



Генеральная Ассамблея

Distr.: General
5 October 2017
Russian
Original: English

Совет по правам человека

Тридцать шестая сессия

11–29 сентября 2017 года

Пункты 2 и 3 повестки дня

Ежегодный доклад Верховного комиссара

Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека

и доклады Управления Верховного комиссара
по правам человека и Генерального секретаря

Поощрение и защита всех прав человека,
гражданских, политических, экономических,
социальных и культурных прав,
включая право на развитие

Доклад о сборнике материалов о принципах, передовом опыте и политике в области безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции в соответствии с международным правом прав человека * **

Резюме

Совет по правам человека обратился к Верховному комиссару Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека с просьбой представить ему доклад о сборнике материалов о принципах, передовом опыте и политике в области безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции в соответствии с международным правом прав человека. Особое внимание в докладе уделяется шести тематическим областям, которые легли в основу консультаций в процессе подготовки глобального договора о миграции. Доклад содержит неисчерпывающую подборку правовых норм и других авторитетных источников, включая замечания общего порядка и доклады специальных процедур, совместные обязательства, принятые государствами в декларациях и других соглашениях, а также руководства и документы, подготовленные органами Организации Объединенных Наций и другими международными организациями. В приложении содержится перечень перспективных видов практики из всех регионов.

* Приложение к настоящему докладу распространяется в том виде, в котором оно было получено.

** Настоящий доклад был представлен после установленного срока в связи с тем, что резолюция 35/17 Совета по правам человека, являющаяся основой для мандата на подготовку доклада, была принята после истечения крайнего срока представления докладов, которые должны быть рассмотрены Советом на его тридцать шестой сессии.

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Просьба отправить на вторичную переработку



В заключительной части доклада приводится рекомендация Верховного комиссара о том, что глобальный договор в первую очередь должен быть ориентирован на обеспечение интересов мигрантов, прав человека и учета гендерного фактора. Это способствовало бы безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции, обеспечивало социальную инклюзию и гарантировало бы привязку к сквозной цели Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года таким образом, чтобы никто не был забыт и в первую очередь внимание уделялось тем, кто больше всего в нем нуждается. Нормативной базой для подготовки глобального договора о безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции служит международное право прав человека. Кроме того, сохраняя верность чаяниям Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах, глобальный договор должен быть направлен прежде всего на укрепление правозащитного подхода к миграции, основанного на принципах универсальности, неделимости, участия, равенства и подотчетности.

I. Введение

1. В пункте 18 с) своей резолюции 35/17 «Защита прав человека мигрантов: глобальный договор о безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции», которая была принята 22 июня 2017 года, Совет по правам человека обратился к Верховному комиссару с просьбой представить Совету до начала его тридцать шестой сессии доклад о сборнике материалов о принципах, передовом опыте и политике в области безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции в соответствии с международным правом прав человека, в консультации с государствами и другими соответствующими заинтересованными сторонами, включая региональные организации, организации гражданского общества и национальные правозащитные учреждения, и препроводить этот доклад Генеральной Ассамблее на ее семьдесят второй сессии.
2. В этой связи 29 июня 2017 года Управление Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека (УВКПЧ) направило государствам-членам, межправительственным и неправительственным организациям вербальную ноту, в которой оно просило их поделиться своими мнениями и информацией по этому вопросу. Особое внимание обращалось на шесть тематических областей, определенных в процессе подготовки глобального договора о безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции. Письменные материалы были получены от государств, межправительственных и неправительственных организаций и отдельных экспертов¹.
3. Цель настоящего доклада заключается в составлении компендиума² правовых стандартов и других авторитетных источников, включая замечания общего порядка и доклады договорных органов Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека и мандатариев специальных процедур³, а также руководя-

¹ Материалы в письменной форме были получены от Аргентины, Австралии, Германии, Греции, Европейского союза, Канады, Кыргызстана, Мали, Мексики, Новой Зеландии, Республики Македония, Словении, Соединенных Штатов Америки, Турции, Чили, Швеции, Швейцарии, Шри-Ланки. Со всеми материалами можно ознакомиться по адресу <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/CompendiumOfPrinciples.aspx>.

² Обычно под компендиумом понимается подборка краткой, но подробной информации по конкретному вопросу или сжатое изложение основных положений какой-либо науки или какого-либо исследования (см. www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/compendium).

³ Авторитетность руководящих указаний договорных органов и специальных процедур обусловлена рядом причин. Они носят юридически обязательный характер в той мере, в какой они основываются на имеющем обязательную юридическую силу международном праве прав человека. Кроме того, договорные органы были официально утверждены и созданы в соответствии с положениями того договора, осуществление которого они контролируют, в то время как мандаты специальных

шие указания и документы учреждений Организации Объединенных Наций и других соответствующих организаций, которые соответствуют международному праву прав человека и касаются вопроса о безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции. Однако с учетом ограничений на объем документа и широкого охвата темы приведенный здесь компендиум, безусловно, не является исчерпывающим. Кроме того, хотя принципы для удобства представлены в разбивке по шести тематическим областям, многие из них касаются сразу нескольких таких областей. Поэтому данную форму изложения материала следует воспринимать лишь в качестве ориентира, а не авторитетной классификации. Перечень перспективных видов практики, который также не является исчерпывающим, приводится в приложении к настоящему докладу наряду с примерами из практики и политики государств, местных органов власти, неправительственных организаций и других соответствующих субъектов⁴.

II. История вопроса

4. Все мигранты наделены всеми правами человека. В Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах государства-члены безоговорочно подтвердили и обязались всецело защищать права человека всех беженцев и мигрантов независимо от их статуса, подчеркнув, что этими правами наделены все (пункт 5).

5. Как подтверждает мировой опыт, миграция может стать позитивным и благоприятным опытом для многих мигрантов и способна принести экономические, социальные и культурные выгоды для мигрантов и их общин, а также для стран происхождения, транзита и назначения. Вместе с тем не менее очевидно, что в процессе перемещения и в странах транзита и назначения мигранты могут оказаться в ситуациях, при которых защита их прав человека не будет гарантирована, не в последнюю очередь из-за отсутствия основанной на правах человека системы управления миграцией на местном, национальном, региональном и глобальном уровнях.

6. Становясь участниками международных договоров по правам человека, государства берут на себя обязательства по международному праву и обязуются принимать на национальном уровне меры и законы, отражающие эти обязательства⁵. Это может иметь практические последствия для муниципальных властей и органов местного самоуправления. Государства также несут ответственность за правозащитные последствия действий или бездействия частных субъектов, включая корпорации, представителей гражданского общества и частных охранных подрядчиков. Международные нормы в области прав человека четко говорят о том, что для осуществления этих прав и соблюдения основополагающего

процедур формируются и определяются государствами через Совет по правам человека. В рамках этой системы обе группы экспертов тесно сотрудничают с государствами. Более того, рекомендации договорных органов и мандатариев специальных процедур становятся авторитетными, когда на них ссылаются международные и региональные судебные органы.

