souvent guère le choix quant à la façon dont ils se déplacent, surtout lorsqu'ils sont pauvres et marginalisés pour d'autres raisons, et ils risquent davantage d'être maltraités et exploités par les passeurs et les autorités aux frontières et autres acteurs.

26. Lutter efficacement et dans le respect des droits de l'homme contre la traite et le trafic de migrants suppose de créer des mécanismes nationaux d'orientation vers des services d'identification, d'aide et de protection pour les victimes, en prenant des mesures particulières en faveur des femmes et des enfants, afin de repérer les cas de traite et les migrants qui sont dans des situations de vulnérabilité, et de donner des indications sur le risque de traite et d'autres violations des droits de l'homme dans tous les lieux où des migrants sont présents, parmi lesquels les centres d'accueil et de détention administrative et les autres établissements formels et informels.

27. Une attention doit être accordée à l'incidence qu'ont les mesures de lutte contre le trafic et les interventions en matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes sur les droits de l'homme, afin de s'assurer qu'elles ne placent pas les migrants dans une situation de vulnérabilité accrue. Parmi les mesures jugées préoccupantes figurent les interceptions dangereuses de migrants, la forte présence militaire aux frontières, les méthodes de surveillance et de collecte de renseignements intrusives, ainsi que les peines disproportionnées infligées aux passeurs ou le fait que les personnes apportant une aide humanitaire aux migrants soient considérées comme des délinquants.

*Recueil de principes*²¹

Convention (n° 29) de l'OIT sur le travail forcé, 1930

Convention (n° 105) de l'OIT sur l'abolition du travail forcé, 1957

Convention (n° 182) de l'OIT sur les pires formes de travail des enfants, 1999

Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée (2000)

Protocole additionnel à la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée visant à prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants (2000)

Protocole contre le trafic illicite de migrants par terre, air et mer, additionnel à la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée (2000)

Protocole de 2014 relatif à la Convention de l'OIT sur le travail forcé, 1930

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes, recommandation générale n° 19 (1992) sur la violence à l'égard des femmes.

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes, recommandation générale n° 33 (2015) sur l'accès des femmes à la justice

Comité des droits de l'enfant, observation générale n° 20 (2016) sur la mise en œuvre des droits de l'enfant pendant l'adolescence

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 22 (2016) sur le droit à la santé sexuelle et procréative

Déclaration des principes fondamentaux de justice relatifs aux victimes de la criminalité et aux victimes d'abus de pouvoir (1985)

Déclaration de Salvador sur les stratégies globales pour faire face aux défis mondiaux : les systèmes de prévention du crime et de justice pénale et leur évolution dans un monde en mutation (2010)

Plan d'action mondial des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre la traite des personnes (2010)

Déclaration politique sur l'application du Plan d'action mondial des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre la traite des personnes (2017)

HCDH, Principes et directives concernant les droits de l'homme et la traite des êtres humains : Recommandations (2002)

Manuel pour enquêter efficacement sur la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants (Protocole d'Istanbul) (2004)

UNICEF, Principes directeurs pour la protection des droits des enfants victimes de la traite (2006)

Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDD), Cadre d'action international pour l'application du Protocole relatif à la traite des personnes (2009)

ONUDD, Loi type contre la traite des personnes (2009)

ONUDD, Loi type contre le trafic illicite de migrants (2010)

ONUDD, Cadre d'action international pour l'application du Protocole relatif au trafic illicite de migrants (2011)

²¹ On notera, en outre, que les neuf instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme fondamentaux sont également pertinents.

*Recueil de principes*²¹

ONUDC, *Issue Paper: Corruption and the Smuggling of Migrants* (Document thématique : Corruption et trafic illicite de migrants) (2013)

HCR, Principes directeurs sur la protection temporaire ou les dispositions de séjour (2014)

Rapport de la Rapporteuse spéciale sur la traite des êtres humains, en particulier les femmes et les enfants (A/HRC/29/38) (2015)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (A/HRC/29/36) (2015)

Rapport de la Rapporteuse spéciale sur la traite des êtres humains, en particulier les femmes et les enfants (A/HRC/32/41 et Corr.1) (2016)

Groupe de coordination interinstitutions sur la traite des personnes, Guide d'orientation pour la conception et l'évaluation des programmes de lutte contre la traite (2016)

Groupe de coordination interinstitutions sur la traite des personnes, Document de synthèse : Accès des victimes de la traite des personnes à des voies de recours effectif (2016)

ONUDC, *Issue Paper : The Concept of "Financial or Other Material Benefit" in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol* (Document de synthèse: le concept d'« avantage financier ou autre avantage matériel » dans le Protocole contre le trafic illicite de migrants) (2017)

Résolution du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les droits de l'homme des migrants : migrations et droits fondamentaux de l'enfant (2009)

Résolution du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les enfants et adolescents migrants non accompagnés et les droits de l'homme (2015)

Résolution du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur les enfants et adolescents migrants non accompagnés et les droits de l'homme (2016)

F. Promouvoir le travail décent et la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre

28. Que la recherche d'un travail décent soit ou non la principale motivation des migrants, le fait est que la grande majorité d'entre eux participe au monde du travail. Selon les estimations, plus de 70 % des migrants internationaux sont des travailleurs migrants.

29. Dans le monde entier, des travailleurs migrants sont victimes de nombreuses formes de violence et d'exploitation, en particulier les migrants en situation irrégulière. Les secteurs dans lesquels ils sont nombreux à travailler, comme le bâtiment, l'agriculture, l'industrie alimentaire, la pêche, le travail domestique et les soins à la personne, peuvent ne pas être réglementés ni protégés. La protection de tous les travailleurs contre l'exploitation et les abus est un élément central des droits fondamentaux liés au travail, en particulier dans les situations de vulnérabilité et en cas de rapport de force très déséquilibré entre travailleurs et employeurs. Le droit international des droits de l'homme et le droit international du travail convergent sur ce point²².

30. Les migrants se heurtent souvent à de nombreux obstacles qui entravent leur accès à la justice, notamment devant les cours, les tribunaux et les mécanismes de surveillance et de plainte nationaux. Ces difficultés peuvent comprendre la méconnaissance de la langue locale, des connaissances limitées concernant leurs droits et les voies de recours, des menaces et des actes d'intimidation de la part des employeurs, un éparpillement des différents droits dans divers mécanismes judiciaires et non judiciaires, l'impossibilité d'avoir accès à un avocat ou à un interprète compétent et l'absence d'aide juridictionnelle.

²² Voir E/2010/89, par. 51.

*Recueil de principes*²³

Convention (n° 19) de l'OIT sur l'égalité de traitement (accidents du travail), 1925

Convention (n° 81) de l'OIT sur l'inspection du travail, 1947

Convention (n° 87) de l'OIT sur la liberté syndicale et la protection du droit syndical, 1948

Convention (n° 98) de l'OIT sur le droit d'organisation et de négociation collective, 1949

Convention (n° 97) de l'OIT sur les travailleurs migrants (révisée), 1949

Convention (n° 100) de l'OIT sur l'égalité de rémunération, 1951

Convention (n° 111) de l'OIT concernant la discrimination (emploi et profession), 1958

Convention (n° 143) de l'OIT sur les travailleurs migrants (dispositions complémentaires), 1975

Convention (n° 138) de l'OIT sur l'âge minimum, 1973

Convention (n° 181) de l'OIT sur les agences d'emploi privées, 1997

Convention (n° 189) de l'OIT sur les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques, 2011

Recommandation (n° 86) de l'OIT sur les travailleurs migrants (révisée), 1949

Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination à l'égard des femmes, recommandation générale n° 26 (2008) concernant les travailleuses migrantes

Comité pour la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille, observation générale n° 1 (2011) sur les travailleurs domestiques migrants

Comité pour la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille, observation générale n° 2 (2013) sur les droits des travailleurs migrants en situation irrégulière et des membres de leur famille

Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 23 (2016) sur le droit à des conditions de travail justes et favorables

Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail (1998)

Cadre multilatéral de l'OIT pour les migrations de main-d'œuvre : Principes et lignes directrices non contraignants pour une approche des migrations de main-d'œuvre fondée sur les droits (2006)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants sur l'exploitation des migrants par le travail (A/HRC/26/35) (2014)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants sur l'impact des pratiques de recrutement sur les droits de l'homme des travailleurs migrants (A/70/310) (2015)

Rapport du Secrétaire général sur la promotion et protection des droits de l'homme, y compris les moyens de promouvoir les droits de l'homme des migrants (A/70/259) (2015)

²³ On notera, en outre, que les neuf instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme fondamentaux sont également pertinents.

Rapport du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme sur la réalisation du droit au travail (A/HRC/31/32) (2015)

HCDH, *Behind closed doors: Protecting and promoting the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation* (Derrière les portes closes : protection et promotion des droits fondamentaux des travailleurs domestiques migrants) (2015)

OIT, Principes généraux et directives opérationnelles concernant le recrutement équitable (2016)

Rapport du Rapporteur spécial sur les droits de l'homme des migrants concernant l'incidence des accords commerciaux bilatéraux et multilatéraux sur les droits de l'homme des migrants (A/HRC/32/40) (2016)

OIM, Système international d'intégrité du recrutement : la norme IRIS (2017)

III. Conclusions et recommandations

A. Conclusions

31. Dans la Déclaration du Dialogue de haut niveau sur les migrations internationales et le développement (2013), l'Assemblée générale a décidé d'œuvrer à l'adoption d'un programme efficace et sans exclusive sur les migrations internationales et de faire en sorte que les migrations se déroulent en toute régularité, dans la sécurité et en bon ordre, dans le plein respect des droits de l'homme (par. 3 et 5). Dans le cadre de la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants et du Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030, les États Membres ont également exprimé leur intention de faciliter des migrations régulières, sûres, ordonnées et « responsables ».

32. Du point de vue des droits de l'homme, il est important que les droits et la situation de la personne, en l'occurrence le migrant, soient au centre des efforts visant à définir ce que seraient des migrations « sûres, régulières et ordonnées ». Par exemple, la gouvernance en matière de migrations « ordonnées » devrait idéalement se rapporter aux mesures migratoires, notamment celles liées à l'entrée, à la sortie et au retour, qui sont non discriminatoires tant dans leurs objectifs que dans leurs effets et qui garantissent une prévisibilité aux migrants et aux États afin d'éviter que des politiques migratoires arbitraires ou illégales soient appliquées. Il ne faudrait pas que la notion de « migrations ordonnées » soit considérée comme équivalant au contrôle et à la prévention de la circulation des personnes, en l'absence d'analyse holistique des couloirs de migration, du contexte migratoire, ainsi que de la situation personnelle et des besoins des personnes en mouvement en matière de protection. Les droits fondamentaux des migrants sont davantage susceptibles d'être promus et protégés dans la cadre de mouvements migratoires qui s'effectuent par le biais de voies de migration « régulières » autorisées et dans le plein respect de l'état de droit; à cet égard, les États sont encouragés à coopérer pour mettre en place des voies de migration régulières et accessibles, qui répondent aux besoins des économies et des sociétés²⁴. En dernière analyse, le Pacte mondial devrait viser avant tout à ce que les migrations soient « sûres » pour les migrants, indépendamment de leur statut, et pour les communautés qu'ils laissent derrière eux, celles dans lesquelles ils arrivent et celles par lesquelles ils transitent. Dans ce contexte, la sécurité ne se limiterait pas à la sécurité physique, mais consisterait de manière plus générale à instaurer un

²⁴ Dans la Convention internationale sur la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille, les États parties considèrent que les problèmes humains liés aux migrations sont encore plus graves dans le cas des migrations irrégulières, et ils sont donc convaincus qu'il convient d'encourager des mesures appropriées en vue de prévenir et d'éliminer les mouvements clandestins ainsi que le trafic de travailleurs migrants, tout en assurant en même temps la protection des droits fondamentaux de ceux-ci (préambule). Voir également le Comité pour la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille, observation générale n° 2, par. 17.

environnement favorisant le respect, la protection et la jouissance des droits de l'homme dans la dignité.

33. Un pacte mondial principalement axé sur les migrants, fondé sur les droits de l'homme et tenant compte des questions de genre favoriserait l'inclusion sociale et la mise en conformité avec l'objectif principal du Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030, à savoir ne laisser personne de côté et aider d'abord les plus défavorisés (par. 4), ainsi qu'avec l'objectif visant à réduire les inégalités, inhérent à la cible 10.7 des objectifs de développement durable. Le cadre juridique international constitue donc le fondement normatif sur lequel devrait s'appuyer le Pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières. Dans le présent rapport, on a tenté de remettre en question l'idée selon laquelle il n'existerait pas de cadre global de protection des migrants en présentant en détail le vaste corpus de droit international et de règles connexes qui garantissent une protection juridique des droits fondamentaux de tous les migrants, quel que soit leur statut.

34. En outre, et afin de rester fidèle aux engagements pris dans la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, le Pacte mondial devrait chercher avant tout à favoriser une approche des migrations fondée sur les droits, qui reposerait sur les principes suivants²⁵ :

a) *Universalité et inaliénabilité.* Tous les individus, y compris les migrants, peuvent jouir des droits de l'homme qui sont universels et inaliénables ;

b) *Indivisibilité et interdépendance et indissociabilité.* Tous les droits de l'homme, qu'ils soient civils, culturels, économiques, politiques ou sociaux, sont indivisibles, et la réalisation d'un droit dépend souvent, en sa totalité ou en partie, de la réalisation des autres droits ;

c) *Participation et inclusion.* Les migrants ont le droit de prendre part, de manière libre, effective et significative, aux décisions qui les concernent directement ;

d) *Égalité et non-discrimination.* Il faudrait s'attaquer à la discrimination directe et indirecte à l'égard des migrants en ce qui concerne les lois, les politiques et les pratiques ;

e) *Suivi et responsabilisation.* L'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de politiques migratoires devraient être transparentes et permettre aux migrants d'avoir accès à des mécanismes de recours et de réparation²⁶.

35. Il est essentiel que les sociétés dans leur ensemble soient impliquées dans la réussite de ces efforts pour garantir la protection effective et l'intégration des migrants. Par conséquent, les politiques migratoires doivent prévoir la participation de tous les acteurs concernés, notamment les parlements, les autorités locales, les syndicats, les organes nationaux chargés des droits de l'homme, les organisations non gouvernementales et les migrants eux-mêmes.

36. L'autonomisation des migrants passe par la protection du droit à l'information; lorsqu'ils disposent d'informations pertinentes et bénéficient d'un soutien, les migrants peuvent prendre des décisions éclairées et défendre leurs droits grâce à un accès effectif à la justice²⁷. Afin de s'assurer que leurs politiques

²⁵ Voir aussi A/68/292, par. 12.

²⁶ Il existe de nombreuses façons d'aborder la question du suivi et de la responsabilité dans le domaine des migrations, dont : i) la ratification et l'application des instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme ; ii) les mécanismes judiciaires et quasi judiciaires (tribunaux nationaux, révisions constitutionnelles et administratives, commissions nationales des droits de l'homme et médiateurs) ; iii) les mécanismes administratifs et politiques (évaluations de l'incidence des politiques migratoires sur les droits de l'homme) ; iv) les mécanismes politiques (processus parlementaires et activités de suivi et de plaidoyer menées par des organisations non gouvernementales) ; et v) la présentation de rapports aux mécanismes internationaux de contrôle des droits de l'homme.

²⁷ Voir Groupe mondial sur la migration, projet de principes et de directives, accompagnés d'orientations pratiques, concernant la protection des droits fondamentaux des migrants en situation de vulnérabilité, principe 16.2.

migratoires ne créent pas d'inégalités ou n'entravent pas l'exercice des droits de l'homme, les États sont tenus de contrôler les effets de leurs politiques et de leurs actions, notamment en collectant des données ventilées, au minimum, par âge, sexe et statut migratoire²⁸. Les États se sont engagés, dans le cadre de la Déclaration de New York pour les réfugiés et les migrants, à envisager de réexaminer leurs politiques migratoires pour déterminer si elles pourraient avoir des répercussions négatives fortuites (par. 45).

B. Recommandations

37. Le Haut-Commissaire recommande que le Pacte mondial pour des migrations sûres, ordonnées et régulières devrait, notamment, engager les États :

a) À revoir les politiques qui incriminent la migration et à établir une présomption légale contre la détention, notamment en prévoyant à l'échelon local des mesures de substitution à la détention qui soient conformes aux droits de l'homme et non privatives de liberté. Les États devraient instaurer, à titre prioritaire, des plans d'action nationaux visant à abolir la détention d'enfants migrants, qui feraient intervenir les autorités gouvernementales, la société civile et d'autres acteurs concernés, y compris les enfants eux-mêmes²⁹ ;

b) À élaborer et à appliquer des procédures et des normes claires et contraignantes concernant l'instauration de « pare-feux » entre les services d'immigration et les services publics à tous les niveaux, notamment dans les domaines de l'accès à la justice, de la police, du logement, de la santé, de l'éducation et des services sociaux et du travail pour les migrants³⁰ ;

c) À mettre en place des mécanismes pratiques et efficaces permettant d'évaluer la situation individuelle de tous les migrants aux frontières, conformément aux garanties d'une procédure régulière et dès que possible après l'arrivée des migrants. Les États devraient élaborer des directives et appliquer les accords conjointement avec les organismes nationaux de protection des droits de l'homme, les prestataires de services d'aide juridictionnelle et d'autres acteurs concernés dans le but d'assurer un filtrage et une orientation rapides et efficaces des migrants en situation de vulnérabilité. Ces procédures devraient, selon qu'il conviendra, être engagées avant les évaluations réalisées dans le cadre des demandes d'asile, indépendamment de ces évaluations ou parallèlement à celles-ci. Les États devraient fournir des orientations sur l'application concrète du principe de l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant à tous les enfants migrants, y compris à ceux qui pourraient ne pas déposer de demande d'asile³¹ ;

d) À adopter une législation anti-discrimination solide, qui protège les migrants contre toutes les formes de discrimination, notamment fondées sur la nationalité ou le statut de migrant, et à créer des organes nationaux spécialisés dans ce domaine, ainsi qu'à fixer des objectifs en vue d'éliminer la xénophobie à l'égard des migrants³² ;

e) À garantir une véritable protection des droits fondamentaux de tous les migrants en situation de vulnérabilité, et, à cet égard, à s'engager à appliquer les orientations complètes fournies par le Groupe mondial sur la migration dans son projet de principes et de directives, accompagnés d'orientations pratiques, concernant la protection des droits fondamentaux des migrants en situation de vulnérabilité ;

²⁸ Voir Comité des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, observation générale n° 14 ;

²⁹ Voir Groupe mondial sur la migration, projet de principes et de directives, accompagnés d'orientations pratiques, concernant la protection des droits fondamentaux des migrants en situation de vulnérabilité, principes 1.3 et 8.

³⁰ Ibid., principes 2.5, 7.5, 12.8 et 17.3.

³¹ Ibid., principes 5.5 et 5.6.

