

## Document de travail final TR 3.1

*Favoriser l'autonomisation des migrants, de leurs foyers et leurs communautés pour une protection améliorée des droits et des résultats de développement social*

### Résultats escomptés

Le résultat escompté de cette Table ronde serait une liste de mesures possibles à adopter par les gouvernements dans les pays d'origine et de résidence et à travers des partenariats avec, par exemple, la société civile, les acteurs du secteur privé, les organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs, les organisations internationales et les autorités locales, afin d'améliorer l'accès aux mécanismes de protection sociale et aux services sociaux, notamment aux informations destinées aux migrants qui se déplacent, afin de réduire la vulnérabilité des migrants et de leur famille et de minimiser les coûts sociaux de la migration.

### Introduction<sup>1</sup>

L'autonomisation des migrants repose sur deux piliers que sont les droits et les opportunités. Un cadre juridique qui protège les droits humains des migrants et un cadre politique qui permet aux migrants de **revendiquer leurs droits et d'accéder aux opportunités** constituent les fondements sur lesquels l'autonomisation et les résultats positifs de développement social peuvent être réalisés. En facilitant l'accès aux services de base et aux opportunités, les États reconnaissent la valeur que les migrants apportent à leurs sociétés et leur contribution à leur propre développement. Très souvent, les objectifs individuels des migrants comprennent des choses comme une meilleure éducation et une meilleure santé pour leur famille et leurs communautés qui sont essentielles pour le développement. Plus l'accès des migrants aux services sociaux est aisé et plus ils ont de choix, plus ils sont susceptibles d'être actifs en tant qu'agents du développement social et économique. De plus, l'accès des migrants aux services de base, notamment à la santé, l'éducation, la protection sociale et juridique, constitue un moyen de garantir que les migrants ne sont pas exclus des objectifs formulés par la communauté internationale dans le programme de développement de l'après 2015. Ignorer ou mal gérer la migration comporte des coûts humains, sociaux et économiques et ces coûts sont particulièrement élevés pour les migrants vulnérables, surtout pour les femmes et les enfants, les migrants en transit, les migrants irréguliers et exploités. Des opportunités sans droits peuvent aboutir à la discrimination à l'encontre des migrants, voire à l'exploitation sur le lieu de travail ainsi que dans d'autres interactions, comme la location de logements, l'obtention d'un accès aux services publics et la poursuite d'une vie familiale et sociale normale. Les droits sans opportunités restent abstraits, n'engendrent pas d'améliorations concrètes dans la vie des migrants et de leur famille et leurs communautés, contribuant ainsi très peu aux

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<sup>1</sup> Tous nos remerciements vont à Kathleen Newland du MPI pour son importante contribution à la rédaction de ce document de travail.

résultats de développement social. Par exemple, des migrants peuvent avoir le droit de travailler, mais si la diversité n'est pas encouragée sur le lieu de travail, les opportunités d'emplois peuvent ne jamais se présenter. Ces deux éléments de l'autonomisation sont essentiels.

Lors de la construction d'un cadre politique pour l'autonomisation des migrants reposant sur des droits et des opportunités, un solide cadre juridique rendu opérationnel et accessible par le biais d'un État de droit est essentiel pour protéger les droits humains, les droits du travail et les droits de propriété des migrants. La connaissance ou l'existence des droits n'aboutit pas nécessairement à la capacité d'exercer ces droits. Les obstacles empêchant l'accès aux droits et aux opportunités devraient également être identifiés. Comment les migrants sont perçus et encadrés dans le contexte de la législation nationale est essentiel pour la manière dont ils seront en mesure d'accéder aux droits comme aux opportunités. Sans accès légal aux services sociaux, par exemple à la santé, l'éducation et aux régimes de sécurité sociale, les migrants n'auront pas les moyens nécessaires de réaliser leurs droits et leurs résultats de développement social. Par exemple, l'enregistrement des naissances, l'accès à des papiers d'identité officiels, etc. sont les piliers de l'autonomisation des migrants réels et potentiels et peuvent aider à éliminer les politiques migratoires reposant sur le genre qui peuvent être discriminatoires à l'égard des femmes ou des enfants ou, inversement, rendre ces derniers plus vulnérables à l'exploitation.