⁴ В материалах, представленных для настоящего доклада профессорами Элспет Гилд, Кес Грундейк и Стефани Грант, подчеркивается важность обеспечения того, чтобы виды «надлежащей практики» имели под собой прочную правовую базу в соответствии с международным правом прав человека и отвечали критерию соответствия существующим международным обязательствам государств в области прав человека или усиления таких обязательств.

⁵ В соответствии с международным правом государства принимают на себя обязательства уважать и защищать права человека, а также обеспечивать их осуществление. Обязательство уважать означает, что государства не должны создавать помех или ограничений для реализации прав человека. Обязательство защищать предписывает государствам защищать отдельных лиц и группы лиц от нарушений их прав человека, совершенных третьими сторонами. Обязательство осуществлять означает, что государства должны принимать позитивные меры для содействия реализации прав человека.

принципа недискриминации носители обязанностей должны принимать во внимание уникальные и индивидуальные обстоятельства каждого человека⁶.

7. Девять основных международных договоров по правам человека, перечисленных ниже, обеспечивают правовую защиту всех людей, включая мигрантов, независимо от их статуса. Таким образом, ключевые договоры имеют отношение ко всем областям миграции и ко всем аспектам безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции.

- a) Международная конвенция о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации (1965 года)
- b) Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах (1966 год)
- c) Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах (1966 год)
- d) Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (1979 год)
- e) Конвенция против пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания (1984 год)
- f) Конвенция о правах ребенка (1989 год)
- g) Международная конвенция о защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей (1990 год)
- h) Международная конвенция для защиты всех лиц от насильственных исчезновений (2006 год)
- i) Конвенция о правах инвалидов (2006 год).

A. Поощрение и защита прав человека всех мигрантов, борьба со всеми формами дискриминации и обеспечение социальной сплоченности

8. Многие мигранты, особенно мигранты с неурегулированным статусом, как правило, живут и работают в тени, боятся жаловаться, ущемлены в правах и свободах, которые большинство людей воспринимает как нечто само собой разумеющееся, и особенно уязвимы к дискриминации и маргинализации. Согласно международному праву въезд в страну и пребывание в ней в нарушение действующих правил представляют собой не уголовные, а административные нарушения, влекущие соответствующие такому их статусу санкции; сами по себе они не являются преступлениями против личности, собственности или национальной безопасности⁷. Без ущерба для прерогативы государств принимать решение о высылке мигрантов само присутствие мигрантов под их юрисдикцией налагает на национальные власти определенные обязанности, в том числе

⁶ В статье 2 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах четко указывается, что в отношении всех закрепленных в Пакте прав носителем обязательств обычно является государство, под юрисдикцией которого находится то или иное лицо. Эта статья обязывает государства уважать признаваемые в Пакте права и обеспечивать их реализацию для всех находящихся в пределах его территории и под его юрисдикцией лиц без какого бы то ни было различия, как-то в отношении расы, цвета кожи, пола, языка, религии, политических и иных убеждений, национального или социального происхождения, имущественного положения, рождения или иного обстоятельства.

⁷ См. Комитет по вопросу о трудящихся-мигрантах, замечание общего порядка № 2 (2013 год) о правах трудящихся-мигрантов, не имеющих постоянного статуса, и членов их семей, пункт 24, и A/HRC/20/24, пункт 13.

первичную обязанность признать их присутствие и тот факт, что они могут отстаивать свои права⁸.

9. Государства-члены взяли на себя обязательство бороться против насилия и эксплуатации, которым подвергаются бесчисленные беженцы и мигранты, находящиеся в уязвимом положении (Нью-Йоркская декларация о беженцах и мигрантах, пункт 10). Понятие «мигрант, находящийся в уязвимом положении» может включать в себя целый ряд факторов, которые нередко пересекаются, могут сосуществовать, влиять друг на друга и усиливать друг друга. Уязвимое положение может меняться с течением времени по мере изменения или развития ситуации. Совет по правам человека выразил серьезную обеспокоенность по поводу конкретных уязвимых ситуаций и рисков, с которыми сталкиваются мигранты, которые могут быть обусловлены причинами выезда из страны происхождения, обстоятельствами, с которыми сталкиваются мигранты на пути следования, на границах и в стране назначения, конкретными аспектами личности или личными обстоятельствами или сочетанием этих факторов⁹.

10. Одна из важных предпосылок того, чтобы миграционная политика опиралась на нормы и стандарты в области прав человека и в этой связи была направлена на обеспечение защиты всех перемещающихся людей, заключается в ратификации и эффективном осуществлении всех международных и региональных договоров и конвенций в области прав человека и подтверждении в политике и на практике основополагающего значения уважения, защиты и осуществления прав человека всех мигрантов.

11. Вся система международного права прав человека и связанных с ним стандартов служит авторитетной основой для разработки продуманных и практических обязательств в отношении действий. Международное право закладывает надлежащий фундамент для политики и практики в области миграции и мигрантов, обеспечивая практическое руководство для государств и оснащая их и другие заинтересованные стороны, когда это целесообразно, инструментами, необходимыми для регулирования миграции при уважении прав всех сторон.

12. Всеобщая декларация прав человека (1948 года) прямо предусматривает, что «все люди рождаются свободными и равными в своем достоинстве и правах» (статья 1). В Международном билле о правах человека, который включает в себя Всеобщую декларацию прав человека, Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах и Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах, различие между гражданами и негражданами проводится только в отношении двух прав, да и то лишь в ограниченных обстоятельствах¹⁰.

⁸ См. E/C.12/2017/1, пункт 11.

⁹ См. резолюцию 35/17 Совета по правам человека.

¹⁰ В статье 25 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах за гражданами закреплено право участвовать в выборах и принимать участие в ведении государственных дел, а в статье 12 за иностранцами, законно находящимися на территории страны, закреплено право на свободу передвижения внутри страны. Вместе с тем в своем замечании общего порядка № 15 (1986 год) о положении иностранцев в соответствии с Пактом, Комитет по правам человека указал, что иностранец может пользоваться защитой статьи 12 Пакта даже в отношении въезда и проживания, например, в случае возникновения соображений недопущения дискриминации, запрещения негуманного обращения и недопущения вмешательства в семейную жизнь (статья 5).

Компендиум принципов¹¹

Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту о гражданских и политических правах (1966 год)

Второй Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту о гражданских и политических правах, направленный на отмену смертной казни (1989 год)

Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации в отношении женщин (1999 год)

Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах ребенка, касающийся участия детей в вооруженных конфликтах (2000 год)

Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах ребенка, касающийся торговли детьми, детской проституции и детской порнографии (2000 год)

Факультативный протокол к Конвенции против пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания (2002 год)

Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах инвалидов (2006 год)

Факультативный протокол к Международному пакту об экономических, социальных и культурных правах (2008 год)

Факультативный протокол к Конвенции о правах ребенка, касающийся процедуры сообщений (2014 год)

Замечание общего порядка № 15 (1986 год) Комитета по правам человека о положении иностранцев в соответствии с Пактом

Комитет по правам человека, замечание общего порядка № 18 (1989 год) о недискриминации

Комитет по ликвидации расовой дискриминации, общая рекомендация № 30 (2004 год) о дискриминации неграждан

Комитет по ликвидации расовой дискриминации, общая рекомендация № 32 (2009 год) о значении и сфере применения особых мер в Конвенции

Комитет по ликвидации расовой дискриминации, общая рекомендация № 35 (2013 год) о борьбе с ненавистническими высказываниями расистского толка

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 20 (2009 год) о недискриминации в области экономических, социальных и культурных прав

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, заявление об обязанности государств по отношению к беженцам и мигрантам согласно Международному пакту об экономических, социальных и культурных правах (E/C.12/2017/1)

Комитет по правам ребенка, доклад 2012 года о дне общей дискуссии о правах всех детей в контексте международной миграции (2012 год)¹²

¹¹ Следует отметить также, что к этому разделу имеют отношение все девять основных международных договоров по правам человека.