³² Ibid., principe 2.

f) À faire en sorte que les politiques migratoires nationales, régionales et internationales fassent l'objet d'un contrôle et d'un suivi, notamment par le parlement, et à publier tous les accords bilatéraux, les accords de réadmission et les mémorandums d'accord relatifs aux migrations. Le Pacte mondial devrait viser à ce que la coopération internationale satisfasse toujours à l'obligation de respecter, de protéger et de mettre en œuvre les droits de l'homme, et à ce qu'elle ne soit jamais subordonnée à des mesures restreignant de manière illégale ou disproportionnée la migration ou pénalisant les migrants³³ ;

g) À évaluer régulièrement les progrès accomplis dans la concrétisation des engagements pris dans le cadre du Pacte mondial, notamment par la création ou le renforcement de mécanismes internes et externes indépendants visant à évaluer l'incidence des lois, des politiques et des pratiques relatives aux migrants sur les droits de l'homme. Toutes les parties prenantes, y compris les migrants eux-mêmes, devraient prendre part aux mécanismes de mise en œuvre et de responsabilisation.

³³ Ibid., principes 1.4 et 20.8.

Annexe

[Anglais seulement]

Examples of practice

The content of this annex on good and promising practice is extracted from the inventory of ‘practical guidance’ contained within the Global Migration Group ‘Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations’ (draft). The latter document is regularly updated with examples of good and promising practice on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations. It should be noted that OHCHR has not independently verified the information contained in this annex. The following examples of good and promising practice are presented without claiming to be complete or geographically representative.

*Principle 1: Human Rights**Ensure that human rights are at the centre of addressing migration, including responses to large movements of migrants*

States of the Ibero-American Community have undertaken “[t]o promote the strengthening of human rights as a key component of the immigration policies and practices of the countries of origin, transit, and destination, ensuring the protection of the human rights of migrants within the framework of the laws of each State, regardless of their immigration status, nationality, ethnic origin, gender, or age.”¹

The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights published *The Human Rights Yardstick* for assessing migration agreements between the European Union and third countries. The yardstick summarizes and lists the international human rights obligations that States are bound by when negotiating migration agreements with other countries.²

Article 40 of the Ecuador Constitution states that no person shall be identified nor considered as “illegal” due to his/her migration status.³

Article 2 of the Mexican Migration Law establishes that irregular migration status does not in itself constitute a criminal offence.⁴

The new Migration Law of Brazil adopted on 24 May 2017 provides that the Brazilian migratory policy is to be governed by the principle of non-criminalization of migration (Art. 3(III)). This new legislation aims to guarantee rights, foster inclusion and ensure that the fundamental respect for the dignity of all migrants lies at the centre of national policies. It will also provide for humanitarian visas.⁵

The Santa Cruz Declaration (2006) sets out practical steps that National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) can undertake to promote and protect the rights of migrants to uphold migrants’ rights.⁶

UNHCR is running the *Campaign to End Statelessness* in 10 years: #IBELONG to a world where everyone has the right to a nationality.⁷

The European Network on Statelessness (ENS) document that 21 European States have national laws that fully comply with international and regional law on statelessness and the right to a nationality: Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.⁸ The ENS is running a campaign, *No Child Should Be Stateless*, to prevent children from growing up without a nationality.⁹

Chapter six of the Brazil Plan of Action adopted by the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean in December 2014 addresses statelessness, including a call to “adopt legal protection frameworks that guarantee the rights of stateless persons, in order to regulate issues such as their migratory status, identity and travel documents and, more generally, ensure full enjoyment of the rights”.¹⁰

¹ Montevideo Commitment on Migration and Development of the Heads of State and Government of the Ibero-American Community, adopted during the XVI Ibero-American Summit held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 4 and 5 November 2006, para. 25 (g), <http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2006/4604.pdf?view=1>.

² The Yardstick is available at <https://www.mensenrechten.nl/publicaties/detail/37661>. See also: The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, *Human Act or Devil’s Pact? Human rights aspects of migration agreements between EU and third countries*, May 2017.

³ Constitution of Ecuador, Article 40, available at: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/documentos/constitucion_de_bolsillo.pdf.

⁴ Mexico’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁵ Law 13.445/2017, 05/24/2017, article 3, available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/L13445.htm.

The 2004 Argentinian National Migration Law contains standards to ensure respect for human rights of migrants and their families, while establishing mechanisms for easy access to migratory regularization. The provisions include respect for human rights and international commitments (article 3), the right to migrate, based on the principles of equality and universality (article 4) and the principle of equal treatment (article 5). Migration status does not preclude migrants' equal access to the right to health, social assistance and education.¹¹

In Guatemala, OHCHR continued to provide technical assistance and advice to various commissions in the Congress of Guatemala on reform of the law on migration. The views expressed by the Office, and the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Committee on the on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families were incorporated into the draft.¹²

In Timor-Leste, OHCHR provided assistance in preparing the first State party report under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Between March and October 2015, three training sessions on the Convention, the reporting process and its outcome were conducted and OHCHR co-facilitated with the Government two consultations that gathered input for the report from State officials, civil society entities, the private sector and embassies.¹³

⁶ Santa Cruz Declaration, adopted at the Eighth International Conference for National Human Rights Institutions, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 23-27 October 2006, <http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/ICC/InternationalConference/PreviousConf/Pages/Eight-International-Conference.aspx>.

⁷ Information at <http://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/>. See also, *Agenda For Humanity: Annex to the Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit*, Core responsibility 3.C: End statelessness in the next decade.

⁸ Specifically, Article 1 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and Article 6(2) of the 1997 European Convention on Nationality. See European Network on Statelessness, *No Child Should Be Stateless*, ENS 2015, Annex 2, available at http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_NoChildStateless_final.pdf.

⁹ Campaign infographic at <http://statelesskids.eu/post/152893090770/children-get-their-nationality-through-different>.

¹⁰ Brazil Plan of Action: A Common Roadmap to Strengthen Protection and Promote Sustainable Solutions for Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean within a Framework of Cooperation and Solidarity, Chapter 6, including para. (e), available at: <http://www.acnur.org/cartagena30/en/brazil-declaration-and-plan-of-action/>. See also: Brazil Declaration: A Framework for Cooperation and Regional Solidarity to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

¹¹ Argentina's submission to OHCHR, according to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/172 on the Protection of migrants; General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 41.

¹² Human Rights Council, Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/31/80, 25 January 2016, para. 36.

¹³ Human Rights Council, Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/31/80, 25 January 2016, para. 63.

Principle 2: Non-discrimination
Counter discrimination against migrants in all its forms

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and Venezuela strongly espouse the principle of non-discrimination and do not distinguish between nationals and non-nationals for the purposes of access to and enjoyment of fundamental rights.¹⁴

The *Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action* recognizes the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that exacerbate the exclusion of migrants with disabilities in situations of risk and the further impairment that may result from that intersection. The Charter was developed in a consultative process with over 70 stakeholders and is endorsed by over 100 states, civil society organizations and UN agencies.¹⁵

In order to prevent discriminatory conduct by police officers, Switzerland undertakes the following measures: 1) Capacity building: modules on human rights and racial discrimination are included in the basic professional training for police officers; 2) Monitoring: as part of the fight against racial profiling, inspections and arrests are regularly supervised; 3) Complaint: mechanisms are in place to file a complaint in case of racist conduct of a member of the police force.¹⁶

In New Zealand, there are various legal and complaint mechanisms available to people who believe they have been discriminated against or who have been subjected to hate speech. Depending on the nature of the concerns individuals are able to complain to the law enforcements agencies or to organizations such as the Human Rights Commission.¹⁷

The European Union High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, which was set up to foster peer learning and exchange of best practices between Member States, civil society and international partners, developed a hate crime training guide for law enforcement and criminal justice authorities.¹⁸

The Polish-based Fundacja Rozwoju “Oprócz Granic” (Foundation for Development “Beyond Borders”, FROG) has worked to develop documented and undocumented women’s engagement with media. They are involved in “Broadcasts radjowe”, a bi-weekly radio initiative that informs listeners about migration issues such as the role of undocumented domestic and care workers as Polish women migrate west.¹⁹

Resources: There are several resources providing guidance on rights-based language on migration, including: a) the *Media-Friendly Glossary on Migration* (August 2014); b) Human Rights Watch, *Guidelines for Describing Migrants*, 24 June 2014; c) PICUM, *Why ‘Undocumented’ or ‘Irregular’ — Terminology ‘Words Matter’ Campaign*, June 2014; d) Define American, #WordsMatter factsheet and media/journalist pledge campaign.²⁰

In Romania, community information campaigns have raised awareness of the issues faced by asylum seekers and migrants and have played an important role in fighting xenophobia and ensuring a better understanding of their situation.²¹

¹⁴ International Detention Coalition, *There Are Alternatives: A Handbook for Preventing Unnecessary Immigration Detention (Revised Edition)* Melbourne: IDC, 2015, p. 28, available at: <http://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>.

¹⁵ The Charter is available at <http://humanitariandisabilitycharter.org>. On the intersection between disability and migrant and other statuses, see para. 1.8.

¹⁶ Switzerland’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁷ New Zealand’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁸ European Union’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁹ PICUM, *Strategies to End Double Violence Against Undocumented Women — Protecting Rights and Ensuring Justice*, 2012, p. 46.

Principle 2: Non-discrimination
Counter discrimination against migrants in all its forms

In 2016 the New Zealand Human Rights Commission launched the “#ThatsUs”²² campaign, an initiative in support of the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy. That’s Us is New Zealand’s first anti-racism campaign that asks New Zealanders to start sharing personal stories about racism, intolerance and hatred as well as their hopes for the future. It is based on the belief that talking about the impact of casual racism will deter xenophobia.²³

The Austrian Redcross has developed the “Stammtisch APP” to counter misinformation leading to racism and to promote discussion and integration of migrants in Austria.²⁴

ProjektXchange is a programme of the Austrian Red Cross created in response to increasing negative public attitudes to migration. Approximately 300 volunteers with a migratory background were invited to act as ‘ambassadors of integration’. These migrant ambassadors visited schools and met with youth groups to share their experiences, including why they came to Austria, what they do, their experiences of discrimination and xenophobia, and their hopes for the future.²⁵

The African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS) at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and the technology website iAfrikan have launched a crowdsourcing platform called Xenowatch to address the lack of information on violence against migrants and refugees, which is not officially monitored and documented. People can report xenophobic threats or violence to Xenowatch online, by SMS or email. Reports are verified, anonymized and documented on a map using the Ushahidi platform, as well as shared with the police and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The ACMS and iAfrikan are working with the South African Local Government Association to have data from Xenowatch included in the scorecards they use for evaluating local political performance. The data can also be used by NGOs to advocate for accountability.²⁶

The Youth Department of the Council of Europe coordinates *Hate Speech Watch*, a user-generated repository to trace, share and discuss online hate speech content, including that targeted towards migrants and refugees.²⁷

In collaboration with the UNHCR and with the participation of more than 35 NGOs and other bodies, the Greek National Commission on Human Rights (GNCHR) established the Racist Violence Recording Network, which primarily focuses on monitoring and recording of racist attacks against migrants in Greece. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the network’s data is used to alert authorities on new trends or escalations in hate crime. The network also raises awareness of hate crime and methods for combatting it; supports victims to report incidents and obtain legal aid; and organises training programmes for civil society and institutional bodies on how to identify, record and combat hate crime.²⁸

²⁰ United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and Panos Europe Institute (IPE), *Media-Friendly Glossary on Migration*, with contributions from PICUM, IDMC, IFRC, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, TdH and UNHCR, August 2014, available at <http://www.panoseurope.org/publications/media-friendly-glossary-migration>; Human Rights Watch, *Guidelines for Describing Migrants*, 24 June 2014, available at <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/24/human-rights-watch-guidelines-describing-migrants>; PICUM, *Why ‘Undocumented’ or ‘Irregular’ — Terminology ‘Words Matter’ Campaign*, June 2014, available at http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/file_/TerminologyLeaflet_reprint_FINAL.pdf; Define American, #WordsMatter factsheet and media/journalist pledge campaign, available at <https://defineamerican.com/campaigns/wordsmatter/>.

²¹ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 38.

²² <http://www.thatsus.co.nz/>.

²³ New Zealand’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

Principle 3: Access to justice for migrants
Ensure access to justice for migrants

Several measures have been adopted in Mexico to guarantee access to justice for irregular migrants, such as the creation of the public prosecution service for migrants in the state of Chiapas, as well as the protocols adopted by the National Institute of Migration in 2010 for the identification and assistance of migrants who are victims of crime.²⁹

Article 1.1 of European Union Directive 2012/29/EU requires States to ensure access to justice, information, support and protection to all victims of crime, irrespective of their residence status.³⁰

Article 59 of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence introduces the possibility of granting migrant women, who are victims of domestic violence and whose residence status depends on that of their spouse or partner, with their own residence permit when the relationship ends. This allows a victim of domestic violence to leave the relationship and seek protection without losing her residence status.³¹

The European Union Directive on the right of access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings (2013/48/EU) is a regional standard that provides for minimum rules on the right of access to a lawyer from first stage of police questioning throughout criminal proceedings, the rights to legal advice in country where the arrest is carried out and where it is issued (dual legal representation), and the right to have a third party informed upon deprivation of liberty as well as to communicate with consular authorities.³²

Article 52.V of Mexico's Immigration Law provides for a right to remain on humanitarian grounds for persons who are victims, witnesses of or affected by a crime in Mexico. They will be allowed to remain in the country until the end of the criminal process, after which they must leave or apply for a new immigration status. Humanitarian status allows multiple entries into Mexico and work permit.³³

Brazil, Poland and Singapore reported specific provisions to enhance access to justice for survivors of trafficking, including treatment of a trafficked person as a victim and survivor of abuse and not as an offender; investigations to identify and prosecute traffickers; and engagement with foreign embassies and non-governmental organizations to encourage trafficked victims to come forward without risk of prosecution.³⁴

In the United States, legislation provides temporary migration status to migrants who are victims of certain crimes, including human trafficking.³⁵

²⁴ UNODC, *Combating violence against migrants: Criminal justice measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families and to protect victims*, 2015, pp. 32-33, referencing <http://www.racismnoway.com.au>.

²⁵ IFRC, Smart practices that enhance the resilience of migrants. available at: <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/projektexchange-austria/>

²⁶ C. Alfred, South African Website to Crowdfund Reports of Xenophobic Violence, News Deeply: Refugees Deeply, 29 August 2016, <https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/articles/2016/08/29/south-african-website-to-crowdfund-reports-of-xenophobic-violence>.

²⁷ <http://www.nohatespeechmovement.org/hate-speech-watch>.

²⁸ Written Information submitted by the Greek National Commission for Human Rights in relation to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination in Greece, July 2016, p. 53. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CERD/Shared%20Documents/GRC/INT_CERD_IFN_GRC_24494_E.pdf.

²⁹ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 88.

³⁰ Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA concerning the right to understand and be understood, available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012L0029>.

Principle 3: Access to justice for migrants
Ensure access to justice for migrants

Numerous jurisdictions in the United States have firewalls in place between the criminal justice system and immigration enforcement. The Los Angeles Police Department in the State of California prohibits officers from initiating contact with someone solely to determine whether they are in a regular situation, a practice mandated by a special order signed in 1979. The police department has stopped turning over people arrested for low-level crimes to federal agents for deportation and moved away from honouring federal requests to detain inmates who might be deportable past their jail terms.³⁶ Sanctuary cities in the USA are those that have adopted a policy of protecting the rights of migrants in an irregular situation by not prosecuting them solely for violating federal immigration laws. These jurisdictions commit to limiting how local law enforcement and federal government agencies interact on matters of immigration enforcement. The first declared sanctuary city was San Francisco in 1989; the country now has more than 300 sanctuary jurisdictions.³⁷

In the USA, California state officials are proposing to further restrict the ability of federal authorities to detain and deport the approximately 2.3 million undocumented immigrants living in the state. Senate Bill 54 would prohibit state and local law enforcement, including school police and security departments, from using their resources for immigration enforcement. The Bill would also create “safe zones” at public schools, hospitals and courthouses where immigrant enforcement would be banned, and require state agencies to update their confidentiality policies so that information on individuals’ immigration status is not shared for enforcement purposes.³⁸

The US the Justice Department is trying to minimize the role of bias in law enforcement and the courts. More than 250 federal immigration judges attended a mandatory anti-bias training session in August 2016, and the Justice Department announced that 28,000 more employees would go through a similar exercise.³⁹

³¹ Council of Europe’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

³² Directive 2013/48/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the right of access to a lawyer, adopted 6 November 2013. Available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32013L0048>.

³³ Mexico’s Immigration Law, Article 52.V (DOF 21-04-2016). Available at http://www.google.ch/url?url=http://sre.gob.mx/component/phocadownload/category/2-marco-normativo%3Fdownload%3D294:ley-de-migracion-dof-25-05-11&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwic_MyUh6bSAhUCVhoKHVIKAToQFggUMAA&sig2=rmh8TJ4R25ro3du1L3HPzQ&usg=AFQjCNHVKtTLG6kwWoquvyXMzYArPzIvg.

³⁴ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/178, 23 July 2013, para. 41.

³⁵ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 86.

³⁶ Kate Mather and Cindy Chang, LAPD will not help deport immigrants under Trump, chief says, *Los Angeles Times*, 14 November 2016, <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-los-angeles-police-immigration-20161114-story.html>.

³⁷ <https://cliniclegal.org/sites/default/files/clinic-sanctuary-cities-toolkit-final.pdf>.

³⁸ Alexei Koseff, California bill creates deportation ‘safe zones’ for undocumented immigrants, *The Sacramento Bee*, 7 December 2016, <http://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article119467653.html>. The bill was re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations on 31 January 2017. See at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB54.

³⁹ Caitlin Dickerson, How U.S. Immigration Judges Battle Their Own Prejudice, *The New York Times*, 4 October 2016, <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/05/us-us-immigration-judges-bias.html>.

Principle 3: Access to justice for migrants
Ensure access to justice for migrants

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jamaica and the United Arab Emirates have reported undertaking capacity-development of government officials and service providers to improve service delivery to women migrants. Such initiatives focused on the provision of training related to gender-based violence for the judiciary, prosecutors and service providers.⁴⁰

Resource: The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) has published a set of Principles on the Role of Judges and Lawyers in relation to Refugees and Migrants. The Principles seek to help judges and lawyers, as well as legislators and other government officials, better secure human rights and the rule of law in the context of large movements of refugees and migrants.⁴¹

Principle 4: Rescue and assistance
Protect the lives and safety of migrants and ensure rescue and immediate assistance to all migrants facing risks to life or safety

Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS) is a foundation working to saving lives at sea by providing professional search and rescue services for people in distress on the open sea in search for safe shores. MOAS actively search for vessels in distress, and immediately inform the official coast guards and/or Rescue Coordination Centres and then assists as directed or as required by the situation.⁴²

Front-line officers from the Tucson sector of the US Border Patrol pooled resources to purchase and established rescue beacons at several points in the desert, from where migrants can call the Border Patrol directly when in distress, providing locations of these beacons via their own GPS units.⁴³

The Italian Red Cross provides first line primary health support at disembarkation points in Italy. Once migrants arrive, doctors from the Ministry of Health conduct an on-board medical check. Then, Italian Red Cross volunteers take care of the migrants when they disembark from the ships at the ports; volunteers perform triage on the docks to identify the most vulnerable migrants. Depending on their condition, migrants are either referred to hospitals or treated at medical posts. Other services provided by the Italian Red Cross at disembarkation are hospital transportation, distribution of relief items, restoring family links, psychosocial support, and advice on health issues and services.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/205, 27 July 2015, para. 49.