Au-delà des fondements relevant du droit, les **politiques visant à promouvoir l'autonomisation des migrants**, de leur foyer et leurs communautés devraient se concentrer sur trois principales sources de **capacités** qui peuvent développer l'aptitude des migrants à s'emparer de leurs droits et à saisir les opportunités qui les conduiront à un développement humain, social et économique inclusif. Ces trois sources de capacités sont : **l'information, la voix et les liens**.

L'autonomisation est un phénomène complexe. Elle doit fonctionner dans les deux dimensions que constituent les droits et les opportunités, au moins à travers trois sources de capacité et impliquer de multiples acteurs : les migrants, leur famille, leurs communautés d'origine et de destination, les autorités locales et nationales, les employeurs, les syndicats et les structures de la société civile. Mais il n'est pas nécessaire que chaque initiative implique toutes ces parties en même temps. Il existe un large éventail de programmes et de projets d'autonomisation couronnés de succès qui peuvent être adaptés et adoptés dans différentes circonstances dans des pays et des communautés d'origine et de destination. Certains de ces projets et programmes sont décrits dans l'annexe à ce document.

## **L'information**

**L'accès à l'information** constitue une ressource clé pour les migrants de nombreuses manières. Il leur permet de savoir quels sont leurs droits en tant que migrants et comment ils peuvent réclamer leur application et leur réparation si ceux-ci font l'objet de violations. Les politiques gouvernementales peuvent promouvoir l'accès des migrants à ces droits; une formation appropriée et le renforcement des capacités des fonctionnaires constituent par conséquent un élément essentiel de l'autonomisation des migrants. Les fonctionnaires d'État sont-ils formés pour protéger et contribuer à l'autonomisation des migrants ; des mesures ont-elles été prises pour surveiller l'efficacité des formations et de la mise en œuvre des politiques visant à autonomiser et protéger les migrants, y compris pour lutter contre la xénophobie ? Existence-ils des organismes indépendants vers lesquels les migrants peuvent se tourner pour

obtenir réparation sans craindre de discrimination ? Les évaluations des effets des différentes politiques ont-elles été réalisées de façon à éliminer les obstacles non prévus qui gênent l'accès aux services ? Les migrants ont également besoin d'informations sur les canaux légaux de migration (et les risques et coûts réels de la migration irrégulière) et sur leurs obligations en tant que résidents d'un pays donné. Certains pays fournissent également des informations sur la manière de modifier un statut migratoire, le transformer par exemple de temporaire en permanent, d'étudiant en travailleur, ou transformer un statut de clandestin en régulier par le biais d'une procédure de régularisation. Des renseignements délivrés de manière appropriée peuvent informer les migrants et leur famille des programmes capables de faciliter leur intégration dans leurs communautés de destination et de rendre leurs liens permanents avec leurs communautés d'origine plus productifs. Les pays de destination ont tendance à avoir de vastes programmes de promotion de l'intégration et de l'inclusion sociale. À l'inverse, les pays d'origine ont souvent institué des départements ou ministères dédiés à la prestation d'informations à leur diaspora et au maintien des relations avec celle-ci. Les migrants irréguliers qui rentrent dans leur pays d'origine ont également besoin d'informations sur les opportunités économiques existant dans leur pays d'origine et sur les autres options de réintégration.<sup>2</sup> L'information peut jouer un rôle préventif, par exemple, en avertissant les victimes potentielles des dangers de la traite des personnes ou en informant des risques rencontrés lors d'un déplacement comportant par exemple des traversées de la mer ou du désert. L'inclusion d'alternatives pratiques aux voyages migratoires dangereux dans ces campagnes d'informations améliore considérablement leur efficacité.

Les migrants et les membres de leur famille qui sont bien informés des opportunités en matière d'éducation et qui ont accès à ces établissements (depuis la crèche et les choix d'écoles publiques aux possibilités de bourses d'étude pour des études supérieures), les opportunités financières (par exemple, par le biais d'informations sur des programmes de formation financière, des produits d'épargne, des programmes d'investissement ou des sites Web qui indiquent les coûts des transferts de fonds au moyen de différents instruments) ou en matière de ressources de santé, sont mieux préparés pour contribuer au développement des pays d'origine comme de destination. Les exigences et opportunités varient d'un endroit à l'autre. Par exemple, les migrants sont-ils en mesure ou en fait obligés d'envoyer leurs enfants à l'école, même s'ils sont sans papier ? Jusqu'à quel âge ?