¹² См. www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/Discussions/2012/DGD2012ReportAndRecommendations.pdf.

Компендиум принципов¹¹

Декларация о правах человека в отношении лиц, не являющихся гражданами страны, в которой они проживают (1985 год)

Программа действий Международной конференции по народонаселению и развитию (1994 год)

Платформа действий четвертой Всемирной конференции по положению женщин (1995 год)

Дурбанская декларация и Программа действий (2001 год)

Итоговый документ Конференции по обзору Дурбанского процесса (2009 год)

«Преобразование нашего мира: Повестка дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года» (2015 год)

Нью-Йоркская декларация о беженцах и мигрантах (2016 год)

Основные принципы и руководящие положения, касающиеся права на правовую защиту и возмещение ущерба для жертв грубых нарушений международных норм в области прав человека и серьезных нарушений международного гуманитарного права (2005 год)

Управление Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по делам беженцев (УВКБ), Руководящие принципы по определению наилучших интересов ребенка (2008 год)

Global Migration Group, Exploitation and abuse of international migrants, particularly those in an irregular situation: a human rights approach (2013)

УВКПЧ, Экономические, социальные и культурные права мигрантов, находящихся на незаконном положении (2014 год)

Доклад Генерального секретаря «В условиях безопасности и достоинства: решение проблемы перемещений больших групп беженцев и мигрантов» (A/70/59) (2017 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов о разработке глобального договора о безопасной, упорядоченной и законной миграции (A/71/285) (2016 год)

Доклад Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека о поощрении и защите прав человека мигрантов в контексте перемещений больших групп (A/HRC/33/67) (2016 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов в отношении повестки дня в области облегчения мобильности людей на период до 2035 года (A/HRC/35/25) (2017 год)

Доклад Специального представителя Генерального секретаря по вопросам миграции (A/71/728) (2017 год)

Доклад Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека о принципах защиты прав человека мигрантов, находящихся в уязвимом положении, и практическое руководство по вопросам такой защиты (A/HRC/34/31) (2017 год)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), «Recommendations for addressing women's human rights in the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration» (2017)

Компендиум принципов¹¹

Резолюция 9/5 Совета по правам человека о правах человека мигрантов (2008 год)

Резолюция 15/16 Совета по правам человека о правах человека мигрантов (2010 год)

Резолюция 18/21 Совета по правам человека о правах человека мигрантов (2011 год)

Резолюция 20/3 Совета по правам человека о правах человека мигрантов (2012 год)

Резолюция 23/20 Совета по правам человека о правах человека мигрантов (2013 год)

Резолюция 32/14 Совета по правам человека о защите прав человека мигрантов: укрепление поощрения и защиты прав человека мигрантов, в том числе при перемещениях больших групп (2016 год)

В. Воздействие на факторы миграции

13. В пункте 1 Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах Генеральная Ассамблея признала, что причины современной миграции многочисленны и часто взаимосвязаны. В то время как многие мигранты перемещаются добровольно и безопасно в поисках лучших возможностей и могут перемещаться, жить и работать в условиях безопасности и без ущемления их достоинства, множество других переселяются вынужденно. Помимо преследований и конфликтов, причины, по которым мигранты могут быть вынуждены покинуть свою страну происхождения, включают в себя бедность, отсутствие доступа к основным правам человека, таким как право на образование, жилье, здоровье, питание, воду и достойную работу, насилие, гендерное неравенство, разлучение с семьей и разнообразные последствия стихийных бедствий, изменения климата и ухудшение состояния окружающей среды¹³.

14. Важно помнить, что бедность – это не столько экономический вопрос, сколько многоаспектное явление, которое включает в себя отсутствие дохода и элементарных возможностей вести достойную жизнь в сочетании с социальной изоляцией, что подрывает возможности осуществления или восстановления прав в обозримом будущем¹⁴. основополагающие причины дискриминации, социальной изоляции и неравенства вкупе с такими явлениями, как высокий уровень насилия в обществе, являются важными факторами, приводящими к миграции, и особенно к опасной и неустойчивой миграции.

¹³ В своей резолюции 35/17 Совет по правам человека принял во внимание, что стратегии и инициативы по вопросу миграции должны способствовать применению целостных подходов, учитывающих причины и следствия этого явления, и признал, что нищета, низкий уровень развития, отсутствие перспектив, несовершенство управления и экологические факторы, нарушения и ущемления прав человека, а также вооруженные конфликты, терроризм, отсутствие мира и безопасности и непринятие мер по предотвращению и урегулированию конфликтов относятся к числу причин миграции.

¹⁴ См. A/HRC/5/3, пункт 6. Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам определил нищету «как состояние человека, характеризующееся постоянным или хроническим лишением доступа к ресурсам, возможностям, выбору, безопасности и власти, необходимым для того, чтобы иметь достаточный уровень жизни и пользоваться другими гражданскими, культурными, экономическими, политическими и социальными правами» (см. E/C.12/2001/10, пункт 8). См. также Руководящие принципы по проблеме крайней нищеты и прав человека.

15. Кроме того, миграция может быть вызвана внезапно наступающими стихийными бедствиями, например наводнениями и ураганами, а также нарастающими и медленно протекающими явлениями, такими как повышение уровня моря, деградация земель и лесов, утрата биоразнообразия и опустынивание¹⁵, которые зачастую сами по себе связаны с бедностью, дискриминацией и неэффективным хозяйствованием. Особое внимание должно быть уделено первопричинам миграции в контексте отдельных лиц и групп, которые подвергаются пересекающимся и стойким формам дискриминации.

16. В пункте 43 Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах государства-члены подтвердили, что миграция должна быть свободным, а не вынужденным выбором. Мигранты, которым приходится перемещаться в силу необходимости, а не по своему собственному выбору, в большей степени подвержены риску стать жертвами дополнительных нарушений прав человека, когда они находятся в пути или уже прибыли в пункт своего назначения. У них меньше возможностей маневра, когда в процессе миграции они сталкиваются с трудностями, в связи с чем намного выше вероятность того, что им придется перемещаться в условиях, при которых может быть ущемлено их человеческое достоинство.