⁴¹ International Commission of Jurists, Principles on the Role of Judges and Lawyers in relation to Refugees and Migrants, May 2017, available at: <https://www.icj.org/rmprinciples/>.

⁴² <https://www.moas.eu>.

⁴³ Chamblee, John F. et al. "Mapping Migrant Deaths in Southern Arizona: The Humane Borders GIS." *Humane Borders* 2005, available at <http://www.aas.org/sites/default/files/migrate/uploads/migrant-report.pdf>.

⁴⁴ IFCR, Smart practices that enhance the resilience of migrants. available at: <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/first-line-response-at-landings-italy/>.

*Principle 4: Rescue and assistance**Protect the lives and safety of migrants and ensure rescue and immediate assistance to all migrants facing risks to life or safety*

The government of Zambia collaborated with the IOM, UNHCR and the United Nations Children’s Fund to develop a National Referral Mechanism and associated Guidelines to effectively identify vulnerable migrants and refer them to appropriate authorities and services. More than 200 frontline officers have received training on the mechanism and associated guidelines.⁴⁵

The Republic of Macedonia has adopted Standard Operating Procedures for Vulnerable Individuals-Foreigners, and Standard Operating Procedures for Unaccompanied and separated children, which support protection activities implemented in the transit centers.⁴⁶

Kids Café provided a safe welcoming space for unaccompanied minors in the Calais Jungle. Established by a refugee and a volunteer, the café provided 200 meals a day, English and French classes, and asylum advice for the hundreds of unaccompanied children who lived there. The café was also a space where the children could be registered. The café had a drum kit, pool table, dart board and some sofas. The children could get warm meals a day, for free, and it was one of the few spaces the children could call their own.⁴⁷

A State-civil society partnership plan involving El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras has been developed to improve the lives of young children and address humanitarian and social problems associated with unaccompanied children migrating to the United States.⁴⁸

During the large influx of migrants into Malmo in the autumn of 2015, the Swedish Red Cross created a condensed version of their volunteer training programme that can be rolled out quickly when the urgency of the response and associated time constraints preclude volunteers from undergoing the full training programme. Due to the abridged nature of the training, volunteers were also encouraged to consult the e-learning platform and work closely with more experienced colleagues.⁴⁹

In Tunisia, Médecins Sans Frontières trained local fishermen in search and rescue, and teams from the Tunisian and Libyan Red Crescents in dead body management.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ International Detention Coalition, *There Are Alternatives: A Handbook for Preventing Unnecessary Immigration Detention (Revised Edition)* Melbourne: IDC, 2015, p. 37. See the National Referral Mechanism available at <https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/National-Referral-Mechanism-NRM-for-the-Protection-of-Vulnerable-Migrants-in-Zambia.pdf>: and the related Guidelines available at https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/Guidelines_Protection-Assistance-for-Vulnerable-Migrants.pdf.

⁴⁶ Republic of Macedonia’s submission for OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁴⁷ Save the Kids Cafe — Sauvons le Café des Enfants, <https://www.change.org/p/save-the-kids-cafe-sauvons-le-caf%C3%A9-des-enfants>; Update: The Kids Cafe Isn’t Closing <https://www.change.org/p/save-the-kids-cafe-sauvons-le-caf%C3%A9-des-enfants/u/17549747>; Jungle Books ‘Kids Restaurant’, Calais, <https://mydonate.bt.com/events/junglebookskidsrestaurant/>.

⁴⁸ Human Rights Council, Practical recommendations for the creation and maintenance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society, based on good practices and lessons learned: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/32/20, 11 April 2016, para. 29, citing Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

⁴⁹ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies’ (IFRC), Crash courses for volunteers responding to mass movements, Sweden — Swedish Red Cross, *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/enabler/crash-courses-for-volunteers-responding-to-mass-movements-sweden/>.

⁵⁰ <http://www.msf.org/en/topics/mediterranean-migration>. See also L. Siggins, Tunisian fishermen request training in sea rescue techniques: Médecins San Frontières instruct seafarers in how to help migrants in difficulty, Irish Times, 7 September 2015, available at <http://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/tunisian-fishermen-request-training-in-sea-rescue-techniques-1.2342339>.

*Principle 4: Rescue and assistance**Protect the lives and safety of migrants and ensure rescue and immediate assistance to all migrants facing risks to life or safety*

In Italy, the Extraordinary Commissioner for Missing Persons (CSPS) constantly updates the National Register of Unidentified Bodies and national statistics on missing persons. In 2010, the CSPS and the Public Security Department of the Ministry of Interior developed a new information system, called Ri.Sc. (Missing People Research, in Italian “Ricerca Scomparsi”). The Ri.Sc. system, in addition to the complete and interconnected management of information, enables to make a cross between biometric and descriptive data saved in the ‘missing person’ file with those collected in the ‘unidentified corps’ file.⁵¹

In Arizona, USA, Tucson-based grassroots organization *Derechos Humanos* operates the Missing Migrant Hotline Project, to help families locate loved ones who go missing while crossing the border. Staff and volunteers respond to three types of calls: migrants lost in detention, migrants lost in the desert, and those who died while crossing the US-Mexico border. The organisation keeps an updated record of the number of bodies recovered and, with the cooperation of Arizona county officials, as well as the Consular offices of México, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Brazil, and the Binational Migration Institute, attempts to put names to those who have been recovered.⁵²

The Last Rights Project is developing a set of principles in order to clarify which steps states should take when dealing with dead, missing and bereaved migrants. The guidance draws upon international human rights, humanitarian, maritime and criminal law and aims at ensuring that the rights of missing and dead and bereaved family members are respected.⁵³

*Principle 5: Border governance**Ensure that all border governance measures protect human rights, including the right to freedom of movement and the right of all persons to leave any country, including their own, recognizing that States have legitimate interests in exercising immigration controls*

Article 40 of the Constitution of Ecuador recognizes the right of all individuals to migrate.⁵⁴

Article 4 of Argentina’s Immigration Law (Law 25.871), enacted in January 2004, recognises the right to migrate base on the principles of equality and universality.⁵⁵

The Kino Border Initiative is located in Nogales, Arizona and Sonora, Mexico, and works on both sides of the Mexico-US border, offering migrants meals, clothes, first aid, and safety tips.⁵⁶

⁵¹ Mediterranean Missing, *Missing Migrants: Management of Dead Bodies in Sicily — Italy Country Report*, September 2016, p. 28, available at <http://www.mediterraneanmissing.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Mediterranean-Missing-Italy-report-long.pdf>.

In Italian see also http://www1.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/persona_scompare/0538_201010_18_approf_risc.html.

⁵² Derechos Humanos’ Missing Migrant Hotline Project, <http://derechoshumanosaz.net/missing-migrant-project-2/>, with data from the project available at <http://derechoshumanosaz.net/remembering-the-dead/>.

⁵³ Information on the Last Rights Project is available at <http://lastrights.net/home/4592071170>.

⁵⁴ OHCHR, Study on challenges and best practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the rights of the child in the context of migration, A/HRC/15/29, 5 July 2010, para. 80; General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 42. In Spanish, Constitution of Ecuador, Article 40, available at: http://www.asambleanacional.gov.ec/documentos/constitucion_de_bolsillo.pdf.

Principle 5: Border governance

Ensure that all border governance measures protect human rights, including the right to freedom of movement and the right of all persons to leave any country, including their own, recognizing that States have legitimate interests in exercising immigration controls

Resource: UNHCR and IDC have published a *Vulnerability Screening Tool* to assist governments and other stakeholders to identify and address situations of vulnerability in the context of migration and asylum.⁵⁷

Azerbaijan and Bosnia and Herzegovina have undertaken various initiatives for training public officials on migration and trafficking in persons, including on the application of the provisions of the international human rights framework. Colombia provides training to its immigration authorities on provisions relating to human rights and migration, refugee law and trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. In Romania, immigration officials working in locations such as ports, airports and border crossings benefit from training programmes on the practical application of human rights standards.⁵⁸

Resource: OHCHR produced the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders* in 2014.⁵⁹

OHCHR in collaboration with UNHCR has provided training sessions to the staff of European Union naval ships in the Mediterranean Sea on human rights in law enforcement, the human rights of migrants, the standards of treatment for all those rescued or intercepted at sea and the protection and human rights of refugees.⁶⁰

Facilitated by FRONTEX, OHCHR has provided training of trainers of border guards in member and non-member states of the European Union on human rights, focusing on the human rights of migrants.⁶¹

⁵⁵ International Detention Coalition, *There are alternatives: A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention (Revised)*. Melbourne, IDC, 2015, available at <http://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>.

⁵⁶ <https://www.kinoborderinitiative.org>; Lourdes Medrano, Modern migrants pose new challenges to Mexican border towns, *The Christian Science Monitor*, 17 February 2013, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/2013/0217/Modern-migrants-pose-new-challenges-to-Mexican-border-towns>.

⁵⁷ UNHCR and IDC, *Vulnerability Screening Tool*. Geneva: UNHCR 2016, available at <http://idcoalition.org/publication/identifying-and-addressing-vulnerability-a-tool-for-asylum-and-migration-systems/>.

⁵⁸ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 55.

⁵⁹ OHCHR, *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders*. A/69/CRP. 1, 23 July 2014, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/InternationalBorders.aspx>.

⁶⁰ General Assembly, Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2240, S/2016/766, 21 September 2016, para. 28.

⁶¹ Human Rights Council, Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of all migrants, including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/31/80, 25 January 2016, para. 43.

Principle 6: Returns

Ensure that all returns are only carried out in full respect for the human rights of migrants and in accordance with international law, including upholding the principle of non-refoulement, the prohibition of arbitrary or collective expulsions and the right to seek asylum

The Centre for Care for the Returned Migrant (CAMR), located in Honduras, is an initiative of the Government of Honduras administered by the Honduran Red Cross. The centre offers the following services, among others, to returned migrants: (1) reception, (2) registration, (3) food and water, (4) health services, (5) transport, (6) a chapel or prayer room, (7) a phone call, (8) toilets and hygiene services, (9) clothing and footwear, (10) gender-separate accommodation, (11) information on employment programmes. The Belen Care Centre for Returning Underage Migrants (CANFM-Belen) is led by the Department of Children, Youth and Family. It offers similar services and in addition: (1) a gender- and age-separated playground area, (2) psychological support, (3) social work, (4) gardens and green areas, (5) gender- and age-separated accommodation, and (6) vocational training, among others.⁶²

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in collaboration with the Mexican and Central American National Societies, provides free assistance to migrants (in transit or returned) who have suffered major illnesses or injuries during their journey (including amputations, spinal cord injuries, etc.). They offer the following services: (1) donation of prostheses (before physical rehabilitation), (2) osteosynthesis materials, wheelchairs and crutches, (3) ambulance transfers, (4) referral to rehabilitation and medical care centres in Mexico and Central America, and (5) reestablishment of family links when necessary.⁶³

Sri Lanka has implemented programmes addressed to returnees in the areas of education, social security, housing, employment and psychosocial assistance.⁶⁴

Mali has implemented measures aimed at the economic reintegration of returnees, such as the creation of an information desk and an agreement with two banks.⁶⁵

Ecuador Organic Law on Human Mobility sets out the rights that Ecuadorian returning migrants enjoy, including the right to information on return, social and economic inclusion, education, vocational training, recognition of educational qualifications and skills, transfer of educational achievements, and retirement benefits.⁶⁶

Caritas Ukraine has implemented several projects aimed at sustainable reintegration after return, based on the following principles: individual approach; building of trustful relations; regular contacts with returnees.⁶⁷

⁶² Centre for Care for the Returned Migrant (CAMR), Honduras, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/centre-for-care-for-the-returned-migrant-camr-honduras/>.

⁶³ Assistance to migrants with physical disabilities, Mexico and Central America, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/assistance-to-migrants-with-physical-disabilities-mexico-and-central-america/>.

⁶⁴ Sri Lanka's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁶⁵ Mali's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁶⁶ Ecuador, Ley Organica de Movilidad Humana, Articles 27-37.

⁶⁷ Caritas Ukraine's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

Principle 6: Returns

Ensure that all returns are only carried out in full respect for the human rights of migrants and in accordance with international law, including upholding the principle of non-refoulement, the prohibition of arbitrary or collective expulsions and the right to seek asylum

Post-return monitoring is carried out by local NGOs in Uganda for unaccompanied or separated children returning from Norway and in the Democratic Republic of Congo for unaccompanied or separated children returning from Belgium. This includes, in some instances, post-return support for families.⁶⁸

The International Refugee Rights Initiative has established a Post-Deportation Monitoring Network that connects lawyers and organizations working in deporting and receiving countries.⁶⁹ Among these organizations, ANAFE has put in place a monitoring system for individuals who are returned after decisions of non-admission at French borders.⁷⁰ The Refugee Law Project in Uganda runs a post-deportation project and offers a number of services to people who are deported to Uganda.⁷¹ The Refugee Support Network's Youth on the Move project, through a Kabul-based Monitoring Officer, tracked well-being, education and employment outcomes for young Afghans who have been forcibly removed to Afghanistan after turning 18.⁷² The Edmund Rice Centre sends teams of researchers to follow up on returned failed asylum seekers deported from Australia.⁷³

UN-Women has supported paralegal training for organisations that support returnee women migrant workers in Nepal and that deal with cases of labour rights violations and violence against women.⁷⁴

In Romania, the General Inspectorate grants tolerated status and issues a document to persons who cannot leave the Romanian territory but who would not otherwise have a legal basis to remain. Tolerated status is granted for an initial period of six months, renewable for further six-month periods until the reasons for toleration cease to exist. At that time, the individual is required to depart the country. Individuals holding a tolerated status document have the right to work. They are required to report regularly to a territorial unit of the General Inspectorate and to reside in a particular geographical area. They must obtain approval to travel outside of this area and must notify authorities of any changes to their place of residence.⁷⁵

Under Turkey's Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP, 2014), humanitarian residence permits are issued to individuals who are at risk of torture/ill-treatment if expelled; are unable to travel due to poor health, age or pregnancy; require medical treatment that cannot be obtained in the country of origin or return; or are undergoing treatment due to serious psychological, physical or sexual violence, from deportation orders and, therefore, detention. These permits can also be issued to individuals for whom a deportation order has been issued but who cannot be deported (e.g. because their country of origin refuses to accept their return). Permit holders may be required to reside at designated reception and accommodation centres and to report to authorities at specified periods. The permit includes a foreigner identification number, which is used to access health care, education and legal services.⁷⁶

⁶⁸ UNHCR and UNICEF, *Safe and Sound: What States can do to Ensure Respect for the Best Interests of Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Europe*, 2014, p. 49.

⁶⁹ <http://www.refugeelaidinformation.org/post-deportation-monitoring>.

⁷⁰ <http://www.anafe.org/spip.php?mot11>.

⁷¹ <http://www.fmreview.org/resettlement/onyoin.html>.

⁷² <http://www.refugeesupportnetwork.org/resources/after-return>.

⁷³ <http://www.refugeelaidinformation.org/australia-post-deportation-monitoring>.

⁷⁴ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/178, 23 July 2013, para. 59.

⁷⁵ Tolerated status is granted to persons satisfying the criteria laid out in Article 99 of Romania's Emergency Ordinance 194/2002 on alien's regime in Romania. European Migration Network, *The Use of Detention and Alternatives to Detention in the Context of Immigration Policies: Synthesis Report for the EMN Focused Study 2014*, European Commission, 34; International Detention Coalition (IDC), *Hosting transit migrants*, submission to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the report *Situation of migrants in transit*, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/Study migrants in transit.aspx>.

*Principle 7: Violence**Protect migrants from all forms of violence and exploitation, whether inflicted by institutions or officials, or by private individuals, entities or groups*

Cambodia, China, Jamaica, Japan, Namibia, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Singapore and Sweden have reported on provisions of their penal codes that address violence against all women, including migrant workers. Some States have introduced legislation, articles or penalties that respond specifically to violence against migrant workers; Singapore has introduced a specific penalty for abuse of foreign domestic workers.⁷⁷ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Peru and Namibia have reported on the adoption of national policies and strategies to combat violence against women and children that respond to migrant women.⁷⁸

The Swedish Trade Union Centre for Undocumented Migrants was created in 2008 by a number of Swedish trade union organisations, together with an organisation promoting the rights of undocumented migrants. The objectives of the centre are to inform undocumented migrants about their rights in the labour market and represent them vis-à-vis their employers in any proceedings if they so wish. In addition to the network of trade union organisations, the centre consists of a centre, open one afternoon and evening every week and staffed by trade union ombudsmen and officials from the participating organisations. It also provides a phone service giving information and helping irregular migrants get in contact with a trade union.⁷⁹

Resource: The Guidelines to prevent abusive recruitment, exploitative employment and trafficking of migrant workers in the Baltic Sea Region were designed by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI) to respond to challenges in effective cross-border cooperation and prevent the abuse of workers' rights. The guidelines are available in English, Estonian, Finnish, Lithuanian and Swedish.⁸⁰

*Resource: The publication 'EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance' provides an overview of the work carried out in the past five years on the basis of the EU legal and policy framework to address trafficking in human beings (Directive 2011/36/EU and the EU Strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in human beings 2012-2016). The publication includes, amongst other relevant references: a) Handbook on Guardianship systems for children deprived of parental care in the European Union, with a particular focus on their role in responding to child trafficking; b) The Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings, especially for consular services and border guards; c) The EUROFUND report *Regulation of Labour Market Intermediaries and the Role of Social Partners in Preventing Trafficking of Labour*.⁸¹*

⁷⁶ International Detention Coalition (IDC), *Hosting transit migrants*, Submission on 'migrants in transit' to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/Studymigrantsintransit.aspx>.

⁷⁷ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/205, 27 July 2015, para. 32.

⁷⁸ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/205, 27 July 2015, para. 37.

⁷⁹ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), *Severe labour exploitation: workers moving within or into the European Union — States' obligations and victims' rights*, FRA 2015, p. 85; Solidar, *Undocumented migrants: equal access to labour and social rights?*, Decent work for all: A key for effective industrial relations briefing on the situation in Sweden, 2014, http://www.solidar.all2all.org/IMG/pdf/20_solidar_brochsweden_light.pdf.

⁸⁰ Liliana Sorrentino and Anniina Jokinen, *Guidelines to prevent abusive recruitment, exploitative employment and trafficking of migrant workers in the Baltic Sea region*, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), 2014, available at <http://www.cbss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ADSTRINGO-Guidelines.pdf>; European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), *Severe labour exploitation: workers moving within or into the European Union — States' obligations and victims' rights*, FRA 2015, p. 57.