Comment les lacunes institutionnelles ont-elles été comblées dans les pays d'origine et de destination ? Comment le travail de proximité à l'égard des communautés de migrants est-il mis en œuvre pour faciliter la prestation efficace de services sociaux et financiers ? Les migrants sont-ils, par exemple, en mesure d'ouvrir des comptes de paiement ? Les exigences en matière d'éligibilité pour l'accès aux prêts ou aux crédits constituent-elles des obstacles pour les migrants même lorsqu'ils sont bien informés ? Comment peut-on trouver un équilibre entre des directives de sécurité toujours plus strictes en matière de services bancaires et les bénéfiques qu'un système bancaire accessible peut apporter aux migrants ?

Une autre question concerne la santé : à quels types de services de santé les migrants ont-ils accès ? Il existe souvent une déconnexion entre la législation nationale et ce qui se passe dans la pratique. Cela peut être dû à un manque d'informations fournies aux prestataires de services sur les droits des migrants ou à de la désinformation qui empêche les migrants (en particulier ceux en situation irrégulière qui craignent d'être découverts par la police) de rechercher de l'aide. Certains pays offrent des soins hospitaliers et des soins de santé gratuits qui ne reposent

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<sup>2</sup> Par exemple, Albanie <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/467#sthash.x64pnSXo.dpuf>

pas sur la nationalité ou le passeport, mais sur le fait d'être légalement résident depuis plus de six mois.<sup>3</sup> D'autres proposent des régimes d'assurance pour les migrants auxquels ils peuvent verser leurs contributions, indépendamment de leur statut de migrant.<sup>4</sup> D'autres encore offrent un accès à des soins de santé de base et des services d'urgence à tous les migrants, indépendamment de leur statut, comme l'Allemagne, la Belgique, l'Espagne, la France, la Grèce, la Hongrie, l'Irlande, l'Italie, la Pologne et la Suède.<sup>5</sup>

Les employeurs, les propriétaires, les éducateurs, les professionnels de santé, les fonctionnaires et d'autres personnes qui interagissent avec les migrants régulièrement ont également besoin de disposer de bonnes informations sur les droits des migrants aux différents statuts ainsi que sur leurs obligations à l'égard des migrants - comme les exigences en matière de non-discrimination, qui sont la raison pour laquelle le renforcement des capacités du personnel de première ligne ou d'autres qui peuvent être régulièrement en contact avec des migrants constitue une mesure politique nécessaire qui devrait disposer de bonnes ressources. L'information est également d'une importance vitale pour les autorités des juridictions de destination des migrants au niveau national comme local : combien de migrants vivent dans leur juridiction ; quelles langues parlent-ils ; quelles sont leurs compétences ; quel est leur profil en termes d'âge, d'état de santé et d'éducation ? Sans information de ce genre, il est difficile pour les gouvernements de comprendre les besoins des migrants, les types de demandes qu'ils déposeront auprès des services publics ou leur potentiel de contribution au développement de la communauté et c'est pourquoi il est difficile pour les gouvernements de contribuer à l'autonomisation des migrants. Les gouvernements et les autorités locales ont également besoin d'informations sur la manière d'aider les personnes en quête d'accès à leurs droits (un acte de naissance afin d'éviter de se retrouver apatride en constitue un exemple) afin de les aider à obtenir l'aide dont ils ont besoin. Le travail d'information de proximité doit être associé à des politiques et procédures qui aident les migrants, une fois qu'ils ont l'information, à accéder aux services fournis par les gouvernements sans craindre de rejet, de discrimination ou de récrimination de la part des fonctionnaires.

Les gouvernements des pays et communautés d'origine des migrants ont également besoin d'informations exactes pour localiser leurs citoyens à l'étranger auxquels ils doivent la protection consulaire et, au moins, certains services minimum comme la fourniture de documents d'identité et des actes de naissance, de décès et de mariage.