*Компендиум принципов*¹⁶

Рамочная конвенция Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата (1992 год)

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, заявление на тему «Вопросы существа, возникающие в ходе осуществления Международного пакта об экономических, социальных и культурных правах: нищета и Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах» (E/C.12/2001/10)

Комитет по ликвидации дискриминации в отношении женщин, общая рекомендация № 32 (2014 год), касающаяся гендерных аспектов статуса беженца, убежища, гражданства и безгражданства женщин

Комитет по правам инвалидов, замечание общего порядка № 3 (2016 год) о женщинах и девочках с инвалидностью

Всеобщая декларация о ликвидации голода и недоедания (1974 год)

Копенгагенская декларация о социальном развитии и Программа действий Всемирной встречи на высшем уровне в интересах социального развития (1995 год)

Римская декларация о всемирной продовольственной безопасности (1996 год)

Декларация Организации Объединенных Наций о правах коренных народов (2007 год)

Сендайская рамочная программа по снижению риска бедствий на 2015–2030 годы (2015 год)

Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative, Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (2016)

¹⁵ См. определение понятия «медленно протекающие явления» в документе FCCC/TP/2012/7.

¹⁶ Следует отметить также, что к этому разделу имеют отношение все девять основных международных договоров по правам человека.

Компендиум принципов¹⁶

Nansen Initiative, Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (2015)

УВКПЧ, Руководящие принципы по проблеме крайней нищеты и прав человека (2012 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов о воздействии изменения климата на миграцию (A/67/299) (2012 год)

Резолюция 35/20 Совета по правам человека о правах человека и изменении климата (2017 год)

С. Укрепление международного сотрудничества и управления миграцией на границах, в пути, на пунктах въезда и в связи с возвращением

17. Передвижение людей через границы являлось естественной частью человеческого опыта еще до появления самих международных границ¹⁷. Упрощение, регулирование и управление перемещением людей сопряжено со сложным процессом сотрудничества между странами на двустороннем и многостороннем уровнях, в рамках правительственных органов и внутри обществ¹⁸. Нормы и стандарты международного права прав человека регламентируют и определяют действия государств в сфере миграции и составляют неотъемлемую часть управления миграцией. Они задают параметры и ось координат для всех мер по регулированию миграции.

18. Когда мигранты пытаются пересечь международную границу или въехать в страну, они сталкиваются с целым рядом препятствий для осуществления своих прав человека. В международном праве четко предусмотрено, что границы не являются зонами исключения или изъятия из обязательств в области прав человека. Напротив, государства несут повышенное обязательство должным образом заботиться о тех мигрантах, находящихся на их границах в уязвимом положении, которые нуждаются в конкретных мерах защиты. Тем не менее на международных границах зачастую не проводится надлежащей работы по индивидуальной оценке и передаче дел по подведомственности с целью выявления ситуаций уязвимости и потребностей в защите прав человека.

19. Транзитные мигранты рискуют стать жертвами целого ряда нарушений прав человека и жестокого обращения от произвольного выдворения или произвольного задержания на границах до насилия со стороны торговцев людьми и пограничников и отказа в доступе к основным – и даже жизненно необходимым – услугам. Масштабы задержаний нелегальных мигрантов растут по всему миру. Административное содержание под стражей не только не является крайней мерой, что соответствовало бы ее чрезвычайному характеру, но зачастую носит рутинный, а в некоторых случаях даже обязательный характер, в том числе в отношении детей.

20. Возвращение во всех случаях должно быть законным. Государства обязаны обеспечивать, чтобы ни одно лицо не подлежало возвращению в места, где оно могло бы подвергнуться пыткам или другим серьезным нарушениям прав человека, включая насильственные исчезновения, серьезные формы дискриминации и произвольное ущемление права на семейную и частную жизнь. Прин-

¹⁷ В Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах утверждается, что люди перемещаются с места на место с незапамятных времен (пункт 1).

¹⁸ См. OHCHR, Migration and human rights: improving human rights-based governance of international migration (2013 год).

цип невыдворения и запрет на произвольные и коллективные высылки являются основой международного права прав человека и распространяются на всех мигрантов, где бы они ни находились и независимо от их миграционного статуса. В этой связи важно обеспечить, чтобы соглашения о реадмиссии опирались на правозащитные принципы и согласовывались и осуществлялись на транспарентной и подотчетной основе.

21. Кроме того, возвращение должно носить устойчивый характер. Когда мигранты отправляются обратно в страны, где они сталкиваются с такими же условиями, которые вынудили их покинуть свою страну, у них не остается ничего, ради чего стоило бы возвращаться, и никаких причин оставаться. Напротив, высока вероятность повторной миграции по более опасным маршрутам и во все более опасной обстановке, поскольку люди будут продолжать стремиться к осуществлению их прав человека и к достойной жизни.

*Компендиум принципов*¹⁹

Венская конвенция о консульских сношениях (1963 год)

Конвенция по облегчению международного морского судоходства (1965 год)

Международная конвенция по охране человеческой жизни на море 1974 года с внесенными в нее поправками

Международная конвенция по поиску и спасанию на море 1979 года с внесенными в нее поправками

Конвенция Организации Объединенных Наций по морскому праву (1982 год)

Конвенция Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры (ЮНЕСКО) об охране и поощрении разнообразия форм культурного самовыражения (2005 год)

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 7 (1997 год) о принудительных выселениях

Комитет по правам человека, замечание общего порядка № 27 (1999 год) о свободе передвижения

Комитет по правам человека, замечание общего порядка № 31 (2004 год) о характере общего юридического обязательства, налагаемого на государства – участники Пакта

Комитет по правам человека, замечание общего порядка № 35 (2014 год) о свободе и личной неприкосновенности

Рабочая группа по произвольным задержаниям, соображение № 5, касающееся положения иммигрантов и просителей убежища (1999 год)

Рабочая группа по произвольным задержаниям, соображение № 9, касающееся определения и тематического охвата концепции произвольного лишения свободы в международном обычном праве (2012 год)

Комитет по правам ребенка, замечание общего порядка № 6 (2005 год) об обращении с несопровождаемыми и разлученными детьми за пределами страны их происхождения

Комитет по правам ребенка, замечание общего порядка № 10 (2007 год) о правах детей в рамках отправления правосудия в отношении несовершеннолетних

¹⁹ Следует отметить также, что к этому разделу имеют отношение все девять основных международных договоров по правам человека.