⁸¹ European Union's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28). The publication is available at https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/eu-anti-trafficking-action-2012-2016-glance_en.

*Principle 7: Violence**Protect migrants from all forms of violence and exploitation, whether inflicted by institutions or officials, or by private individuals, entities or groups*

Caritas Bangladesh works on the prevention of trafficking at the community level, for instance building the capacity and raising the awareness of community based organizations' leaders and creating local Migrants Sub-Committee, which are playing a watchdog role in combating human trafficking.⁸²

Following the money trail to detect and investigate human trafficking is proving to be an effective strategy to identify potential victims. Launched in early 2016, Project PROTECT, a public-private sector initiative has gathered the major Canadian banks, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) and law enforcement to support the identification and reporting of financial transactions suspected of being related to human trafficking.⁸³

In New Zealand, employers who exploit migrants can be imprisoned for up to 7 years and/or fined up to \$100,000. The New Zealand Government has developed an approach to reassure migrants that they will not be disadvantaged by coming forward to relevant agencies with any genuine claims of workplace exploitation. Immigration New Zealand has developed resources specifically targeted at migrant groups and sectors in which migrants have been identified as vulnerable to workforce exploitation, including international students, Pacific migrants and those working in the dairy farming, construction, or aged care sector. To achieve the outcomes set Migrant Exploitation Prevention Strategy, government agencies continue to progress a wide ranging programme of work to address exploitation and trafficking in New Zealand. The result has been an integrated Government-wide view of the work priorities needed to prevent, detect, and combat trafficking and exploitation.⁸⁴

Several EU Member States reported the possibility of referring victims of gender-based violence to specialised women's shelters, providing immediate and safe accommodation to female victims of violence and their children, such as Austria, Greece, Germany, Italy, Hungary and Sweden. In Hungary, there is one special accommodation available for victims of sexual violence, torture or rape at the protected shelter in Kiskunhalas. In Sweden, the Swedish Migration Agency must offer safe housing for all persons who are victims of violence or threats of violence.⁸⁵

In Greece, the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) is a State Organization under the supervision and monitoring of the Ministry of Labor, Social Security & Social Solidarity. It is funded solely by the State. EKKA offers protection and psychosocial support to victims of violence, mainly domestic violence and trafficking. The services provided to victims, according to their individualized needs, are: shelter to women victims; counselling/psychotherapy; social support; material assistance; mediation to health care, legal counselling and representation, issuing of residence permit; integration activities; repatriation procedure; translation services. EKKA manages one emergency shelter in Attica for women and girls victims of violence, as well as two short-term shelters in Attica and Thessaloniki (part of which operates also as an emergency shelter for the region).⁸⁶

⁸² Caritas Bangladesh's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁸³ Canada's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁸⁴ New Zealand's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁸⁵ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Thematic focus: Gender-based violence, <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-gender-based-violence>.

⁸⁶ Greece's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

*Principle 7: Violence**Protect migrants from all forms of violence and exploitation, whether inflicted by institutions or officials, or by private individuals, entities or groups*

In Greece, the “National Program for the Prevention and Combating Violence against Women” has established a network against violence made up of 62 state structures: the SOS telephone helpline 15900, forty Counseling Centers and twenty-one shelters in operation throughout the country. These services are dedicated to all forms of gender based violence against women and support the special needs of people with physical disabilities.⁸⁷

Several States (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Greece, Jamaica, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates) have reported that they had put into place services and mechanisms to protect migrant women survivors of violence, including making information services available. Such services took the form of multilingual telephone hotlines and e-mail addresses and the provision of information on shelters, dormitories, legal aid, health services, compensation and redress. Certain States (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, the Philippines and Singapore) highlighted the importance of establishing partnerships with non-State actors in the provision of those services. Germany, Greece and the Philippines reported on the effectiveness of the results of their service provision.⁸⁸

The Argentinian National Council for Women (*Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres*), which is in charge of the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women, manage an hotline for women victims of violence.⁸⁹

The Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopted in February 2017 “*Standard Operating Procedures for the prevention and addressing gender based violence during emergency and crisis situations*” (GBV SOPs), as part of wider National Preparedness and Response Plan of the Health Sector in Emergencies. The GBV SOPs are first of this kind in the country and were developed in a coordinated multi-sectorial effort of UN offices, governmental institutions, civil society, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. Beside them, the Government, supported by the UNFPA, also approved a Protocol for sexual and reproductive health services in mobile clinics, Action Plan for 2016 coordination of SRH in crisis and related ToRs defining relevant actors’ roles and responsibilities.⁹⁰

The Texas Association Against Sexual Violence (TAASA) has produced a Guidebook for Immigrant Victims, outlining their rights, access to remedies and agencies, associations and resources for service provision.⁹¹

The LGBT group “Fliederlich” in Germany opened the first shelter for LGBT migrants in Nuremberg, at the request of a number of LGBT migrants who felt threatened in the shelters where were accommodated. There were also plans to open a larger shelter in Berlin.⁹²

Greece has established a gender-sensitive counselling methodology for interaction of lawyers, social workers and psychologists with migrant women who have been victims of abuse.⁹³

⁸⁷ Greece’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁸⁸ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/205, 27 July 2015, para. 47, available at <http://evaw-un-inventory.unwomen.org/fr/intl-policy-framework/general-assembly-of-the-united-nations>.

⁸⁹ Argentina’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

⁹⁰ Information submitted by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Macedonia.

⁹¹ Texas Association Against Sexual Assault, Guidebook for Immigrant Victims (Austin, 2006), available from www.taasa.org/publications/pdfs/ImmigrationViolenceGB.pdf, quoted in UNODC, *Combating violence against migrants: Criminal justice measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families and to protect victims*, 2015.

Principle 7: Violence

Protect migrants from all forms of violence and exploitation, whether inflicted by institutions or officials, or by private individuals, entities or groups

Resources: UNFPA, Minimum Standards for Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence in Emergencies; Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Guidelines for Integrating Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action; Interagency Working Group (IAWG) on Reproductive Health in Crises, Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations.

On 18 December 2015, International Migrants Day, Mexico's Attorney General's Office (*Procuraduría General de la República*, PGR) formally established two bodies to investigate crimes committed against or by migrants in Mexico, as well as cases of Mexicans who have disappeared in other countries. These two bodies are the Unit for the Investigation of Crimes for Migrants (*Unidad de Investigación de Delitos para Personas Migrantes*, the "Unit") and the Mechanism for Mexican Foreign Support in the Search and Investigation (*Mecanismo de Apoyo Exterior Mexicano de Búsqueda e Investigación*, the "Mechanism").⁹⁴

In Amsterdam, the anti-discrimination unit of the police has started the "Veilige Aangifte" (Safe Return) initiative in which they inform undocumented migrants about their rights, and enable them to report crimes in secure way. Their "free in, free out" approach allows migrants to report crimes without fear of arrest. The unit visits the migrant support centre Wereldhuis once a month to meet with a group of undocumented migrants, and answer queries on key thematic issues such as lodging a complaint, getting a protection order, and taking a case to court.⁹⁵

Principle 8: Detention

Uphold the right of migrants to liberty and prohibition of arbitrary detention through making targeted efforts to end immigration detention of migrants. Never detain children on account of their migration status or that of their parents

The International Detention Coalition has developed the Community Assessment and Placement (CAP) model, which is a tool for governments, civil society and other stakeholders to build systems that ensure detention is only used as a last resort and that community options result in optimal outcomes. The CAP model combines the overarching principles of liberty (presumption against detention) and minimum standards with three key steps: 1) identification and decision making; 2) placements options; 3) case management.⁹⁶

⁹² Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons, Rapporteur: Mr. Andrea RIGONI, Italy, ALDE: Violence against migrants, Doc. 13444, Reference 4040 of 11 April 2014, para. 38, <http://website-pace.net/documents/10643/2031071/Rapport-Rigoni-EN.pdf/2d8af712-597a-4c34-972d-ce35b91a39ef>.

⁹³ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/178, 23 July 2013, para. 36.

⁹⁴ Mexico submission to OHCHR for the GA report, and Maureen Meyer and Ximena Suarez-Enriquez, New Institutions in Mexico Could Expand Justice for Migrants, *WOLA*, 3 May 2016, available at <https://www.wola.org/analysis/new-institutions-in-mexico-could-expand-justice-for-migrants/>. See Agreement A/117/15 on the Crimes Investigation Unit for Persons Migrants and Mexican Foreign Support Mechanism Search and Research, available at http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5420681&fecha=18/12/2015.

⁹⁵ Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, *Strategies to End Double Violence against Undocumented Women: Protecting Rights and Ensuring Justice*, PICUM 2012, p. 114.

⁹⁶ International Detention Coalition, *There are alternatives*, 2015, available at: <http://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>.

Principle 8: Detention

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Alternatives to detention in law, policy or practice have been documented in states including New Zealand, Venezuela, Japan, Switzerland, Lithuania, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Germany, and Canada.⁹⁷

Lithuanian law contains a list of alternatives to detention, including: periodic reporting to the territorial police office at a reporting frequency decided by the court; trusting the foreigner to the guardianship of a citizen or a foreigner legally residing in the country; or reporting about her place of stay by means of communication at certain times to the territorial police office.⁹⁸

All European Union countries, except for Cyprus and Malta, have legislated that alternatives to detention must be pursued prior to any decision for detention. The 2004 immigration law of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela prohibits detention and provides several alternatives that may be adopted within a deportation procedure, including reporting regularly to the competent authority, settling in a given locality during the administrative procedure and providing a financial security guarantee (for which the migrant's economic condition must be taken into account).⁹⁹

The Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) is required by law to consider all reasonable alternatives before detention, which is a measure of last resort.¹⁰⁰

In Slovenia, third country nationals subject to a deportation order may be required to report to the nearest police station instead of being placed in detention. Individuals are usually required to report once per month.¹⁰¹

Austria has established in law that alternatives must first be considered or applied before a decision to detain is made.¹⁰² The *Aliens Police Act* stipulates that individuals shall be provided with an alternative to detention if the grounds for detention are present and the purpose of detention can be achieved by their provision.¹⁰³ The law establishes conditions that can be imposed as an alternative to detention including residing at a particular address determined by the authority; reporting periodically to the police station.

Poland has passed legislation providing for a mandate to consider alternatives to immigration detention.¹⁰⁴ Article 398 of the New Act on Foreigners provides for the Polish Border Guard authority to apply any one or more of the following conditions: 1) Reporting at specified intervals to the Polish Border Guard; 2) Lodging a security deposit, no lower than twice the amount of the minimum wage stipulated by minimum wage law; 3) Surrendering of travel documents; 4) Directed residence at a location specified by the authorities.

Section 315 of the New Zealand Immigration Act 2009 outlines specific conditions that may be applied to a person who would otherwise be subject to detention, including reporting, guarantors, and undertaking actions towards case resolution.¹⁰⁵

⁹⁷ International Detention Coalition and La Trobe Refugee Research Centre, *There are Alternatives: A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention*, IDC 2011, p. 22.

⁹⁸ P. De Bruycker (Ed.), *Alternatives to Immigration and Asylum Detention in the EU: Time for Implementation*, Odysseus Network, 2015, Annex I.

⁹⁹ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 79, available at http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/alldocs.aspx?doc_id=22380.

¹⁰⁰ Canada's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁰¹ International Detention Coalition (IDC), *Hosting transit migrants*, Submission on 'migrants in transit' to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/Studymigrantsintransit.aspx>.

Principle 8: Detention

Uphold the right of migrants to liberty and prohibition of arbitrary detention through making targeted efforts to end immigration detention of migrants. Never detain children on account of their migration status or that of their parents

Article 107 of Mexico’s Migration Law lists specific standards that must be ensured in immigration detention, including: medical, psychological and legal aid (para. 1); adequate food, including three meals a day of sufficient quality. Meals should meet the special needs of children, adolescents, the elderly, pregnant or breastfeeding women, persons with specific health conditions, and other vulnerable people, and respect religious traditions (para. 2); separate facilities for men and women. Children should join their mothers or fathers or other persons accompanying them, except if this is not in the children’s best interest (para. 3); adequate space; accommodation should not be overcrowded (para. 6); recreational, sports and cultural facilities (para. 7).¹⁰⁶

In Mexico, the Mexican Regulation (Reglamento) for the Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents prohibit the immigration detention of children, regardless of whether they are accompanied or not by an adult. (Article 111, 2 December 2015).¹⁰⁷

In 2008, Panama introduced a law prohibiting the detention of child migrants.¹⁰⁸

Article 47 of the Costa Rica’s Refugee Regulation (No. 36831-G) prohibits the detention of all children regardless of whether they are accompanied, unaccompanied or separated.¹⁰⁹

The Irish *International Protection Act 2015* states that a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 may not be detained in immigration detention centres. Specifically, Part 3, Section 20, Subsections (1)-(5) of the Act outline the grounds for detention of foreigners in the Republic of Ireland. Subsection (6) states that: *[detention] shall not apply to a person who has not attained the age of 18 years*.¹¹⁰

In the UK, the Family Returns Process has reduced the detention of family with children, with 97% of the 1470 families who left the country in 2014-16 leaving the UK without enforcement action or detention. The Independent Family Returns Panel ascribes the improved rates of non-enforced return to improved engagement and dialogue with families involving a “Family Engagement Manager” (FEM), noting that the FEM role helps families to understand the process and prepare for a return both practically and psychologically”.¹¹¹

¹⁰² International Detention Coalition, *There are alternatives: A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention (Revised)*. Melbourne, IDC 2015, p. 20, available at <http://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>.

¹⁰³ Federal Act on the Exercise of Aliens’ Police, the Issue of Documents for Aliens and the Granting of Entry Permits (2005 Aliens’ Police Act — Fremdenpolizeigesetz 2005), Article 77, paragraph 1 and 3.

¹⁰⁴ International Detention Coalition, *There are alternatives: A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention (Revised)*. Melbourne, IDC 2015, p. 20, available at <http://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>.

¹⁰⁵ International Detention Coalition, *There are alternatives: A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention (Revised)*. Melbourne, IDC 2015, p. 20, available at <http://idcoalition.org/publication/there-are-alternatives-revised-edition/>.

¹⁰⁶ Mexico’s Immigration Law, Article 107 (DOF 21-04-2016). Available at <http://www.google.ch/url?url=http://sre.gob.mx/component/phocadownload/category/2-marco-normativo%3Fdownload%3D294:ley-de-migracion-dof-25-05->.

¹⁰⁷ México, Reglamento de la Ley General de los Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, 2 Decembre 2015, art. 111, available at http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LGDNNA.pdf.

¹⁰⁸ General Assembly, Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Report of the Secretary-General, A/71/413, 27 September 2016, para. 40; International Detention Coalition, *There are alternatives: A handbook for preventing unnecessary immigration detention (Revised)*. Melbourne, IDC 2015, pp. 24.

Principle 8: Detention

Uphold the right of migrants to liberty and prohibition of arbitrary detention through making targeted efforts to end immigration detention of migrants. Never detain children on account of their migration status or that of their parents

At the global level, the Global Campaign to End Immigration Detention of Children was launched in 2012 to draw attention to the detrimental effects that immigration detention has on children, and to encourage states to cease the immigration detention of children consistent with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Campaign coordinates international, regional and national activities urging states to adopt alternatives to detention that fulfil the best interests of the child and allow children to remain with their family members and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts while their immigration status is being resolved.¹¹²

Under the Turkey's Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP, 2014) detention is prohibited for unaccompanied children seeking international protection, trafficked persons, international protection status holders, international protection applicants (except in set circumstances) and stateless individuals. The LFIP also exempts individuals who are at risk of torture/ill-treatment if expelled; are unable to travel due to poor health, age or pregnancy; require medical treatment that cannot be obtained in the country of origin or return; or are undergoing treatment due to serious psychological, physical or sexual violence, from deportation orders and, therefore, detention. Such individuals are issued with humanitarian residence permits (with specific permits for trafficked persons).¹¹³ Unaccompanied children are placed "by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in suitable accommodation facilities, in the care of their adult relatives, or in the care of a foster family, upon taking into account the opinion of the unaccompanied minor." If they are over 16 they can be placed in reception centres.¹¹⁴

In March 2007, New Zealand ratified Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture to allow visits by the Subcommittee on Prevention and the National Preventive Mechanism. The Office of the Ombudsman has been designated as the National Preventive Mechanism for immigration detention facilities.¹¹⁵

In relation to immigration detention, some States have ensured that independent and regular detention monitoring is conducted at the national level. For example, such monitoring has been conducted by the national human rights institutions of Fiji, Honduras, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, South Africa, Switzerland and Uganda, and the ombudsmen and independent commissions of Ecuador, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Maldives, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁹ Center for Gender & Refugee Studies, University of California Hastings College of the Law, *Review of Gender, Child, and LGBTI Asylum Guidelines and Case Law in Foreign Jurisdiction*, May 2014, pag. 19, available at <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/54fd6f204.pdf>. The Refugee Regulation is available at: <http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2011/8171.pdf>.

¹¹⁰ International Protection Act 2015 (Ireland).

¹¹¹ Save the Children's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹¹² See <http://endchilddetention.org/> The full list of supporters is at <http://endchilddetention.org/support-2/>.

¹¹³ International Detention Coalition (IDC), *Hosting transit migrants*, Submission on 'migrants in transit' to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/Studymigrantsintransit.aspx>.

¹¹⁴ International Detention Coalition's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.

¹¹⁵ New Zealand Human Rights Commission, *Monitoring Place of Detention*, Annual report of activities under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT), 2015, pag. 26, 43, available at: https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/6814/4971/3990/Monitoring_Places_of_Detention_final_2015.pdf.

Principle 8: Detention

Uphold the right of migrants to liberty and prohibition of arbitrary detention through making targeted efforts to end immigration detention of migrants. Never detain children on account of their migration status or that of their parents

Resource: The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) and the International Detention Coalition (IDC) have jointly produced a Monitoring Immigration Detention Manual that provides a step-by-step guide for institutions and organizations carrying out immigration detention monitoring. It can also be used by authorities, detention centre staff and journalists, as a checklist of the standards that must be applied when migrants are detained.¹¹⁷

Principle V of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, *Principles and Best Practices on the Protection of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas* (2008) states that “Persons deprived of liberty in a member State of the Organization of American States of which they are not nationals, shall be informed, without delay, and in any case before they make any statement to the competent authorities, of their right to consular or diplomatic assistance, and to request that consular or diplomatic authorities be notified of their deprivation of liberty immediately. Furthermore, they shall have the right to communicate with their diplomatic and consular authorities freely and in private.”¹¹⁸

Principle 9: Family unity

Ensure the widest protection of the family unity of migrants, facilitating family reunification, and preventing arbitrary or unlawful interference in the right of migrants to the enjoyment of private and family life

In Serbia, Save the Children runs rapid family reunifications of children accidentally separated from their families during transit periods.¹¹⁹

Save the Children has helped set up bilateral coordination working groups which consist of government and non-governmental actors from both sides of the borders between Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. One of the tasks for the groups has been to work to improve protocols and guidelines for family tracing and reunification and for the provision of psychosocial support both for children in shelters and for those who have recently returned to their families.¹²⁰

¹¹⁶ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 89.

¹¹⁷ Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Monitoring Immigration Detention: Practical Manual*, 2014.

¹¹⁸ Inter-American Commission of Human Rights, *Principles and Best Practices on the Protection of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas* (2008), available at <http://www.cidh.org/Basicos/English/Basic21.a.Principles%20and%20Best%20Practices%20PDL.htm>.

¹¹⁹ Save the Children, *Submission for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on migrants in transit (A/HRC/RES/29/2)*, November 2015, p. 4.

¹²⁰ Save the Children, *Submission for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on migrants in transit (A/HRC/RES/29/2)*, November 2015, p. 6.

*Principle 9: Family unity**Ensure the widest protection of the family unity of migrants, facilitating family reunification, and preventing arbitrary or unlawful interference in the right of migrants to the enjoyment of private and family life*

Tracing tools help reconnect families who have lost contact as a consequence of migration. The ‘Snapshot’ programme, run by the ICRC and the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda, helps people find missing relatives by having their own photos published in booklets that are circulated in camps and communities. If a family member recognizes the photo of a relative and the relationship can be confirmed by the National Society, contact can be restored by means of phone calls or National Society messages. The photos are also published online on familylinks.icrc.org in order to reach a global audience.¹²¹

In Somalia, the ICRC, in cooperation with the BBC, broadcasts the names of missing Somalis at the request of their families on the ‘Missing persons’ radio programme six times a week. In cooperation with the Somali Red Crescent Society, the ICRC maintains a list of people whose names have been broadcast and for whom tracing requests have been opened by the Red Cross Red Crescent network. This list is also available online on familylinks.icrc.org.¹²²

With the assistance of the United Nations Children’s Fund, the South African Department of Social Development and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Development have developed draft standard operating procedures for the tracing, reunification or alternative care placement of unaccompanied and separated children.¹²³

In Belgium, a specialized unit for unaccompanied children has been established in the Immigration Office, with the responsibility to grant residence documentation, conduct family searches and ensure that any family reunification is in the best interest of the child. In addition, specialized centres have been developed for unaccompanied minors.¹²⁴

In Chile, civil unions made abroad are recognized for the purpose of obtaining residence permits without distinguishing the sex of the parties to recognize the validity of the bond.¹²⁵

¹²¹ IFRC, Smart practices that enhance the resilience of migrants. available at: <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/snapshot-programme-and-missing-persons-radio-programme-east-africa/>.

¹²² IFRC, Smart practices that enhance the resilience of migrants. available at: <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/snapshot-programme-and-missing-persons-radio-programme-east-africa/>.

¹²³ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 47.

¹²⁴ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 60.

¹²⁵ Chile’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

*Principle 10: Child migrants**Guarantee the human rights of all children in the context of migration, and ensure that they are treated as children first and foremost*

The Constitutional Court of Spain has upheld the right of the child to be heard in the context of unaccompanied children facing repatriation or deportation.¹²⁶

The regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) and Save the Children has highlighted that for child migrants peer-to-peer approaches may be effective in communicating self-protection strategies and information about migration risks, and identifying children at risk of exploitation.¹²⁷

Resource: The Recommended Principles to guide actions concerning children on the move and other children affected by migration were developed at an expert meeting in Geneva in May 2016 that included participants from OHCHR, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, International Detention Coalition, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes, International Catholic Migration Commission, Destination Unknown Campaign, Caritas, PICUM and Service Social International. They have been endorsed by the UN Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.¹²⁸

Save the Children has developed a best interests determination toolkit to improve the best interests determination process for unaccompanied children on the move in South Africa. Developed within the South African legal and policy frameworks, the toolkit is aimed at field practitioners who manage the identification, documentation, tracing and reunification processes in the country and is designed to ensure children's involvement and take into consideration the range of factors that have contributed to the migratory experience of the child.¹²⁹

The Belgian National Human Rights Institution Myria developed a checklist for practitioners, civil servants and judges to assess if the best interest of the migrant child is duly taken into account in all decisions that concern them. The checklist is based on human standards.¹³⁰

Save the Children has developed a Mobility Assessment Tool (MAT) for children on the move. The MAT is a data collection tool that gathers information about children's reasons for migration, travel plans, needs while in transit, destinations, coping mechanisms, and suggestions of required services. The tool aims to collect evidence of the different protection needs and opportunities in each context and help design key protection intervention throughout the journey.¹³¹

¹²⁶ Case No. 183/2008 of 22 December 2008, as cited in Human Rights Council, *Study of the OHCHR on Challenges and Best Practices in the Implementation of the International Framework for the Protection of the Rights of the Child in the Context of Migration*, A/HRC/15/29, 5 July 2010, para. 83.

¹²⁷ Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) and Save the Children, *Young and on the Move: children and youth in mixed migration flows within and from the Horn of Africa*, RMMS, September 2016, at p. 72, available at <http://www.regionalmms.org/images/ResearchInitiatives/Young%20and%20on%20the%20Move%20Sep%202016.pdf>.

¹²⁸ *Recommended principles to guide actions concerning children on the move and other children affected by migration*, June 2016, available at <http://destination-unknown.org/wp-content/uploads/160601-recommended-principle-EN-corr-BD.pdf> For background on the principles, see <http://destination-unknown.org/principles-to-guide-actions/>.

¹²⁹ Save the Children UK South Africa Programme, *Best Interest Determination for Children on the Move: a Toolkit for Decision Making*, September 2010. Available at <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/sites/default/files/documents/3829.pdf>.

¹³⁰ The checklist is available at: https://prod.emnbelgium.be/sites/default/files/publications/myria_migration-rapport_2015-lr.pdf.

¹³¹ Daniela Reale, *Protecting and Supporting Children on the Move: Translating Principles into Practice*, in *Children on the Move*, International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2013, pp. 63-80.

*Principle 10: Child migrants**Guarantee the human rights of all children in the context of migration, and ensure that they are treated as children first and foremost*

UNHCR and UNICEF set up special support centres for children and families along the most frequently used migration routes in Europe. The “Blue Dot” child and family support hubs provide a safe space for children and their families, including services, recreational activities, protection and counselling in a single location. They play a key role in identifying unaccompanied and separated children and providing the protection they need.¹³²

Near Gevgelija town, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the border with Greece, UNICEF has established a child-friendly space within the compounds of the migrant rest area established by UNHCR able to support 50 children at one time. This is a safe place for children to rest and play while families complete registration procedures. UNICEF’s mobile team is able to screen children, and to identify and refer those who are in need of specialized protection services. A mobile team from LaStrada, a local NGO, assists in the reunification of children with their families and provides psychosocial support and early childhood development services to children.¹³³

In South Africa, unaccompanied migrant children are assigned a social worker, who can refer them to the Children’s Court to make an alternative care order.¹³⁴

Resource: Child Protection Working Group, *Minimum Standards for child protection in humanitarian action*; UNHCR, *A Framework for the Protection of Children*.¹³⁵

Outreach to unaccompanied migrant children increases their protection against violence, abuse, exploitation and ensure their access to information and essential services. Save the Children reported that in Greece and Italy drop-in centres were set up. They reach unaccompanied children where they gather or live to invite them to visit the centre for more detailed information, counselling and assistance, stressing the service does not require identification or registration with the authorities. The NGO has seen a high number of unaccompanied children registered at the drop-in centres as a result, which helps to reduce the disappearances of children from reception centres and other temporary accommodations.¹³⁶

In March 2017, the Italian Parliament passed the Provision of Protection for Unaccompanied Foreigner Minors Law, which enhances support and protection for unaccompanied and separated children arriving in the country. Along with an absolute prohibition on refoulement, the law incorporates the establishment of a structured national reception system, with minimum standards in all reception facilities, education and health rights for all unaccompanied and separated children, the right to be heard in administrative and judicial proceedings, including in the absence of a guardian, and the right to legal assistance.¹³⁷

¹³² UNHCR, UNICEF launch Blue Dot hubs to boost protection for children and families on the move across Europe, 26 February 2016, <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2016/2/56d011e79/unhcr-unicef-launch-blue-dot-hubs-boost-protection-children-families-move.html>.

¹³³ UNICEF, UNICEF supports children fleeing violence and on the move in Europe, 25 August 2015, http://www.unicef.org/media/media_82979.html.

¹³⁴ General Assembly, Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Report of the Secretary-General, A/71/413, 27 September 2016, para. 32, citing: National Department of Social Development, *Guidelines on Services for Separated and Unaccompanied Children outside Their Country of Origin in South Africa* (2009).

¹³⁵ Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), *Minimum Standards for child protection in humanitarian action*, 2012, available at http://cpwg.net/minimum_standards-topics/cpms-full-version/; UNHCR, *A Framework for the Protection of Children*, 2012, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/50f6cf0b9.html>.

¹³⁶ Save the Children, *Submission for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on migrants in transit (A/HRC/RES/29/2)*, November 2015, p. 4.

¹³⁷ Save the Children’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

*Principle 10: Child migrants**Guarantee the human rights of all children in the context of migration, and ensure that they are treated as children first and foremost*

The Mexican government, with the support of UNICEF Mexico, have developed the *Protocol for Consular Attention for Unaccompanied Migrant Child and Adolescent* as a tool for consular attention and protection of Mexican unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents. The Protocol sets out a number of steps to establish adequate conditions for the interview and helps to provide comprehensive attention, bearing in mind the situation of each child, in order to identify situations of risk and activate the inter-institutional protection chain.¹³⁸

Ensamkommandes forbund is an organization created in Malmo, Sweden in 2013 by former unaccompanied minors to help them to integrate and find support networks. The organization started informally with a few former unaccompanied minors who wanted a space where they could discuss, take decisions, and make their message heard. The organization has created a friend-matching system, where any member can volunteer to be matched with others in the network. In addition, the organization provides support to unaccompanied minors to advocate for the rights of unaccompanied minors in the asylum process as well as in society in general.¹³⁹

As a way to share good practice, the Belgian NGO *Service droit des jeunes* has created and administered with guardians, an Internet forum on unaccompanied and separated children to encourage networking among guardians, specialized lawyers, and NGOs. The forum is administered by NGOs as well as guardians.¹⁴⁰

The percentage of registered children is above 90 per cent in all industrialized countries and among some countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and Latin America and the Caribbean.¹⁴¹

The Netherlands provides for undocumented children's right to birth registration explicitly in law.¹⁴²

In 2009, the Italian government adopted a change in the immigration law, introducing the requirement for a residence permit to be shown to register a birth. On the eve of the law entering into force, and as a result of advocacy efforts, the Ministry of Interior issued a circular clarifying that irregular migrants have the right to register their child at birth: it allows for the mother to be issued a temporary residence permit, valid for six months.¹⁴³

In Thailand, the right to birth registration of children of irregular migrant parents is recognized in the Civil Registration Act (2008). In addition, the 2008 Nationality Act provides for the naturalization of specific categories of persons including children of irregular immigrants born in Thailand before 1992.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁸ Mexico's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28). Other sources: <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/2237>; General Directorate for the Protection of Mexicans Abroad and UNICEF, *Protocol for Consular Attention for unaccompanied child and adolescent migrants*, 2015, <http://proteccionconsular.sre.gob.mx/index.php/documentos/protocolonna>.

¹³⁹ Ensamkommandes forbund, Sweden, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/ensamkommandes-forbund-sweden/>.

¹⁴⁰ S. Alikhan and M. Floor, *Guardianship Provision Systems for Unaccompanied and Separated Children Seeking Asylum in Europe: Initial Mapping*, Bureau for Europe, UNHCR (2007), p. 20, <https://www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/42/658.pdf>.

¹⁴¹ UNICEF, *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*, UNICEF 2013, available at https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Birth_Registration_lores_final_24.pdf.

¹⁴² PICUM Submission to the Migrant Workers' Committee and Committee on the Rights of the Child Joint General Comment on the Human Rights of Children in the Context of International Migration, 29 February 2016, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CMW/JointGC_CRC_CMW/PICUM.pdf.

Principle 11: Women migrants
Protect the human rights of migrant women and girls

At the 9th MERCOSUR's Meeting of Ministries and High-Level Authorities of Women's Affairs, a recommendation for mutual recognition, within the region, of protection measures for victims of gender based violence was adopted.¹⁴⁵

A newly-constructed temporary shelter facility located in Serbia several kilometres from the Hungarian border meets all Sphere standards including private and secure family-only and women-only accommodation, common areas and separate WASH facilities for women and men.¹⁴⁶ In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, WASH facilities in Gevgelija are made of semi-permanent construction sanitation blocks with wheelchair accessible sex-segregated toilets, sex-segregated showers and hand washing facilities. The facilities are lit at night. There is a separate a mother/baby changing station in the sanitation block which can be accessed by requesting a key from the UNICEF Child Friendly Space nearby.¹⁴⁷

The camps for Syrian refugees in Turkey have instituted, in partnership with World Food Programme (WFP), a programme enabling Syrian families to purchase pre-approved food items from participating vendors both within camps and in nearby towns and cities. These monthly food stipends are linked to each, individually registered adult in the camps, thereby affording women the same fixed and dedicated resources as their male counterparts.¹⁴⁸

At Šentilj accommodation centre and Dobova reception centre in Slovenia, health care of pregnant women is available (a mobile medical team providing basic health care is there permanently, and pregnant women are referred to a local health centre if necessary), as well as a private area for women — breastfeeding area, children's corners, family corners, etc. (the Šentilj centre includes an area for family member reunification). Women have separate restrooms and showers and sanitary kits are available.¹⁴⁹

The Greek General Secretariat for Gender Equality (Ministry of Interior) has issued a guide for migrant women concerning their rights in the areas of work, health and social security. This also helps to sensitize officials and others to the need for equal treatment.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴³ PICUM, *Rights of Accompanied Children in an Irregular Situation*, Paper prepared by PICUM, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants for UNICEF Brussels Office, November 2011 (draft version), p. 21, available at <http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/frc2011/docs/rights-accompanied-children-irregular-situation-PICUM.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 61.

¹⁴⁵ Argentina's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law, (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁴⁶ UN-Women, *Gender Assessment of the Refugee and Migration Crisis in Serbia and FYR Macedonia*, UN-Women Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, January 2016, p. 24, though noting the closure of the Hungarian border means transit routes have redirected towards the Croatian border with only limited numbers of refugees and migrants located in this area (at note 34 on the same page). On Sphere standards, which aim to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance and the accountability of humanitarian actors, see <http://www.sphereproject.org>.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

¹⁴⁸ A. Jessen, *The Government of Turkey and Syrian Refugees: A Gender Assessment of Humanitarian Assistance Programming*, Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, 2013, p. 14.

¹⁴⁹ Slovenia's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 7 December 2016.

¹⁵⁰ For more information: <http://www.isotita.gr/en/> – source: <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/333>.

Principle 11: Women migrants
Protect the human rights of migrant women and girls

Some States have conducted training programmes for government officials, the police, the judiciary, medical staff and other service providers to ensure gender-sensitive policy implementation, service provision and assistance, including access to justice, in the context of violence against women, human trafficking and protection of migrant workers. Belgium, for example, has conducted training to raise the awareness of prosecutors, police and medical personnel about domestic violence. Italy has undertaken awareness-raising campaigns and delivered human rights courses and training for judicial system personnel to prevent and eliminate violence against and stalking of women.¹⁵¹ Certain States (Germany, Greece, Malta, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates) have reported on the production of guidelines, the provision of support and the conduct of training programmes for public officials (including the judiciary, police, immigration officials and civil servants) on the identification of migrants at risk and the prevention and protection of migrant women workers from exploitation and abuse.¹⁵²

In order to mainstream a gender perspective into policies and programmes addressed to migrants, Mexico is undertaking a review and analysis of governmental programmes and actions to ensure that they do not contain requirements that impede migrant women and their families from accessing them. As part of this work, the Mexican government established the Technical Group for the Incorporation of the Gender Perspective in Care and Protection Policies for Migrant Women within the framework of the Consultative Council on Migration Policy of the SEGOB, ensuring the state is acting in line with its international and regional obligations.¹⁵³

OHCHR released a short documentary film in 2015, “I Am Not Here”, in collaboration with Oscar-nominated director Ashvin Kumar, that follows the stories of three women in cities in Switzerland, the United States and Malaysia. It highlights the situation of undocumented women migrant domestic workers, millions of whom live in the shadows. In the framework of the Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families, OHCHR convened a global seminar in Bangkok on the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation in September 2015 and launched its report “Behind closed doors: protecting and promoting the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation”.¹⁵⁴

Principle 12: Right to health
Ensure the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of all migrants

Through its Strategic Plan for Migration adopted in 2015, Portugal granted access to the National Health System to all residents, whether or not they have regular status.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵¹ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/178, 23 July 2013, para. 36.

¹⁵² General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/205, 27 July 2015, para. 46.

¹⁵³ Mexico’s submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations.

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1GY6ItQVaM> and http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Behind_closed_doors_HR_PUB_15_4_EN.pdf.

¹⁵⁵ Address by His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic to the High Level Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, UN General Assembly, New York, 19 September 2016.

*Principle 12: Right to health**Ensure the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of all migrants*

In Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, all migrants enjoy the same access to social services as nationals. Other States, including Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands, have implemented administrative systems to give irregular migrants access to a range of health service. The right to equal access of all children to health care is recognized in Greece, Portugal, Romania and Spain.¹⁵⁶

Under a new law that entered into force on 1 July 2013, people who stay in Sweden without a permit must be offered the same subsidised health and medical care as adult asylum seekers, and such children must be offered the same care as resident and asylum-seeking children.¹⁵⁷

In 2014, the Chilean Ministry of Health established a task force to develop a migrant-responsive health policy. Several actions have been undertaken to ensure the right to health of migrants, regardless of their status, including: a) the inclusion of irregular migrants as beneficiaries of the public health insurance FONASA (Decree of the Ministry of Health No. 67 of 29 May 2015); b) the development of trainings on migration, health, human rights, and cultural awareness addressed to health professionals, service providers, and officials in charge of health programmes; c) the implementation of a strategy to improve the collection of data and information on migrants' access to health; d) the organization of 8 dialogues, which are spaces of participation where migrants and nationals can express their concerns and proposals in relation to the health policy for migrants.¹⁵⁸

In northern France, MSF teams provided medical consultations, nursing care, physiotherapy and psychological support at the camp known as 'the Jungle' in Calais, as well as in another camp in Grande-Synthe, near Dunkirk.¹⁵⁹

In Greece, the health screening of migrants aims to provide, where necessary, appropriate therapeutic intervention and to ensure the referral of those in need of medical care to competent health structures.¹⁶⁰

In Spain the Association *Salud y Familia* (Health and Family) is implementing several programmes to improve access to health services for undocumented migrants in the Barcelona region. The association combines policy advocacy with coordination with service providers and the government to guarantee undocumented persons' access to a health card. In collaboration with the public hospitals of Cataluña, they implement the "Mothers between two cultures" programme, aimed at designing and piloting intercultural education activities targeted toward migrant mothers with different cultural background who have children of three years or younger. The objective is to improve coverage and reduce unmet needs in the area of maternal and child health prevention and promotion, by strengthening knowledge, capacity and social support networks. The Association also offers a programme called "Assistance for At-Risk Maternity" which provides partial assistance for pregnant women to receive pre-natal care and psychosocial support.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁶ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 64.