*Компендиум принципов*¹⁹

Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций в отношении обращения с заключенными (Правила Нельсона Манделы) (2015 год)

Минимальные стандартные правила Организации Объединенных Наций, касающиеся отправления правосудия в отношении несовершеннолетних (Пекинские правила) (1985 год)

Свод принципов защиты всех лиц, подвергаемых задержанию или заключению в какой бы то ни было форме (1988 год)

Правила Организации Объединенных Наций, касающиеся защиты несовершеннолетних, лишенных свободы (1990 год)

Правила Организации Объединенных Наций, касающиеся обращения с женщинами-заключенными и мер наказания для женщин-правонарушителей, не связанных с лишением свободы (Бангкокские правила) (2010 год)

International Maritime Organization (IMO), Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea (2004)

Всемирная организация здравоохранения, Международные медико-санитарные правила (2005 год)

Основные принципы и руководящие указания, касающиеся выселений и перемещений по соображениям развития (2007 год)

Межучрежденческий постоянный комитет, Руководство по психическому здоровью и психосоциальной поддержке в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций (2007 год)

IMO, Principles relating to administrative procedures for disembarking persons rescued at sea (2009)

УВКБ ООН, Руководство по применяемым критериям и стандартам в отношении задержания лиц, ищущих убежища, и альтернатив содержанию под стражей (2012 год)

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Migration Crisis Operational Framework (2012)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов, посвященный управлению миграцией в глобальном масштабе (A/68/283) (2013 год)

OHCHR, Migration and human rights: improving human rights-based governance of international migration (2013)

Комиссия международного права, проект статей о высылке иностранцев (2014 год)

OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders (2014)

Основные принципы и Руководящие положения Организации Объединенных Наций в отношении средств правовой защиты и процедур, связанных с правом любого лишенного свободы лица обращаться в суд (2015 год)

Доклад УВКПЧ по вопросу о положении транзитных мигрантов (A/HRC/31/35) (2016 год)

ИОМ, Migration Governance Framework (МОМ, Рамочная программа регулирования миграции) (2015)

*Компендиум принципов*¹⁹

Резолюция 11/9 Совета по правам человека «Права человека мигрантов в центрах содержания под стражей» (2009 год)

Резолюция 29/2 Совета по правам человека «Защита прав человека мигрантов: транзитные мигранты» (2015 год)

Резолюция 35/17 Совета по правам человека «Защита прав человека мигрантов: глобальный договор о безопасной, упорядоченной и легальной миграции» (2017 год)

D. Развитие правозащитной связи между устойчивым развитием и миграцией

22. Нет сомнений в том, что права человека являются краеугольным камнем Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года, в которой четко заявляется, что она основывается на Уставе Организации Объединенных Наций, Всеобщей декларации прав человека, международных договорах в области прав человека и других документах, и содержится требование о том, что Повестка дня должна осуществляться в соответствии с обязательствами государств по международному праву, включая их обязательства в области прав человека. В Повестке дня на период до 2030 года провозглашается, что никто не будет забыт, и содержится обязательство государств охватить в первую очередь самых отстающих. Таким образом, чтобы на практике раскрыть потенциал миграции в области развития, необходимо обеспечить поощрение, защиту и осуществление прав человека всех мигрантов, независимо от их статуса. Очевидно, что ни одно общество не может реализовать свой истинный потенциал, если правовые, социальные или политические барьеры мешают целым сегментам общества, таким как мигранты, вносить свой вклад в этот процесс.

23. Несмотря на растущее и долгожданное признание того большого вклада, который мигранты вносят в развитие общества и экономики в странах происхождения, транзита и назначения, важно обратить особое внимание на те опасные условия, в которых многие мигранты зарабатывают деньги, высылаемые ими в виде денежных переводов, и подчеркнуть, что мигранты не могут рассматриваться лишь в качестве «расходного материала» или «подсобного инструмента» для экономического развития других стран. Стратегии развития должны быть нацелены на то, чтобы не допустить дальнейшей маргинализации, ограничения прав, изоляции или игнорирования мигрантов. В этой связи важно обеспечить, чтобы мигранты, в том числе с неурегулированным статусом, были включены в национальные стратегии и планы действий в области здравоохранения, образования, жилья, занятости и борьбы с дискриминацией. Необходимо новые источники для сбора дезагрегированных данных в целях оценки и отслеживания вклада всех мигрантов в процесс развития.

*Компендиум принципов*²⁰

Конвенция ЮНЕСКО о борьбе с дискриминацией в области образования (1960 год)

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 4 (1991 год) о праве на достаточное жилище

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 13 (1999 год) о праве на образование

²⁰ Следует отметить также, что к этому разделу имеют отношение все девять основных международных договоров по правам человека.

*Компендиум принципов*²⁰

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 12 (1999 год) о праве на достаточное питание

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 14 (2000 год) о праве на наивысший достижимый уровень здоровья

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 15 (2002 год) о праве на воду

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 19 (2007 год) о праве на социальное обеспечение

Комитет по правам ребенка, замечание общего порядка № 7 (2005 год) об осуществлении прав ребенка в раннем детстве

Комитет по правам ребенка, замечание общего порядка № 15 (2013 год) о праве ребенка на пользование наиболее совершенными услугами системы здравоохранения

Декларация о праве на развитие (1986 год)

Итоговый документ Конференции Организации Объединенных Наций по устойчивому развитию «Будущее, которого мы хотим» (2012 год)

Аддис-Абебская программа действий третьей Международной конференции по финансированию развития (2015 год)

Декларация Кито об экологически устойчивых городах и населенных пунктах для всех (2016 год)

Рекомендация об установлении международной системы сохранения прав в области социального страхования (№ 167) Международной организации труда (МОТ), 1983 год

Рекомендации по статистике международной миграции, Первое пересмотренное издание (1998 год)

Принципы Организации Объединенных Наций по вопросам реституции жилья и имущества беженцев и перемещенных лиц (2005 год)

Принципы и рекомендации в отношении переписей населения и жилого фонда (2008 год)

Глобальный кодекс Всемирной организации здравоохранения по практике международного найма персонала здравоохранения (2010 год)

Руководящие принципы предпринимательской деятельности в аспекте прав человека: осуществление рамок Организации Объединенных Наций, касающихся «защиты, соблюдения и средств правовой защиты» (2011 год)

ОНЧР, Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation (2012)

Доклад Генерального секретаря «Поощрение и защита прав человека, включая пути и способы поощрения прав человека мигрантов» (A/68/292) (2013 год)

Совет по правам человека, резолюция 26/21 о поощрении права мигрантов на наивысший достижимый уровень физического и психического здоровья (2014 год)

Е. Борьба с незаконным ввозом мигрантов, торговлей людьми и современными формами рабства

24. Ужесточение мер регулирования миграции и пограничного контроля в сочетании с отсутствием доступных каналов для безопасной и законной миграции могут создавать для мигрантов условия и стимулы для использования более опасных маршрутов и услуг лиц, занимающихся незаконным ввозом, чтобы получить помощь в организации перевозки, поиске жилья и работы и решении других вопросов.

25. Контрабандный ввоз мигрантов с правозащитной точки зрения сам по себе не является нарушением прав человека и может при определенных обстоятельствах представлять собой относительно нейтральный способ оказания услуг. В определенных случаях такая контрабанда может оказаться необходимым средством, позволяющим мигрантам переместиться из одного пункта в другой, причем нередко с целью избежать нарушений прав человека, и порой является глубоко укоренившейся практикой в контексте местной экономики и стратегий выживания. Однако в других случаях контрабандисты непосредственно замешаны в совершении вымогательств, насилия, злоупотреблений и краж среди мигрантов, а некоторые из них действуют в рамках организованных преступных структур. Обращающиеся к их услугам мигранты зачастую ограничены в своих возможностях перемещения, особенно если они бедны и иным образом маргинализированы, и намного больше подвержены риску злоупотреблений и эксплуатации со стороны контрабандистов, а также пограничников и других субъектов.

26. Эффективные и основанные на правах человека меры по борьбе с торговлей людьми и противозаконным ввозом мигрантов должны включать создание национальных механизмов передачи дел мигрантов по подведомственности с целью выявления, оказания помощи и защиты жертв, в том числе с учетом гендерной специфики и особых интересов детей, в целях обнаружения случаев торговли людьми и мигрантов, находящихся в уязвимом положении, а также предупреждения об угрозе торговли людьми и других нарушениях прав человека во всех местах, где находятся мигранты, в том числе в центрах приема и административного задержания, а также в других официальных и неофициальных поселениях.

27. Необходимо уделять внимание правозащитным последствиям мер по борьбе с незаконной перевозкой и торговлей людьми, с тем чтобы они не создавали для мигрантов ситуаций повышенной уязвимости. Вызывают обеспокоенность такие меры, как опасный перехват мигрантов, высокая милитаризация границ, интрузивные методы наблюдения и сбора разведданных, а также несопоставимое наказание лиц, занимающихся контрабандным ввозом мигрантов, или уголовное преследование лиц, оказывающих помощь мигрантам по гуманитарным соображениям.

*Компендиум принципов*²¹

Конвенция МОТ о принудительном труде, 1930 год (№ 29)

Конвенция МОТ об упразднении принудительного труда, 1957 год (№ 105)

Конвенция МОТ о наихудших формах детского труда, 1999 год (№ 182)

Конвенция Организации Объединенных Наций против транснациональной организованной преступности (2000 год)

Протокол о предупреждении и пресечении торговли людьми, особенно женщинами и детьми, и наказании за нее, дополняющий Конвенцию Организации Объединенных Наций против транснациональной организованной преступности (2000 год)

²¹ Следует отметить также, что к этому разделу имеют отношение все девять основных международных договоров по правам человека.

Компендиум принципов²¹

Протокол против незаконного ввоза мигрантов по суше, морю и воздуху, дополняющий Конвенцию Организации Объединенных Наций против транснациональной организованной преступности (2000 год)

Протокол МОТ 2014 года к Конвенции о принудительном труде 1930 года

Комитет по ликвидации дискриминации в отношении женщин, общая рекомендация № 19 (1992 год) о насилии в отношении женщин

Комитет по ликвидации дискриминации в отношении женщин, общая рекомендация № 33 (2015 год), касающаяся доступа женщин к правосудию

Комитет по правам ребенка, замечание общего порядка № 20 (2016 год) об осуществлении прав ребенка в подростковом возрасте

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 22 (2016 год) о праве на сексуальное и репродуктивное здоровье

Декларация основных принципов правосудия для жертв преступлений и злоупотребления властью (1985 год)

Сальвадорская декларация о комплексных стратегиях для ответа на глобальные вызовы: системы предупреждения преступности и уголовного правосудия и их развитие в изменяющемся мире (2010 год)

Глобальный план действий Организации Объединенных Наций по борьбе с торговлей людьми (2010 год)

Политическая декларация об осуществлении Глобального плана действий Организации Объединенных Наций по борьбе с торговлей людьми (2017 год)

УВКПЧ, Рекомендуемые принципы и руководящие положения по вопросу о правах человека и торговле людьми (2002 год)

Руководство по эффективному расследованию и документированию пыток и других жестоких, бесчеловечных или унижающих достоинство видов обращения и наказания (Стамбульский протокол) (2004 год)

ЮНИСЕФ, Руководящие принципы защиты детей – жертв торговли (2006 год)

Управление Организации Объединенных Наций по наркотикам и преступности УНП ООН, Международная платформа действий в целях выполнения Протокола о торговле людьми (2009 год)

УНП ООН, Типовой закон о борьбе с торговлей людьми (2009 год)

УНП ООН, Типовой закон о борьбе с незаконным ввозом мигрантов (2010 год)

УНП ООН, Международная платформа действий в целях выполнения Протокола против незаконного ввоза мигрантов (2011 год)

УНП ООН, Тематический документ: коррупция и незаконный ввоз мигрантов (2013 год)

УВКБ ООН, Руководящие принципы по временной защите или положения о пребывании (2014 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о торговле людьми, особенно женщинами и детьми (A/HRC/29/38) (2015 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов (A/HRC/29/36) (2015 год)

Компендиум принципов²¹

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о торговле людьми, особенно женщинами и детьми (A/HRC/32/41 и Corr.1) (2016)

Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, A Toolkit for guidance in designing and evaluating counter-trafficking programmes (2016)

Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, Issue Paper: Providing Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (2016)

UNODC, Issue Paper: The Concept of “Financial or Other Material Benefit” in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol (2017)

Резолюция Совета по правам человека «Права человека мигрантов: миграция и права человека ребенка» (2009 год)

Резолюция Совета по правам человека «Несопровождаемые дети и подростки-мигранты и права человека» (2015 год)

Резолюция Совета по правам человека «Несопровождаемые дети-мигранты и подростки-мигранты и права человека» (2016 год)

Г. Содействие обеспечению достойной занятости и мобильности рабочей силы

28. Вне зависимости от того, является ли поиск достойной занятости главным мотивом перемещения, участие значительного большинства мигрантов в трудовой деятельности неоспоримо. Согласно оценкам, более 70% всех международных мигрантов являются трудящимися-мигрантами.

29. Во всем мире трудящиеся-мигранты, особенно с неурегулированным статусом, подвергаются злоупотреблениям и эксплуатации в разнообразных формах. Сектора, в которых многие из них заняты, такие как строительство, сельское хозяйство, пищевая промышленность и рыболовство, работа по дому и уходу, могут быть нерегулируемыми и незащищенными. Защита всех трудящихся от эксплуатации и злоупотреблений является одним из основных элементов прав человека, связанных с трудовой деятельностью, особенно когда речь идет об особо уязвимых лицах и значительном неравенстве сил между работниками и работодателями. В данном вопросе международные нормы в области прав человека совпадают с нормами международного трудового права²².

30. Мигранты часто сталкиваются с целым рядом факторов, препятствующих их доступу к правосудию, в том числе в национальных судах, трибуналах и механизмах мониторинга и рассмотрения жалоб. Такие факторы могут включать в себя незнание местного языка, ограниченную информацию о своих правах и средствах правовой защиты, угрозы и запугивания со стороны работодателей, необходимость защищать разные права отдельно в разных судебных и несудебных инстанциях, отсутствие доступа к компетентному адвокату или переводчику и отсутствие юридической помощи.

Компендиум принципов²³

Конвенция МОТ о равноправии (в области возмещения при несчастных случаях), 1925 год (№ 19)

Конвенция МОТ об инспекции труда, 1947 год (№ 81)

²² См. E/2010/89, пункт 51.

²³ Следует отметить также, что к этому разделу имеют отношение все девять основных международных договоров по правам человека.