¹⁵⁷ UN Human Rights Council, National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21 : Sweden, 14 November 2014, A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/1, para. 74.

¹⁵⁸ Chile's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁵⁹ See <http://www.msf.org/en/topics/mediterranean-migration>, <http://www.msf.org/en/where-we-work/france>.

¹⁶⁰ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Thematic focus: Healthcare, <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-healthcare>.

¹⁶¹ For more information, visit <http://www.saludyfamilia.es/eng/home.htm> Source: UN-Women, *Gender on the Move: Working on the Migration-Development Nexus from a Gender Perspective: Training Manual*, 2013, p. 186, citing Eve Geddie, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), picum.org/en.

*Principle 12: Right to health**Ensure the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of all migrants*

In Sweden, health screening must be offered to all applicants for international protection by the county councils/regions in which they reside. The health screening is offered to identify any health problems relating to the individual, but also as a measure for infectious disease control. The health screening is voluntary and an interpreter can be engaged if necessary. The health screening aims to deliver a medical assessment of what kind of healthcare services should be offered to the person in question. The screening must include questions about the person's immunisation status, his or her exposure to infections, as well as other information that may be needed to discover any infectious diseases. The questions must be based on the epidemiological situation of the places where the person in question has stayed before arriving in Sweden. The health screening must also include a health dialogue (hälsosamtal) concerning the person's past and present physical and mental health. A part of this dialogue must concern the person's psychosocial situation or traumatic experiences. A physical examination and tests must be carried out as part of the health screening. They should be based on the findings from the questions asked earlier and the health dialogue.¹⁶²

In Serbia, migrants living in reception and transit centres are provided with access to health care. Centres have rooms for the provision of healthcare (24 hour medical teams, gynaecologists and international organizations which provide information of health). In cooperation with civil society organisations and international organisations, migrants have access to psychosocial support. In cooperation with the local healthcare centres, conditions and resources have been ensured for the provision of health care, in order to adequately respond to the needs of migrants present in the territory.¹⁶³

Article 32 of the Italian Constitution guarantees assistance to everyone under the national health-care system, based on the principles of universality and solidarity. This implies the compulsory enrolment in the National Health-Care Service (NHS) to all migrant children being on the national territory, regardless of their legal status.¹⁶⁴

The Swiss Red Cross runs health centres for undocumented migrants in Bern and Zurich. According to Swiss Law, irregular migrants have the right to health insurance and therefore access to public health care. The centres provide health counselling, health insurance information, primary health care, psychiatric support, and preventive care. The centres also support irregular migrants to access specialists, hospitals or dentists.¹⁶⁵

One of the priorities of the Swiss national programme "Migration and Health" is to enable migrants' access to health services, regardless of their migration status. The programme has set up an online platform to support health professionals' intercultural competences and a telephone interpretation service available in 50 languages.¹⁶⁶

Doctors and volunteers from Gynécologie Sans Frontières carry out visits to refugee and migrant women in locations lacking basic living conditions and access to adequate health care, including reproductive health care.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶² European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Thematic focus: Healthcare, <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-healthcare>.

¹⁶³ Serbia's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 8 December 2016.

¹⁶⁴ Italy's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 23 November 2016.

¹⁶⁵ Health care for irregular migrants, Switzerland, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/health-care-for-irregular-migrants-switzerland/>.

¹⁶⁶ Switzerland's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

*Principle 12: Right to health**Ensure the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of all migrants*

MSF operates at the arrival spots in Sicily, assisting people onshore by providing a Psychological First Aid. A mobile team composed of a psychologist and adequately trained cultural mediators is deployed within maximum 72 hours after the alert is given by the Italian Ministry of Interior. A number of essential services are then given to survivors, such as access to basic needs, orientation and information, referral of severe medical cases, emotional and psychological support. According to the landing location and with the agreement of national authorities, group and/or individual psychological sessions are provided.¹⁶⁸

A programme called *Ventanillas de Salud*, Institute for Mexicans Abroad, was created to assist the Mexican immigrant population in the United States. Beginning in 2003 in California and spreading to all Mexican Consulates in the US, it provides health information, screenings and referral services to Mexican citizens living in the US, partnering with local non-profits to provide services. They also assist in helping those eligible to enrol in federal and state health programmes.¹⁶⁹

The Swiss Red Cross has published a booklet with information on the right to health care, how to access health care and insurance, and recommendations for health practitioners on how to treat migrants who do not have health insurance.¹⁷⁰

Malta has established a special unit within the Department of Primary Health to attend migrants. It is staffed with several ‘cultural mediators’ from migrant communities (Somali, Ethiopian, Eritrean, Congolese, and Nigerian). Half of these are women, who provide assistance during prenatal and gynaecological appointments at the “women’s clinic” in the health centres. In addition to direct assistance and cultural sensitivity training for staff, the Unit has also conducted community outreach on sexual health, how to navigate the health system and mental health. Materials have been published in many languages, including Somali, Tigrinya, French and Arabic.¹⁷¹

At the World Humanitarian Summit, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and 13 States — Australia, Central African Republic, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Liberia, The Netherlands, Norway, The Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Uruguay — committed to intensify support, including financing for humanitarian action, to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in crisis settings.¹⁷² This includes a rollout by 2017 of the Minimum Initial Services Package (MISP) within 48 hours of an emergency which will help prevent maternal and new born deaths; support those who have been targeted for sexual violence and subsequent trauma; sexually transmitted infections; unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions; and the possible spread of HIV.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁷ Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Human rights of refugee and migrant women and girls need to be better protected, 7 March 2016, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/human-rights-of-refugee-and-migrant-women-and-girls-need-to-be-better-protected>; Gynécologie Sans Frontières, <http://gynsf.org/en/reportage-de-gsf-dans-les-camps-de-la-honte/>.

¹⁶⁸ MSF, *EU Migration Crisis: June update*, 17 June 2016, available at <http://www.msf.org/en/article/20160617-eu-migration-crisis-update-june-2016>.

¹⁶⁹ <http://ihcglobal.org/key-policy-topics/migration-and-its-implications/>, source: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.showPractice?p_lang=en&p_practice_id=34.

¹⁷⁰ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), *One humanity: Safety and dignity for migrants*, IFRC September 2016, p. 16, <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/201609/One%20humanity-Safety%20and%20dignity%20for%20migrants-EN-locked.pdf>.

¹⁷¹ For more information, visit: https://ehealth.gov.mt/HealthPortal/health_institutions/primary_healthcare/migrant_healthunit.aspx Source: UN-Women, *Gender on the Move: Working on the Migration-Development Nexus from a Gender Perspective: Training Manual*, 2013, p. 186, citing Eve Geddie, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), picum.org/.

¹⁷² UNFPA, Accelerating efforts to save lives, protect rights and dignity and leave no one behind, 23 May 2016, <http://www.unfpa.org/press/accelerating-efforts-save-lives-protect-rights-and-dignity-and-leave-no-one-behind>.

*Principle 12: Right to health**Ensure the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of all migrants*

The United Kingdom makes antiretroviral therapy available to all people living with HIV in the country at no cost regardless of their migration status.¹⁷⁴

The South African National AIDS Council is establishing a multistakeholder advisory committee on mobile men and migrant populations to provide advice on a comprehensive and strong programme aimed at reducing the risk of HIV transmission and other infectious diseases among migrants.¹⁷⁵

Migrant and Refugee Communities Forum (MRCF) is a bilingual mentoring support scheme in the UK, developed in 2007 in order to take advantage of the skills of unemployed refugee doctor who wanted to support non-English speaking migrants and refugees experiencing mental illness, using a US cultural brokerage model. Mentees not only reported feeling better, but started attending college, volunteering and some secured paid work. MRCF has opened the mentoring role to all individuals who want to support migrants and refugees. Training and structured support is provided for mentoring vulnerable migrants and refugees weekly for at least six months to help them break out of isolation and build confidence for a new start.¹⁷⁶

Resources: The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines for mental health and psychosocial support in emergency settings;¹⁷⁷ the Multiagency guidance note on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Migrants on the Move in Europe.¹⁷⁸

In the USA, non-profit organisations are explicitly exempt from any requirements to verify immigration status as a condition for providing services. Rather, any non-profit or government domestic violence service programme or shelter that denies assistance to migrants on the basis of their irregular situation is in violation of the Attorney General's order requiring that services "necessary for the protection of life and safety" be provided without regard to immigration status.¹⁷⁹

Some US cities including Chicago have introduced municipal identification cards so that undocumented residents can more easily access public services such as healthcare and schools.¹⁸⁰

The Committee for the Rights of Foreigners of the Council for Human Rights (an advisory body to the Czech Government) concluded after a meeting with health professionals in September 2010 that reporting migrants in an irregular situation to the police is unlawful and should not take place. As a follow-up, the Czech Medical Chamber clarified this issue in a newsletter, sent to every doctor.¹⁸¹

¹⁷³ Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crisis, *Reproductive Health-related Resources to Implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) at the Onset of an Emergency*, <http://iawg.net/resource/misp-implementation/>.

¹⁷⁴ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), *The Gap Report 2014: Migrants*, UNAIDS 2014, p. 11, available at http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/04_Migrants.pdf.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

¹⁷⁶ Yohannes Fassil and Angela Burnett, *Commissioning mental health services for vulnerable adult migrants: Guidance for commissioners*, Mind, with the support of the Faculty for Homeless, Inclusion Health/Pathway and NHS England, September 2015, pp. 27-28, http://www.mind.org.uk/media/3168649/vulnerable-migrants_2015_mindweb.pdf.

¹⁷⁷ Available at http://www.who.int/mental_health/emergencies/9781424334445/en/.

¹⁷⁸ <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-determinants/migration-and-health/publications/2016/mental-health-and-psychosocial-support-for-refugees,-asylum-seekers-and-migrants-on-the-move-in-europe.-a-multi-agency-guidance-note-2015>.

¹⁷⁹ UNODC and IFRC, *Combating Violence against Migrants*, 2015, p. 53, available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/UNODC_Combating_Violence_against_Migrants.pdf.

Principle 13: Adequate standard of living
Safeguard the right of migrants to an adequate standard of living

In March 2016, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), part of the Council of Europe, has adopted the General Policy Recommendation No. 16 on safeguarding irregularly present migrants from discrimination.¹⁸² The policy calls for the creation of firewalls to prevent state and private sector actors from denying human rights to migrants in an irregular situation by clearly prohibiting the sharing of the personal data of, or other information about, persons suspected of irregular presence or work, with the immigration authorities for purposes of immigration control and enforcement. The recommendations outlines ways to ensure that these rights are respected in the areas of education, health care, housing, social security and assistance, labour protection and justice. In relation to housing, in order to reduce the risk of exploitative or abusive situations, States are required to ensure that renting accommodation to irregular migrants is not criminalised by reason only of their immigration or migratory status.¹⁸³

In 2005, the Municipality of Utrecht in the Netherlands supported the Dutch non-profit organisation STIL to set up a shelter for women and children in irregular status called Fanga Musow (“Strong Women”). This initiative offers undocumented women and children safe and stable accommodation, financial help, legal assistance, education and medical services. Now run as a project of Stichting Seguro, the shelter is partly funded by the Municipality (staff costs) and partly funded by numerous independent donors (other running costs and financial assistance to the women). Stichting Seguro also manages three shelters for undocumented men who are homeless in Utrecht, entirely funded by the Municipality. The Municipality also fully funds another shelter for undocumented women and children called Huize Agnes. Most of the undocumented women supported in this shelter arrived in the Netherlands as unaccompanied children and are now undocumented young women, some with children.¹⁸⁴

In Greece a collective of refugee, student and solidarity activists have squatted City Plaza, a disused hotel that was closed for several years, since 22 April 2016. From 2nd May, City Plaza has hosted refugees who arrived prior to the EU/Turkey Deal of March 2016. It is not funded by the state or by NGOs, but is self-funded and self-run. City Plaza is collectively organised in its daily operation, with all those living at the site involved in decision making through various cross-represented assemblies. The people living on site participate in ensuring the collective living arrangements run smoothly, and there is a rota to cover all the cooking, cleaning, and additional activities required to ensure that everyone experiences comfortable living conditions.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸⁰ City of Chicago, Mayor Emanuel, Clerk Mendoza Announce Launch of Municipal ID Program, 12 October 2016, https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/mayor/press_room/press_releases/2016/october/Municipal-ID-Program.html; Reuben Unrau, City Sets Aside \$1 Million for Municipal ID Program, 14 October 2016, <http://chicagotonight.wttw.com/2016/10/14/city-sets-aside-1-million-municipal-id-program>.

¹⁸¹ European Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Fundamental rights of migrants in an Irregular Situation in the European Union*, 2011, p. 44.

¹⁸² The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), General Policy Recommendation No. 16 on Safeguarding Irregularly Present Migrants from Discrimination, adopted on 16 March 2016, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, CRI(2016)16, available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/GPR/EN/Recommendation_N16/REC-16-2016-016-ENG.pdf.

¹⁸³ Council of Europe’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁸⁴ Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, *Protecting undocumented children: Promising policies and practices from governments*, PICUM 2015, pp. 22-23.

¹⁸⁵ V. Squire, City Plaza: a way forward for the European ‘migration crisis’? *50.50 People on the Move*, 14 June 2016, available at <https://www.opendemocracy.net/vicki-squire/city-plaza-way-forward-for-european-migration-crisis>, <http://solidarity2refugees.gr/city-plaza/>.

*Principle 14: Decent work
Guarantee the right of migrants to work, in just and favourable conditions*

In Spain the Ley de Extranjería (Foreigners' Law) of August 2000 denied migrants in an irregular situation the right to assemble, demonstrate, associate, join a union and go on strike. In January 2001, three major trade unions — the Union General de Trabajadores (UGT), Comisiones Obreras (CCOO) and the Confederación General de Trabajo (CGT) — made a public announcement stating that the law was unconstitutional, that they would not follow it, and that they would allow undocumented migrants to be members of their trade unions. Another Spanish union, the Sindicato de Obreros del Campo (SOC), has also gone against this law by making undocumented workers union members.¹⁸⁶

Labour laws in Azerbaijan, Jamaica, and Peru also ensure that migrants have equal access to social protection, including contributory pension schemes and health care.¹⁸⁷

The Swedish Trade Union Centre for Undocumented Migrants was created in 2008 by a number of Swedish trade union organisations, together with an organisation promoting the rights of undocumented migrants. The objective of the centre is to inform undocumented migrants about their rights in the labour market and represent them vis-à-vis their employers in any proceedings if they so wish.¹⁸⁸

In Belgium, DUO for a JOB connects young migrants looking for jobs with experienced professional mentors in early retirement, who share their knowledge, experience and personal networks, to support migrants in their research for jobs.¹⁸⁹

The Bulgarian Red Cross offers assistance to migrants in finding jobs via an employer referral programme, job seeking support and language lessons. Six volunteers from migrant communities, under the supervision of two Bulgarian Red Cross staff members in Sofia, assist migrants to register with the employment office, draft CVs, prepare for job interviews, and enrol in trainings. The Bulgarian Red Cross also works to encourage employers to hire migrants, and refers migrants to employers who have expressed willingness to consider them. In addition, the Bulgarian Red Cross offers language lessons to support the integration process. Migrants receive lessons from Bulgarian teachers several times a week. One lesson from the project has been that the involvement of potential employer companies in implementation of the programme, for example in trainings, encourages the participation and long-term commitment of both companies and employees.¹⁹⁰

The ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework (AQR) is a system to relate existing qualification framework/training system between ASEAN member states. The AQR has eight qualifications levels, ranging from basic skills to most advanced and specialised skills agreed among all 10 member states.¹⁹¹

ChileValora, the national System of Certification of Professional Skills, certifies the job skills of migrants that are included in the Catalogue of Job Skills, regardless of migrants' status and where the professional skills have been developed.¹⁹²

The New Skills Agenda for Europe launched by the European Commission in June 2016 outlines a number of initiatives with the aim to assess, profile, recognise and upgrade skills of third country nationals, including the launch of a 'Skills Profile Tool for Third Country Nationals', which will assist services in receiving and host countries to identify and document skills, qualifications and experience of newly-arrived third country nationals.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁶ Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, *Ten Ways to Protect Undocumented Migrant Workers*, PICUM 2005 [They used it again in their submission to the half-day of discussion in 2014], p. 50.

¹⁸⁷ General Assembly, Violence against women migrant workers: Report of the Secretary-General, A/70/205, 27 July 2015, para. 34.

¹⁸⁸ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Severe labour exploitation: workers moving within or into the European Union: States' obligations and victims' rights*, 2015, p. 85. For more information, see: Solidar (2014), Undocumented migrants: equal access to labour and social rights?

*Principle 14: Decent work**Guarantee the right of migrants to work, in just and favourable conditions*

In Canada, recognition of credentials for regulated occupations is mainly a sub-national responsibility that is mostly delegated, in legislation, to professional regulatory bodies that have the primary responsibility for establishing occupational standards. The federal government plays a facilitative role to foster the development of consistent, national approaches. To this end, the Forum of Labour Market Ministers has developed the Pan-Canadian Framework for the Assessment and Recognition of Foreign Qualifications. Since the launch of the Framework in 2009, government representatives of labour, immigration, and health departments have worked collaboratively towards the enhancement of foreign-qualification recognition processes across Canada.¹⁹⁴

Since 2010, Canada's Labour Program has partnered with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to raise awareness on human trafficking for forced labour among provincial labour inspectors and other labour officials, including providing information about possible signs and indicators of human trafficking and possible areas of cooperation between federal, provincial, territorial labour officials, law enforcement and other implicated parties. Since migrant workers are potentially at risk, raising awareness among front line labour inspectors may help mitigate the risk and identify potential victims.¹⁹⁵

In Thailand, all workers, regardless of migrant status, have the right to claim compensation in case of accident or injury at work through the Workmen's Compensation Fund. All employers are obligated to pay in to the fund and may be liable under civil or criminal law if they do not.¹⁹⁶

Sri Lanka requires all recruitment agents and employers recruiting Sri Lankans nationals for employment abroad to be registered and licensed by the government. They must be registered with the relevant Diplomatic Mission, which approves jobs requests and placements.¹⁹⁷

¹⁸⁹ Intergenerational mentoring for immigrant youth, Belgium, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/intergenerational-mentoring-for-immigrant-youth-belgium/>.

¹⁹⁰ Employer referral and language lessons, Bulgaria, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/employer-referral-and-language-lessons-bulgaria/>.

¹⁹¹ ILO, Recognition of skills and labour mobility in ASEAN, available at http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.showPractice?p_lang=en&p_practice_id=98 (PowerPoint).

¹⁹² Chile's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁹³ European Union's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28). Information is available at <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1223>.