Компендиум принципов²³

Конвенция МОТ о свободе объединений и защите права объединяться в профсоюзы, 1948 год (№ 87)

Конвенция МОТ о праве на организацию и на ведение коллективных переговоров, 1949 год (№ 98)

Конвенция МОТ (пересмотренная) о работниках-мигрантах, 1949 год (№ 97)

Конвенция МОТ о равном вознаграждении, 1951 год (№ 100)

Конвенция МОТ о дискриминации в области труда и занятий, 1958 год (№ 111)

Конвенция МОТ о трудящихся-мигрантах (дополнительные положения), 1975 год (№ 143)

Конвенция МОТ о минимальном возрасте, 1973 год (№ 138)

Конвенция МОТ о частных агентствах занятости, 1997 год (№ 181)

Конвенция МОТ о достойном труде домашних работников, 2011 год (№ 189)

Рекомендация МОТ (пересмотренная) о трудящихся-мигрантах, 1949 год (№ 86)

Комитет по ликвидации дискриминации в отношении женщин, общая рекомендация № 26 (2008 год) по вопросу о трудящихся женщинах-мигрантах

Комитет по защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей, замечание общего порядка № 1 (2011 год) о трудящихся-мигрантах, работающих в качестве домашней прислуги

Комитет по защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей, замечание общего порядка № 2 (2013 год) о правах трудящихся-мигрантов, не имеющих постоянного статуса, и членов их семей

Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 23 (2016 год) о праве на справедливые и благоприятные условия труда

Декларация МОТ об основополагающих принципах и правах в сфере труда (1998 год)

МОТ, Многосторонние основы по вопросам миграции рабочей силы, Необязательные в правовом отношении нормы и руководящие принципы подхода к миграции рабочей силы, основанного на соблюдении прав человека (2006 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов о трудовой эксплуатации мигрантов (A/HRC/26/35) (2014 год)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов, касающийся влияния, которое практика найма оказывает на права человека мигрантов (A/70/310) (2015 год)

Доклад Генерального секретаря, касающийся поощрения и защиты прав человека, включая пути и способы поощрения прав человека мигрантов (A/70/259) (2015 год)

Доклад Верховного комиссара Организации Объединенных Наций по правам человека об осуществлении права на труд (A/HRC/31/32) (2015 год)

ОНЧР, Behind closed doors: Protecting and promoting the human rights of migrant domestic workers in an irregular situation (2015)

*Компендиум принципов*²³

ILO, General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment (2016)

Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов по вопросу о правах человека мигрантов о воздействии двусторонних и многосторонних торговых соглашений на права человека мигрантов (A/HRC/32/40) (2016 год)

MOM – Международная система добросовестного найма иностранной рабочей силы: стандарт IRIS (2017 год)

III. Заключение и рекомендации

A. Заключение

31. В Декларации по итогам диалога на высоком уровне по вопросу о международной миграции и развитии (2013 год) Генеральная Ассамблея приняла решение действовать в направлении разработки эффективной и всеохватной повестки дня по вопросам международной миграции и обеспечивать безопасную, упорядоченную и организованную миграцию при полном соблюдении прав человека (пункты 3 и 5). В Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах и Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года государства-члены также заявили о своем намерении содействовать безопасной, упорядоченной и регулируемой, а также «ответственной» миграции.

32. С точки зрения прав человека важно обеспечить, чтобы центральное место при попытке определить, что представляет собой «безопасная, легальная и упорядоченная» миграция, занимали права и индивидуальные обстоятельства человека – мигранта. Так, управление «упорядоченной» миграцией в идеале должно означать миграционные меры, в том числе в отношении въезда, выезда и возвращения, которые носят недискриминационный характер по своим целям и последствиям и обеспечивают предсказуемость ситуации для мигрантов и государств, с тем чтобы не допустить применения произвольных или незаконных мер в области миграционной политики. Прилагательное «упорядоченный» не должно употребляться лишь в качестве синонима контроля и предотвращения перемещения людей без проведения комплексного анализа миграционных маршрутов и контекстов, а также индивидуальных обстоятельств и потребностей в защите перемещающихся лиц. В процессе миграции, которая осуществляется через разрешенные каналы «легальной» миграции и при полном уважении верховенства права, намного больше вероятность того, что права человека мигрантов будут поощряться и защищаться, и в этой связи государствам рекомендуется сотрудничать в целях создания доступных и правомерных каналов миграции, отвечающих потребностям экономики и общества²⁴. В конечном счете, глобальный договор должен быть направлен прежде всего на обеспечение миграции, которая была бы «безопасной» для самих мигрантов независимо от их статуса, для общин, которые они покидают и в которые они прибывают, а также для тех, через чью территорию

²⁴ В Международной конвенции о защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей государства-участники принимают во внимание, что гуманитарные проблемы, связанные с миграцией, являются еще более острыми в случае незаконной миграции, и в этой связи высказывают убеждение, что необходимо поощрять соответствующую деятельность в целях предотвращения и искоренения незаконных и тайных передвижений и перевозок трудящихся-мигрантов, одновременно обеспечивая защиту их основных прав человека. См. также Комитет по защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей, замечание общего порядка № 2, пункт 17.

они следуют транзитом. Безопасность в этом контексте будет означать не только физическую безопасность, но и в более широком плане создание условий, обеспечивающих уважение, защиту и реализацию достоинства и прав человека.

33. Глобальный договор, который прежде всего будет ориентирован на интересы мигрантов, права человека и учет гендерного фактора, позволит обеспечить социальную инклюзию и привязку к сквозной цели Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года таким образом, чтобы никто не был забыт и первоочередное внимание уделялось тем, кто в этом больше всего нуждается (пункт 4), а также цели сокращения неравенства, которые отражены в задаче 10.7 Целей в области устойчивого развития. Таким образом, нормативной основой, на которую должен опираться глобальный договор о безопасной, упорядоченной и правомерной миграции, должно служить международное право. В настоящем докладе предпринята попытка опровергнуть мнение о том, что какая-либо всеобъемлющая нормативная основа защиты мигрантов отсутствует, путем подробного перечисления элементов обширного свода норм международного права и связанных с ними стандартов, обеспечивающих правовую защиту прав человека всех мигрантов, независимо от их статуса.

34. Кроме того, сохраняя верность чаяниям Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах, глобальный договор должен быть направлен прежде всего на укрепление правозащитного подхода к миграции. Подобный подход должен опираться на следующие принципы²⁵:

а) *универсальность и неотъемлемость*. Все люди, в том числе мигранты, наделены универсальными и неотъемлемыми правами человека;

б) *неделимость, взаимозависимость и взаимосвязанность*. Все права человека, будь то гражданские, культурные, экономические, политические или социальные, неделимы, и реализация одного права часто полностью или частично зависит от реализации других прав;

в) *участие и инклюзивность*. Мигранты имеют право на активное, свободное и содержательное участие в принятии решений, которые напрямую их касаются;

г) *недискриминация и равенство*. Усилия по борьбе с прямой и косвенной дискриминацией в отношении мигрантов должны быть отражены в законодательстве, политике и практике;

е) *контроль и подотчетность*. При разработке и осуществлении стратегий в области миграции должны обеспечиваться транспарентность и доступ мигрантов к механизмам возмещения и правовой защиты²⁶.

35. Эффективность защиты и интеграции мигрантов будет зависеть от того, насколько общество в целом привержено успешности этих усилий. Таким образом, политика в области миграции должна предусматривать участие всех субъектов, заинтересованных в результатах, включая парламенты, местные органы власти, профсоюзы, национальные правозащитные учреждения, неправительственные организации и самих мигрантов.

²⁵ См. также A/68/292, пункт 12.

²⁶ Существует много способов обеспечения контроля и подотчетности в контексте миграции, в том числе: i) ратификация и осуществление международных договоров по правам человека; ii) судебные и квазисудебные механизмы, например национальные суды, конституционное и административное обжалование, национальные комиссии по правам человека и омбудсмены; iii) административные и политические механизмы, например обзоры воздействия миграционной политики на права человека; iv) политические механизмы, например парламентские процессы и наблюдение и информационно-пропагандистская деятельность неправительственных организаций; и v) представление докладов в международные контрольные органы по правам человека.

36. Защита права на информацию является одним из ключевых элементов расширения прав и возможностей мигрантов; предоставление им доступа к соответствующей информации и поддержке может помочь повысить их способность принимать взвешенные решения и отстаивать свои права посредством эффективного доступа к правосудию²⁷. С целью обеспечить, чтобы политика в области миграции не приводила к неравенству или иным образом не препятствовала осуществлению прав человека, государства обязаны наблюдать за последствиями осуществления своей политики и деятельности, в том числе за счет сбора дезагрегированных данных, как минимум, в разбивке по возрасту, полу и миграционному статусу²⁸. В Нью-Йоркской декларации о беженцах и мигрантах государства взяли на себя обязательство рассмотреть вопрос о проведении пересмотра своей миграционной политики в целях изучения ее возможных непреднамеренных негативных последствий (пункт 45).

В. Рекомендации

37. Верховный комиссар рекомендует, чтобы глобальный договор о безопасной, упорядоченной и правомерной миграции, в частности, возложил на государства следующие обязательства:

а) пересмотреть политику, устанавливающую уголовную ответственность за миграцию, и законодательно закрепить презумпцию недопустимости заключения под стражу, в том числе предусмотрев на законодательном уровне обеспечивающие соблюдение прав человека альтернативы содержанию под стражей, не связанные с лишением свободы, на базе общин. Государствам следует на приоритетной основе разработать национальные планы действий по искоренению практики содержания под стражей детей-иммигрантов с привлечением государственных органов, гражданского общества и других соответствующих заинтересованных сторон, в том числе самих детей²⁹;

б) разработать и ввести в действие четкие и обязательные процедуры и стандарты по созданию системы «перегородок» между органами миграционного контроля и государственными услугами всех уровней, в том числе в области доступа к правосудию, охраны общественного порядка, обеспечения жильем, здравоохранения, образования, социального обеспечения и трудоустройства мигрантов³⁰;

в) создать практические и эффективные механизмы оценки индивидуальных обстоятельств всех мигрантов на границах в соответствии с надлежащими процессуальными гарантиями и как можно скорее после прибытия мигрантов. Государствам следует разработать руководящие принципы и выполнять соглашения с национальными правозащитными органами, организациями, оказывающими юридическую помощь, и другими соответствующими субъектами, с тем чтобы обеспечить своевременное и эффективное выявление и консультирование мигрантов, находящихся в уязвимом положении. Такие процедуры должны осуществляться в соответствующих случаях до оценки в целях подачи ходатайства о предоставлении убежища, отдельно от нее или одновременно с ней. Государствам

²⁷ См. Global Migration Group, draft principles and guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, принцип 16.2

²⁸ См. Комитет по экономическим, социальным и культурным правам, замечание общего порядка № 14.

²⁹ См. Global Migration Group, draft principles and guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, принципы 1.3 и 8.

³⁰ Там же, принципы 2.5, 7.5, 12.8 и 17.3.

следует предоставить руководящие указания относительно практического применения принципа наилучшего обеспечения интересов ребенка в отношении всех детей-мигрантов, включая тех, кто не может подать ходатайство о предоставлении убежища³¹;

d) принять эффективные законы о борьбе с дискриминацией, обеспечивающие защиту мигрантов от всех форм дискриминации, в том числе по признаку гражданства или миграционного статуса, создать национальные специализированные органы в этой области и разработать контрольные показатели по искоренению ксенофобии в отношении мигрантов³²;

e) гарантировать реальную защиту прав человека всех мигрантов, находящихся в уязвимом положении, и в этой связи взять на себя обязательство выполнять всеобъемлющие руководящие указания, содержащиеся в разработанном Глобальной группой по миграции проекте принципов и руководящих указаний, подкрепленных практическими рекомендациями, в отношении защиты прав человека мигрантов, находящихся в уязвимом положении;

f) обеспечить контроль и надзор, в том числе парламентский контроль, за национальной, региональной и международной политикой в области миграции и публиковать все связанные с миграцией двусторонние соглашения, соглашения о реадмиссии и меморандумы о взаимопонимании. Глобальный договор должен быть направлен на обеспечение неизменного соблюдения в рамках международного сотрудничества обязательства уважать, защищать и осуществлять права человека, а также того, чтобы сотрудничество никогда не ставилось в зависимость от мер, незаконно или несоразмерно ограничивающих миграцию или карающих мигрантов³³;

g) регулярно проводить обзор хода выполнения обязательств, взятых в рамках глобального договора, в том числе путем создания или укрепления независимых внутренних и внешних механизмов отслеживания воздействия на права человека законодательства, политики и практики, имеющих отношение к мигрантам. В механизмах осуществления и подотчетности следует принимать участие всем заинтересованным сторонам, включая самих мигрантов.

³¹ Там же, принципы 5.5 и 5.6.

³² Там же, принцип 2.

³³ Там же, принципы 1.4 и 20.8.

Annex

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.

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>.

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

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 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

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_NoChild Stateless_final.pdf](http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/ENS_NoChild%20Stateless_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 enforcement 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

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 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

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

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).

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/projektxchange-austria/>.

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

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

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

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

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>.

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).

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

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

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

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=AFQjCNHVkTtLG6kwWoqjuvyXMzYArPzIvg.

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>.

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

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

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

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>.

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.aaas.org/sites/default/files/migrate/uploads/migrant-report.pdf>.

*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 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

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

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/>.

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.

*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*

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

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

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 Sans 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>.

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_stamp/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>.

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 based 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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.refugeelegalaidinformation.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.refugeelegalaidinformation.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/Studymigrantsintransit.aspx>.

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>.

*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

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

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

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 Diciembre 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

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.

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>.

*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*

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

*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

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.

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

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

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

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

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=v1GY6ltQVaM> and http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Behind_closed_doors_HR_PUB_15_4_EN.pdf.

*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

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

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.

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>.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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).

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>.

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

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

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

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>.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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?

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).

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

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

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

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-lei-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).

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

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 near by (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

*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

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-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: Communique 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).

*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

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>.

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 as 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.

*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 dataACT, 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

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>.

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 dataACT, *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>.

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

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

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.

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.

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 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

Article 61 of Argentina’s 2004 National Migration Act demands that in all cases in which the irregular status is identified, the primarily 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 analyses 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

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.

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).

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

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

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

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).

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).