¹⁹⁴ Canada's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁹⁵ Canada's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

¹⁹⁶ R. Napier-Moore; K. Sheill, *High rise, low pay: experiences of migrant women in the Thai construction sector*, International Labour Organization, Bangkok: ILO, 2016, p. 45.

¹⁹⁷ Sri Lanka's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

*Principle 15: Right to education**Protect the right of migrants to education, including primary and secondary education as well as higher education and vocational and language training*

The fundamental right of all children to education, regardless of their legal status, is recognized in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Italy, Spain, Thailand, the Netherlands and Uruguay. In France, there is a ministerial circular to the same effect.¹⁹⁸

Italy guarantees to migrant children the right to education, regardless of their status, on the same terms as Italian children. The 1998 Immigration Act integrates the right to education in national legislation. It provides for the compulsory education of migrant children, the teaching of Italian, and the promotion of the culture and language of the countries of origin of migrant children.¹⁹⁹

Chile guarantees access to public education to migrant children and adolescents, regardless of their migration status (Ministry of Education, Ordinary Communication No. 07/1008 of 2005). In 2016, a new procedure was established to facilitate the enrolment of irregular migrant children.²⁰⁰

In Serbia, school age migrants in transit have access to informal education, provided by the competent institution in cooperation with civil society organisations.²⁰¹

Through its Strategic Plan for Migration adopted in 2015, Portugal promotes access to education to the children of all migrants, whether or not they have regular status.²⁰²

The US Supreme Court ruled in the landmark *Plyler v. Doe* case in 1982, that it was a violation of the Constitution to deny irregular migrant children free compulsory education under the same conditions as citizens and regular migrant children. The legal ruling has been complemented by guidelines, for instance those produced by the National School Boards Association and the National Education Association, regarding legal issues and specific schools. A number of States have fully implemented this ruling to include access to other school-based services, such as free and reduced-price meals and educational assistance for children with learning disabilities.²⁰³

In 2005, Thailand's Ministry of Education instructed school directors to enrol all children, including irregular migrant children, so they could access free basic education.²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁸ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, para. 65.

¹⁹⁹ OHCHR, *The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation*, HR/PUB/14/1, 2014, p. 88 — citing PICUM, *Undocumented Children in Europe*, pp. 16-17.

²⁰⁰ Chile's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²⁰¹ Serbia's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 8 December 2016.

²⁰² Address by His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic to the High Level Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, UN General Assembly, New York, 19 September 2016.

²⁰³ OHCHR, *The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation*, HR/PUB/14/1, 2014, p. 89.

²⁰⁴ Save the Children's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

*Principle 15: Right to education**Protect the right of migrants to education, including primary and secondary education as well as higher education and vocational and language training*

The Council of Europe's project Linguistic Integration of Adult Migrants (LIAM) provides assistance to member states in developing coherent and effective policies on linguistic support to adult migrants. In this area, the Council of Europe has also developed standard setting instruments, policy guidelines²⁰⁵ and tools²⁰⁶ for policy makers, language course providers, teachers and learners.²⁰⁷

In Belgium, head teachers are not required to inform the police of the administrative status of children and their parents, and undocumented migrants will not be arrested in the vicinity of the school. This guarantee was extended to the entire Belgian territory through a circular letter signed by the Ministry of Interior on 29 April 2003, recalling that police services cannot enter schools in order to carry out deportations.²⁰⁸ In the Netherlands, legislation explicitly prevents schools from sharing personal information with others (for example, immigration authorities) and from refusing registration because of immigration status.²⁰⁹

Portugal provides for enhanced protection of undocumented children and the children of irregular migrants. Their details are confidential and may not be shared with immigration authorities. This practice prevents situations in which children do not attend school or receive proper health care for fear of their status being exposed.²¹⁰

In 1997, Germany set up a national database of leaving certificates, exams and degrees and information about the authorities responsible for recognition in specific sectors and regions. Since 2012, there has been a publicly accessible version online. Detailed information on foreign educational institutions, their courses and certificates is available for institutions that have to assess these for recognition (the database covers 180 countries, approximately 25,000 institutions, 22,000 university degrees and 25,000 evaluations on individual cases; professional qualifications — 5,800 entries — and secondary school leaving certificates — 1,500 entries — complement the academic sector). One consequence of standardizing this recognition procedure has been a significant reduction in the administrative budget for this work.²¹¹

Ecuador's Human Mobility Law, passed in January 2017, guarantees to migrants and returnees the right to the recognition of degrees and studies carried out abroad.²¹²

²⁰⁵ <http://www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/guiding-principles>; <http://www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/language-policies-for-adult-migrants>.

²⁰⁶ <https://rm.coe.int/16802fc1cd>; <https://rm.coe.int/16802fc1d4>; <http://www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/instruments#For%20learners%20and%20teachers>.

²⁰⁷ Council of Europe's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law. Materials are available on the LIAM website, at: http://www.coe.int/en/web/lang-migrants/home?p_p_id=56_INSTANCE_cS30PriWme6S&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-1&p_p_col_count=1&_56_INSTANCE_cS30PriWme6S_languageId=it_IT.

²⁰⁸ OHCHR, *The Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Migrants in an Irregular Situation*, HR/PUB/14/1, 2014, p. 88 — citing PICUM, *Undocumented Children in Europe*, pp. 16-17.

²⁰⁹ UNICEF, *Examples of good practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the rights of the child in the context of migration*, draft paper, 26 May 2010, p. 14, available from www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/MHR/Consultation2010/2.Good_practices_Migration_children_UNICEF.pdf — citing PICUM, *Undocumented Children in Europe*; see also European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), *Apprehension of migrants in an irregular situation*, 2013, principles 4 and 5.

²¹⁰ Address by His Excellency the President of the Portuguese Republic to the High Level Meeting on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, UN General Assembly, New York, 19 September 2016.

²¹¹ A. Schuster, M. Vincenza Desiderio and G. Urso (eds) *Recognition of Qualifications and Competences of Migrants*, 2013, IOM, p. 71. The database is accessible online (Informationssystem zur Anerkennung ausländischer Bildungsabschlüsse, ANABIN): www.anabin.de.

*Principle 15: Right to education**Protect the right of migrants to education, including primary and secondary education as well as higher education and vocational and language training*

The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) have produced a teachers' guide to accompany their web documentary "Undocumented" to educate students at all levels about the daily lives of undocumented migrants, drawing on stories of undocumented migrants, migrants' rights defenders, professionals and public authorities. The tool also addresses related issues such as human rights, migration, social studies, civic education, and current affairs.²¹³

In Slovenia, UNICEF trained teachers on working with migrant children and elaborated a school activities model at the Livada Primary School as a good practice. They provided school teaching staff with dictionaries to facilitate communication with children (Arabic, English, Slovenian).²¹⁴

In Ecuador, UNHCR and the Nation Human Rights Institution (Defensoria del Pueblo) promoted the development of a methodology of inclusive education addressed to teachers and educators working in urban and rural areas of Ecuador.²¹⁵

In Switzerland, school curricula include learning objectives related to non-discrimination and respect for diversity.²¹⁶

The Hague court found that Dutch national law (Aliens Employment Act or WAV) is in violation of Article 2 of the 1st Protocol of the ECHR by requiring students to have a residence permit in order to carry out an internship which is a compulsory part of an educational programme.²¹⁷

A special programme called "Mama Learns Greek" — Learning of the Greek Language Tailor-made for Migrant Mothers helps migrant mothers to learn the language and improve their ability to help their children in school. This contributes to gender equality, the integration of mothers and children, cohesion of the family and human development of mothers and children. This programme is also part of the Annual Programme of the European Integration Fund, a programme that promotes linguistic skills and women's capacity to assist their children in their schooling and life.²¹⁸

The training programmes of the Chilean National Service for Training and Work (Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo SENCE) are open to both regular and irregular migrants.²¹⁹

²¹² Ecuador, Ley Organica de Movilidad Humana, Article 28 and 50, available at <http://www.asambleanacional.gob.ec/es/multimedios-legislativos/38946-ley-organica-de-movilidad-humana>.

²¹³ The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), *How to use UNDOCUMENTARY in the Classroom: A teacher's guide*, available at http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/publication/Educational%20guide_FINAL_EN.pdf.

²¹⁴ Slovenia's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 7 December 2016.

²¹⁵ <http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/Publicaciones/2016/10267.pdf>.

²¹⁶ Switzerland's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²¹⁷ UNICEF, Examples of positive developments for the rights of children in the context of international migration — 2012 Day of General Discussion of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: The Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration, available from http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Examples_of_positive_developments_for_the_rights_of_children_in_the_context_of_international_migration.pdf.

²¹⁸ Source: <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/331>.

²¹⁹ Chile's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

Traditional information distribution strategies, including pamphlets, posters and information sessions may not be effective in the context of large and/or mixed movements, given that individuals cannot carry non-essential material with them and time spent in the reception and transit centres is limited. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the NGO *La Strada* has been handing out laminated maps to women and girls — which they will likely keep given the importance of maps to their journey — on the back of which contacts of protection services in transit and destination countries are listed.²²⁰

On arrival in Slovenia, every migrant was given a pamphlet with basic information on the country, registration procedure, available services and information on accommodation, care and health services as well as the names of organisations providing these services (Police, Caritas, Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, Red Cross, Slovenska filantropija), including the information of the Red Cross being responsible for tracing family members and reunification of families when family members get lost on route. The pamphlet was also available in Arabic.²²¹

PROGE (Die Produktionsgewerkschaft) in Austria is a union which provides information about rights such as the minimum wage, working hours and holidays, for example to seasonal harvest workers.²²²

The New Zealand Government provides trusted settlement information to migrants on a variety of topics, including New Zealand's employment law, finding employment, cost of living, housing, healthcare, education and schooling and opportunities to participate in the community.²²³

In Serbia, several NGOs are developing phone apps for migrants and asylum seekers with a view to provide updated information on border closures, transport options, and available services along the transit route. One organization wanted to include a mapping of gender-based violence health services in countries along the route.²²⁴

In the Balkans, governments have discussed using loudspeakers with recorded messages in multiple languages playing in transit centres to ensure that information is properly shared. This would improve access to information especially for women and girls who may have lower literacy rates.²²⁵

In 2015, Turkey launched a new communication center for foreigners (Yimer Line). The centre acts as a 'helpline' and provides information in Turkish, English, Arabic and Russian. This calling center also serves as hotline for victims of human trafficking and provides translation services for foreigners who need to contact law enforcement agencies.²²⁶

²²⁰ UN-Women, *Gender Assessment of the Refugee and Migration Crisis in Serbia and FYR Macedonia*, UN-Women Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, January 2016, p. 30.

²²¹ Slovenia's submission to OHCHR on the GMG Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, 7 December 2016.

²²² European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), *Severe labour exploitation: workers moving within or into the European Union — States' obligations and victims' rights*, FRA 2015, p. 55.

²²³ New Zealand's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²²⁴ UN-Women, *Gender Assessment of the Refugee and Migration Crisis in Serbia and FYR Macedonia*, UN-Women Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, January 2016, p. 34.

²²⁵ Women's Refugee Commission, *No Safety for Refugee Women on the European Route: Report from the Balkans*, 2016, p. 8.

²²⁶ Turkey's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

Principle 16: Right to information
Uphold migrants' right to information

Welcome to Europe (w2eu.info) provides independent information, including contacts and counselling, for refugees and migrants coming to Europe. The information is accessible by country or issue.²²⁷

The Netherlands Red Cross launched the Refugee Buddy app in November 2015 to provide newly arrived migrants with information about their new area of residence. The app was developed in close consultation with migrants who had said that lack of any information on where they were or what to do was a key challenge. The app provides information on: the asylum procedure; key facilities nearby (e.g., pharmacies, supermarkets, churches and mosques); relevant news; traffic and transportation; medical facilities; and Dutch culture. The app can be downloaded in Arabic or English and provides translations. The existing Red Cross Red Crescent First Aid app has also been translated and integrated into the Buddy app. The app had been downloaded 4000 to 5000 times in the first six months of release.²²⁸

NetHope, is a public & private partnership of aid groups and technology companies providing low-bandwidth Wi-fi hotspots and charging facilities to migrants along the Balkan migration route and in camps in Greece. Given that some services, such as booking an interview with the Greek Asylum Office, are only available online, the internet is essential for migrants to be able to access services and secure their rights such as making informed decisions about their migration and connect with family members.²²⁹

Red Cross National societies use the opportunity provided by setting up charging stations where migrants can charge their smartphones to share Red Cross Red Crescent information material and audio. In camps in Rwanda, the ICRC is implementing the 'Mobile Solar Kiosk' project to help migrants in camps charge their phones. Many migrants in camps own phones but cannot use them due to lack of access to the Rwandan mobile network, no airtime/credit, and no access to electricity to charge their phones. A solar kiosk that allows 20 phones to be charged at any given time has been set up in the camp; the kiosk charges 60 phones per day on average.²³⁰

Resources on data security and migrants' privacy: a) The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) advises on digital security and provides resources on its website, including on data protection;²³¹ b) The Responsible Data Forum, a collaboration between Amnesty International, Aspiration, The Engine Room, Greenhost, HURIDOCS, Oxfam, Leiden University's Peace Informatics Lab, School of Data and Ushahidi, has published a handbook on responsible data usage.²³²

In March 2016 the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Representative on Freedom of the Media recommended the member States to: a) instruct immigration and other law enforcement agencies to respect the right of members of the media to report on issues of public interest and to ensure their safety; b) facilitate journalists' access to areas and locations relevant from a migration perspective, such as border areas, camps and other facilities; c) allow journalists to interview or have contact with migrants in order to report personal stories and current living conditions; d) respect and promote media self-regulatory mechanisms in order to avoid the stereotyping of migrants.²³³

Greece carried out workshops to sensitize journalists to address phenomena of racism and xenophobia.²³⁴

Resources: Freelance Journalist Safety Principles,²³⁵ the Ethical Journalism Network's five-point guide for reporting on migration.²³⁶

²²⁷ At <http://www.w2eu.info>.

²²⁸ Refugee Buddy app, Netherlands, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/refugee-buddy-app-netherlands/>.

²²⁹ <http://nethope.org>; see also, Madeline Kane, Refugees in Greece need internet so badly that they'll stop a riot to let the wifi guys work, *Quartz*, 20 June 2016, <http://qz.com/711529/refugees-in-greece-need-internet-so-badly-that-theyll-stop-a-riot-to-let-the-wifi-guys-work/>; Reuters, Internet in Greek migrant camps as important as food and water, aid groups say, *Humanosphere*, 22 July 2016, <http://www.humanosphere.org/human-rights/2016/07/internet-in-greek-migrant-camps-as->

*Principle 17: Monitoring and accountability**Guarantee monitoring and accountability in all responses to migration, including in large and/or mixed movements of migrants*

UN-Women's migration programme "Promoting and Protecting Women Migrant Workers' Labour and Human Rights: Engaging with International, National Human Rights Mechanism to Enhance Accountability" was piloted in Mexico, Moldova and the Philippines and had global reach through high-level policy and normative work (February 2014-January 2017). Activities were aimed at promoting the rights and protection of Women Migrant Workers against exploitation and abuse at all stages of migration by 1) strengthening strategic international human rights institutions, parliaments, governments to ensure accountability to WMWs at all stages; and 2) strengthening WMWs organizations to effectively engage with these mechanisms and governments to ensure greater accountability at all stages of migration.²³⁷

Within the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions, many of the members have done significant work on combatting negative stereotyping and hate speech, through their monitoring and reporting work. For instance, the French Commission (CNCDH) in its annual report on combatting racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia is monitoring and analysing the actions of the public authorities and formulates recommendations to help them fight against this phenomena, but also through complaints handling and legal action. The latter is the case of the Belgian NHRI, Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities (UNIA), which handled an increased number of complaints during the past year. Several NHRIs are also working on projects to identify and prevent hate speech on the internet.²³⁸

important-as-food-and-water-aid-groups-say/; see also: Charging and Wi-Fi stations for migrants along trails, Europe, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/charging-and-wi-fi-stations-for-migrants-along-trails-europe/>.

²³⁰ Charging and Wi-Fi stations for migrants along trails, Europe, on the *IFRC Smart Practices database*, <http://media.ifrc.org/global-review-on-migration/smart-practice/charging-and-wi-fi-stations-for-migrants-along-trails-europe/>; see also, Aviva Rutkin, Tech helps refugees make journey — and survive when they arrive, *New Scientist*, 7 September 2015, <https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn28137-tech-helps-refugees-make-journey-and-survive-when-they-arrive/>.

²³¹ Information at <https://www.eff.org>.

²³² Information at <https://responsibledata.io>.

²³³ OSCE Representative issues recommendations on rights and safety of members of the media reporting on refugees, 4 March 2016, <http://www.osce.org/node/225911>; Communiqué No.3/2016: Communiqué by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media on the rights and safety of journalists reporting on refugees, <http://www.osce.org/fom/225896?download=true>.

²³⁴ Greece's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²³⁵ *Freelance Journalist Safety Principles*, 12 February 2015, <http://dartcenter.org/content/global-safety-principles-and-practices> For a more comprehensive listing of texts, declarations, decisions, resolutions and conventions related to human rights and the safety of journalists, see <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/safety-of-journalists/basic-texts/>.

²³⁶ EJM Chair presents new guidelines on migration coverage in Lampedusa, *Ethical Journalism Network*, 1 October 2016, <http://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/ejm-chair-speaks-prix-italia-conference-migration-lampedusa>; EJM, Five-point guide for migration reporting, <http://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/resources/infographics/ethical-guidelines-on-migration-reporting>.

²³⁷ UN-Women submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²³⁸ European Network of National Human Rights Institutions, Ombudsman Institutions address migration challenges during international conference, 8 September 2016, available at <http://ennhri.org/Ombudsman-Institutions-address-migration-challenges-during-international>.

*Principle 17: Monitoring and accountability**Guarantee monitoring and accountability in all responses to migration, including in large and/or mixed movements of migrants*

OHCHR has carried out monitoring of the human rights of migrants at the request of the Human Rights Council, as well as under the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. In a report on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers in the North African region, OHCHR highlighted the specific human rights concerns of migrants and provided recommendations designed to protect their human rights. OHCHR and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) released a joint report documenting the human rights abuses against migrants in Libya and providing recommendations to the authorities in Libya, as well as to countries of origin and destination, to ensure adequate human rights protections for migrants.²³⁹

*Principle 18: Human rights defenders**Respect and support the activities of human rights defenders and others working to rescue and provide assistance to migrants*

The Constitution of Montenegro recognizes that forming an association is a right that requires no form of approval; it is applicable to children from the age of 14 years. In Finland, online notification is sufficient to register a civil society organization and unregistered organizations operate freely, in line with recommendations of United Nations experts.²⁴⁰

In Mexico and Côte d'Ivoire, laws have been enacted that specifically protect human rights defenders, drawing on the UN Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.²⁴¹

The *Workbook on Security* by Front Line Defenders is inspired by human rights defenders from over 50 countries who have attended Front Line Defenders' workshops on security and protection. The Workbook is designed to raise awareness on security issues and mitigation of threats. The workbook illustrates to human rights defenders how to assess the security situation, develop risk and vulnerability reduction strategies, and produce a security plan for individuals and for organisations.²⁴²

²³⁹ Human Rights Council, The situation of migrants and asylum-seekers fleeing recent events in North Africa: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 1 September 2011, A/HRC/18/54; Detained and Dehumanised: Report on human rights abuses against migrants in Libya: Report of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 13 December 2016.

²⁴⁰ Human Rights Council, Practical recommendations for the creation and maintenance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society, based on good practices and lessons learned: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/32/20, 11 April 2016, para. 16, citing Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations Office at Geneva. See also reports of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (A/HRC/20/27 and A/HRC/23/39).

²⁴¹ Human Rights Council, Practical recommendations for the creation and maintenance of a safe and enabling environment for civil society, based on good practices and lessons learned: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/32/20, 11 April 2016, para. 18.

²⁴² Front Line Defenders, *Workbook on Security: Practical Steps for Human Rights Defenders at Risk*, 2011, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/resource-publication/workbook-security-practical-steps-human-rights-defenders-risk>.

*Principle 18: Human rights defenders**Respect and support the activities of human rights defenders and others working to rescue and provide assistance to migrants*

The UN has adopted the *Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals* (“San José Guidelines”) in response to intimidation and reprisals against those who provide information or contribute to the treaty bodies’ work to promote and protect human rights. The Guidelines underline States’ responsibility to avoid acts constituting such intimidation or reprisals and mobilise treaty bodies’ means to assist and protect individuals and groups who have been targeted for seeking to cooperate or cooperating with them.²⁴³ Specifically, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families has adopted the San José Guidelines and appointed one of its members as Rapporteur on reprisals.²⁴⁴ One of the Assistant Secretaries General for Human Rights has also been mandated to lead UN work on ending intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders.²⁴⁵

Several resources can support human rights defenders in improving their digital security, including: a) Tactical Tech offers digital security workshops and has an archive on digital security and human rights;²⁴⁶ b) *Security in-a-Box* is a guide to digital security for activists and human rights defenders throughout the world. It was developed by Front Line Defenders and Tactical Technology Collective, with the support of a global network of activists, trainers and digital security experts;²⁴⁷ c) Ononymous.org provides a collection of digital security training materials — videos, toolkits, guides — from contributors such as Tactical Tech, Front Line Defenders, EFF, Open Data City, The Tor Project, The Centre for Investigative Journalism and Access Now.²⁴⁸

Whistleblower protection has been recognised by all major international instruments concerning corruption.²⁴⁹

Resources: Transparency International have published *International Principles for Whistleblower Legislation* to ensure that policies provide accessible disclosure channels for whistleblowers, meaningfully protect whistleblowers from all forms of retaliation, and ensure that the information they disclose can be used to advance needed reforms.²⁵⁰

²⁴³ International Human Rights Instruments, Twenty-seventh meeting of chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies, *Guidelines against Intimidation or Reprisals* (“San José Guidelines”), HRI/MC/2015/6, 30 July 2015; see also International Service for Human Rights, UN human rights monitoring bodies adopt policy to combat reprisals, 1 July 2015, <http://www.ishr.ch/news/un-human-rights-monitoring-bodies-adopt-policy-combat-reprisals>.

²⁴⁴ Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers closes twenty-fourth session: Round up, 22 April 2016, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19866&LangID=E>.

²⁴⁵ International Justice Resource Center, UN mandate created to reduce reprisals against human rights defenders, 13 October 2016, <http://www.ijrcenter.org/2016/10/13/un-mandate-created-to-reduce-reprisals-against-human-rights-defenders/>.

²⁴⁶ For the Digital Security in Human Rights project see: <https://secresearch.tacticaltech.org>, for trainings see: <https://tacticaltech.org/projects/trainings>.

²⁴⁷ At <https://securityinabox.org/en>.

²⁴⁸ At <https://onymous.org>.

²⁴⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Whistleblower protection: encouraging reporting*, OECD, July 2012, <http://www.oecd.org/cleangovbiz/toolkit/50042935.pdf>.

²⁵⁰ Transparency International, *International Principles for Whistleblower Legislation*, 2013, https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/international_principles_for_whistleblower_legislation.

Principle 19: Data

Improve the collection of disaggregated data on the human rights situation of migrants, while ensuring the right to privacy and protection of personal data

In 2014, the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) created the Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative (4Mi), as an attempt to address the need for better data. The 4Mi is an innovative, low-cost approach to collect and analyse data on mixed migration flows from the Horn of Africa. Through a network of thirty locally-recruited monitors in strategic migration hubs in Northern, Eastern, and Southern Africa, Southern and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, the 4Mi project tracks Eritrean, Ethiopian, Djiboutian and Somali people on the move through interviews and questionnaires, generating data disaggregated by gender, country of origin, and their experience of human rights abuses.²⁵¹ The RMMS compiles monthly summaries of mixed migration movements, data and trends in the sub-region, as well descriptions of political events and policy changes affecting mixed migration. It publishes monthly narrative summaries, maps, and quarterly and annual trend analysis.²⁵²

UNHCR publishes data on the numbers of migrants travelling along different routes, including those dying or going missing en route.²⁵³ IOM also maps this data.²⁵⁴ IOM has published two reports in the *Fatal Journeys* series, on tracking, identification and the tracing of dead and missing migrants.²⁵⁵

The *Human Costs of Border Control* project published the *Deaths at the Borders Database for the Southern EU*, an open-source evidence base of individualised, but anonymised, information about the 3188 people who died between 1990 and 2013 at the borders, sourced from the death management systems of Spain, Gibraltar, Italy, Malta and Greece. It is the first database on border deaths in the EU based on official sources as opposed to the news media.²⁵⁶

In response to a longstanding demand to develop and deploy appropriate statistical indicators in furthering the cause of human rights, OHCHR developed a framework of human rights indicators that is now being applied by national governments, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organisations worldwide. Human rights indicators are essential in the implementation of human rights standards and commitments, to support policy formulation, impact assessment and transparency.²⁵⁷

OHCHR, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development of the World Bank, UNICEF, ILO and the Migrant Forum in Asia have developed indicators for the human rights of migrants, focusing on the rights to health, education and decent work. The indicators were piloted in Mexico and Tunisia with local and national government officials, human rights and migration experts, statisticians and representatives of civil society organizations with expertise in data collection.²⁵⁸

²⁵¹ The data from the pilot phase of project (to mid-2016) is available at <http://4mi.regionalmms.org/4mi.html>.

²⁵² At <http://www.regionalmms.org/index.php/data-trends>.

²⁵³ For the Mediterranean data see, UNHCR, *Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response — Mediterranean*, http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php#_ga=1.100460825.604141103.1437637608.

²⁵⁴ For the European data see, IOM, *Migration flows — Europe*, <http://migration.iom.int/europe/>.

²⁵⁵ T. Brian and F. Laczko (eds.), *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*, IOM 2014, available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/fataljourneys_countingtheuncounted.pdf; T. Brian and F. Laczko (eds.), *Fatal Journeys, Volume 2: The identification and tracing of dead and missing migrants*, IOM 2016, available at https://publications.iom.int/system/files/fataljourneys_vol2.pdf.

²⁵⁶ The *Deaths at the Borders Database for the Southern EU* is available at <http://www.borderdeaths.org>. On the creation of the database, see: Tamara Last, Giorgia Mirto, Orçun Ulusoy, Ignacio Urquijo, Joke Harte, Nefeli Bami, Marta Pérez Pérez, Flor Macias Delgado, Amélie Tapella, Alexandra Michalaki, Eirini Michalitsi, Efi Latsoudi, Naya Tselepi, Marios Chatziprokopiou & Thomas Spijkerboer (2017): Deaths at the borders database: evidence of deceased migrants' bodies found along the southern external borders of the European Union, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2016.1276825.

²⁵⁷ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*, OHCHR 2012, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Indicators/Pages/documents.aspx>.

²⁵⁸ See the various publications, <http://www.knomad.org/thematic-working-group-single/6#publications>.

*Principle 19: Data**Improve the collection of disaggregated data on the human rights situation of migrants, while ensuring the right to privacy and protection of personal data*

In 2015, the NGO Women for Refugee Women carried out a research on women asylum seekers' experiences of detention in the UK. The methodology adopted took into account the individual vulnerabilities of refugee women and was in line with the Social Research Association Ethical Guidelines. After the research aims and purposes were explained, all participants were asked to give consent. Participants were informed that their names and details would be kept confidential.²⁵⁹

KOK e.V., a German NGO network against trafficking in human beings, with La Strada International, the European NGO Network against Trafficking in Human Beings, implemented datACT, a joint project to develop data protection standards for anti-trafficking NGO service providers. The aim of the project was to promote the rights of trafficked persons to privacy and autonomy and to protect their personal data.²⁶⁰

The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data is the first binding international instrument which protects the individual against abuses which may accompany the collection and processing of personal data and which seeks to regulate at the same time the transfrontier flow of personal data.²⁶¹

Recognising that there was limited guidance on protecting personal data in the context of migration, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) produced a data protection manual comprised of three parts: IOM's data protection principles as informed by international standards; comprehensive guidelines on each principle, consideration boxes and practical examples. The manual includes templates and checklists to ensure that data protection is taken into account when collecting and processing personal data.²⁶²

*Principle 20: Capacity and cooperation**Build capacity and promote cooperation amongst and between all relevant stakeholders to ensure a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to migration governance and to understand and address the drivers of the movement of migrants*

The Praesidium project, led by the Italian Ministry of Interior and carried out by States institutions, in partnership with IOM, UNHCR, the Italian Red Cross and Save the Children Italy, provides a multi-agency cooperation model for humanitarian reception and assistance. Since 2006, various activities have been coordinated among the different agencies according to their mandate and expertise. They include legal information and counselling, identification of individual cases, monitoring reception procedures, and monitoring migrants' health, paying particular attention to women, children and people with disabilities. The partners developed joint procedures to guarantee the constant presence of field officers in landing areas and in migrant reception centres. This allowed for better coordination and information exchange efforts between the different stakeholders.²⁶³

²⁵⁹ Women for Refugee Women, *I am Human: Refugee women's experiences of detention in the UK*, 2015, available at http://www.refugeewomen.co.uk/2016/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/WRW_IamHuman_report-for-web.pdf. On research ethics and methods see p. 31.

²⁶⁰ datACT, *Data protection standards for NGO service providers*, KOK e.V. with La Strada International, available at http://www.dataact-project.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/datACT_standards.pdf.

²⁶¹ <http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/108>.

²⁶² *IOM data protection manual*, IOM 2010, <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-data-protection-manual>.

²⁶³ Save the Children, *Submission for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) report on migrants in transit (A/HRC/RES/29/2)*, November 2015.

Principle 20: Capacity and cooperation

Build capacity and promote cooperation amongst and between all relevant stakeholders to ensure a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to migration governance and to understand and address the drivers of the movement of migrants

The Nansen Initiative consultative process worked to build consensus among States on key principles and elements to protect people displaced across borders in the context of disasters caused by natural hazards, including those linked to climate change. Efforts are now focused on the follow up and implementation of the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative *Protection Agenda*, endorsed by 109 governmental delegations during a Global Consultation in October 2015.²⁶⁴ The *Protection Agenda* offers States a set of tools to prevent and prepare for displacement before a disaster strikes, as well as to respond to situations when people are forced to move, either within their own country or across an international border.²⁶⁵

In Mexico, the *3x1 Programme for Migrants* supports projects formulated by groups of Mexican migrants and aimed at the socio-economic development of their communities of origin. For each peso provided by migrants, the Mexican state contributes with 3 pesos, through the federal, state and municipal governments.²⁶⁶

The Agreement on Residency for Nationals of States Members of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) was signed in 2002 and came into force in 2009. The Agreement guarantees that nationals from a country of MERCOSUR can acquire a temporary residence (and after two years, permanent residence) in any of the countries of the regional organization, and that such individuals are entitled to receive the same treatment as nationals, including in the labour market. Regularization programmes have been adopted in Argentina (2007-2010), Brazil (2009), Chile (2007) and Paraguay (2011). The programme in Paraguay allowed the regularization of about 5,000 individuals who had entered the country irregularly prior to October 2010. It has been reported that the “Patria Grande” regularization programme of Argentina that granted either temporary or permanent residence to 560,131 people has brought significant development benefits to the host country.²⁶⁷

The Canadian national migration system includes diversified pathways to migration for work at all skills levels, study, family unification, and humanitarian purposes. Legal channels include: a) permanent residents under three broad categories (economic, family and humanitarian); b) temporary residents, according to eligibility requirements for admission; c) pathways to citizenship offered to permanent residents. The Canadian system is based on an annual immigration levels plan that sets out the number of permanent residents to be admitted each year in the economic, family reunification and humanitarian categories. It is consulted with provinces, territories and key stakeholders and considers labour market needs, and the capacity of settlement and integration service providers.²⁶⁸

The Geneva Canton in Switzerland has launched a pilot regularization programme called “Papyrus” which aims to facilitate irregular migrant workers’ access to Permit B.²⁶⁹

²⁶⁴ Nansen Initiative, *Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change: Volume I*, December 2015, <https://www.nanseninitiative.org>.

²⁶⁵ The Platform on Disaster Displacement: implementing the Protection Agenda, a toolbox for disaster displaced persons, <http://disasterdisplacement.org/the-platform/our-response/>.

²⁶⁶ Mexico’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²⁶⁷ General Assembly, Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants: Report of the Secretary-General, A/68/292, 9 August 2013, paras. 52-53.

²⁶⁸ Canada’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²⁶⁹ https://www.lecourrier.ch/147027/regularisation_enfin.

Principle 20: Capacity and cooperation

Build capacity and promote cooperation amongst and between all relevant stakeholders to ensure a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to migration governance and to understand and address the drivers of the movement of migrants

Article 61 of Argentina's 2004 National Migration Act demands that in all cases in which the irregular status is identified, the primary response from the State is to grant a time period for migratory regularization and only in the case that the regularization is not possible after an integral analysis of the categories and the spirit of the law, the Authority could consider their possible expulsion from the territory. In this case, the decision would not become official until a judge reviews the administrative decision.²⁷⁰ In addition, article 17 of the Law 25.871 establishes that "the State shall facilitate the adoption and implementation of measures aimed at regularising the migration status of foreigners." Decree No. 616 of 2010, that regulates the Law 25.871, establishes that "in order to regularise the migration status of foreigners, the National Migration Office may: a) Issue provisions that simplify and streamline respective administrative processes; b) Sign agreements and receive cooperation from public or private entities; c) Develop and implement programs in those areas of the country that require special treatment; d) Sign agreements with foreign authorities within the Republic of Argentina in order to streamline and promote receipt of documentation from those countries; e) Establish criteria for exemption from payment of the migration tax in cases of poverty or when humanitarian reasons justify such action."²⁷¹

Since 2008, Mexico has implemented 3 temporary programmes of regularization (2008, 2015, 2017), in order to overcome obstacles that irregular migrants face in accessing rights and public or private services and to prevent abuses from authorities and non-State actors.²⁷²

In November 2016, the Battersea Arts Centre in London hosted *London Stories: Made by Migrants*, a festival of storytelling where people shared their experiences of moving to the UK capital. 30 selected storytellers performed each night and covered a broad range of migration experiences to the UK, from those who emigrated in the 1940s to recent arrivals, showing how migration is driven by a range of factors.²⁷³

Greece will create Migrants/Refugees Integration Centres across the country. The Migrants/Refugees Integration Centres will function as parts of Community Centres which will be established in the Municipalities of the country. The aims of their operation are the development of local information points for the integration of migrants/refugees, and the planning/implementation of integration activities, tailored made to the needs of these groups.²⁷⁴

In Canada a whole-of-society approach to integration is undertaken, engaging national and sub-national governments, municipalities, educational and other public institutions, the private sector, community organizations, and individuals. Examples of inclusion are the Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs), which are community-based partnerships that enhance collaboration, coordination and strategic planning at the community level in order to foster more welcoming and inclusive communities and improve settlement and integration outcomes.²⁷⁵

²⁷⁰ Provided during the consultation process by Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS, Argentina) ; Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Diego Portales (Chile); Comisión Argentina para los Refugiados y Migrantes (CAREF, Argentina) ; Iniciativa Frontera Norte de México: Programa de Defensa e Incidencia Binacional — Acción Articulada Noreste (México) ; Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho (FJEDD, México) ; and Programa Migración y Asilo del Centro de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Nacional de Lanús (Argentina).

²⁷¹ Information provided by Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS, Argentina).

²⁷² Mexico's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²⁷³ Hugh Montgomery, Meet the migrant storytellers helping to reframe the migration debate, *i News*, 4 November 2016, <https://inews.co.uk/essentials/culture/meet-migrant-storytellers-helping-reframe-toxic-migration-debate/>; Battersea Arts Centre, https://www.bac.org.uk/content/42287/whats_on/whats_on/shows/london_stories_made_by_migrants.

²⁷⁴ Greece's submission to OHCHR's report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

Principle 20: Capacity and cooperation

Build capacity and promote cooperation amongst and between all relevant stakeholders to ensure a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to migration governance and to understand and address the drivers of the movement of migrants

Good Chance builds temporary ‘theatres of hope’ where the need for expression is great and where there is nowhere to fulfil this need. Supported by a couple of UK theatres and other allies, they spent seven months creating work with the residents of the Jungle camp in Calais and felt the difference that a space to be together, to express, can make. The daytime schedule could include writing workshops, music lessons, dance, acting and performance. They also regularly welcomed visiting companies and artists who deliver workshops over one to seven days in specific performance arts like circus and clowning, or work in smaller groups to develop a more intimate process and performance piece over a longer period. Every evening they hosted big communal events which bring all of the camp’s many nationalities together. Events included poetry slams, stand up comedy, acoustic sets, theatre performances, rap battles, film nights and mass chill outs.²⁷⁶

In South Africa in 2013, Community Media for Development worked with 20 refugees, migrants, and South Africans to develop three mini-dramas and related discussion guides to help promote awareness, encourage dialogue, and urge migrants and refugees in South Africa to seek protection. The drama, “Change the Story: Migrants and Refugees speak against Gender-based violence” was played on radio in 2013. One episode explores the plight of a migrant woman who is physically and sexually assaulted by her husband and her difficulties seeking help from police.²⁷⁷

Canada regularly evaluates its immigration programs and uses the findings to make improvements. These evaluations are published online.²⁷⁸

²⁷⁵ Canada’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).

²⁷⁶ Information at <http://goodchance.org.uk/about/>.

²⁷⁷ UNODC, IFRC, Combating violence against migrants, 2015, pp. 34-35. For more information, see: www.cmfd.org/what-we-do/radio-drama/change-the-story-refugees-and-migrantsspeak-against-gbv.

²⁷⁸ Canada’s submission to OHCHR’s report on the compendium of principles, good practices and policies on safe, orderly and regular migration in line with international human rights law (Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/35/L.28).