Ces gouvernements ont intérêt à connaître l'emplacement et les caractéristiques des populations de diaspora (émigrants et leurs descendants) s'ils espèrent mettre à contribution la diaspora dans le développement national. Dans certains cas, les gouvernements développent de bonnes relations avec la diaspora en organisant des programmes d'information pour promouvoir le bien-être de la communauté de migrants, comme les « fenêtres de santé » (Ventanas de Salud<sup>6</sup>), organisées par les consulats mexicains aux États-Unis pour fournir des informations sur le thème de la santé, des conseils et des références de services de santé accessibles aux migrants et leur famille.

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<sup>3</sup> Service national de santé du Royaume-Uni <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/173>

<sup>4</sup> Régime obligatoire d'assurance santé des migrants de Thaïlande <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/446>

<sup>5</sup> FRA – Agence des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne, *Migrants en situation irrégulière : accès aux soins de santé dans 10 États membres* <http://europa.eu/> pour plus d'informations

<sup>6</sup> Mexique <http://www.cdc.gov/usmexicohealth> Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.

Les migrants, en particulier les migrants dans les pays développés, vivent dans le contexte d'un excès d'informations. Nombre de migrants s'en remettent fortement à leur propre communauté en tant que source et filtre d'informations. Les réseaux de pairs sont des diffuseurs extrêmement efficaces, mais n'ont pas toujours accès à la bonne information ou à une information en temps opportun. Des partenariats entre organisations de migrants et chefs des communautés, gouvernements locaux et nationaux, entreprises du secteur privé et associations d'employeurs et syndicats et organisations de la société civile ont un grand potentiel pour combiner mise à disposition d'informations fiables et réseautage efficace destiné à fournir aux migrants des informations favorisant l'autonomisation. Il est extrêmement important de s'assurer que ces informations soient fournies dans des langues que les migrants comprennent ou que des services de traduction soient mis à disposition. Dans certains États, des programmes soutiennent le travail de proximité des syndicats visant à autonomiser les travailleurs migrants, leur offrant de meilleurs services et de meilleures informations.

### La voix

**Une voix publique efficace** constitue à la fois un instrument et un signal de l'autonomisation des migrants. Elle leur permet de s'exprimer pour défendre leurs droits, de se faire l'avocat de leurs besoins et d'exprimer clairement leurs contributions réelles et potentielles à leurs pays et communautés d'origine et de destination. La voix des migrants peut être plus efficace lorsqu'elle est associée à la voix d'autres défenseurs des droits humains et d'opportunités égales. Par exemple, le mouvement mené par les travailleurs migrants domestiques qui a abouti à l'adoption de la Convention n° 189<sup>7</sup> « Travail décent pour les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques » du BIT a été soutenu par des alliés d'organisations de défense des droits humains, des syndicats et d'autres défenseurs des pays d'origine comme de destination. Une voix publique peut également aider à atténuer les attitudes racistes et xénophobes dans les pays de destination : la peur de l'inconnu contribue à de telles attitudes et promouvoir la voix des migrants au sein de différentes sphères publiques et privées peut accroître la familiarisation aux cultures et expériences de migrants. Il devrait être toutefois reconnu que les voix des migrants, même de ceux qui viennent d'un même pays, peuvent être différentes. Personne ne devrait s'attendre à voir émerger une seule voix ou un seul message.

Les migrants ont différentes expériences en fonction de leur niveau de compétences et de leur statut juridique. **Les migrants hautement qualifiés**, recrutés dans le cadre de leur réseau professionnel, traversent aisément les frontières, conservant normalement tous leurs droits économiques et sociaux et, dans de nombreux cas, la transférabilité des retraites. D'un autre côté, les **migrants peu qualifiés** sont plus susceptibles de se retrouver dans des situations irrégulières en l'absence de canaux de migration réguliers adéquats, de faire l'objet de traite ou d'être exploités et **le risque est encore plus grand pour les femmes et les enfants**. Ils sont aussi moins susceptibles de se faire entendre. **Les enfants sont-ils capables de participer d'une manière significative** aux décisions qui les affectent ou affectent leurs parents? Ont-ils le droit d'être entendus dans des procédures concernant l'admission, le lieu de résidence ou l'expulsion de leurs parents et peuvent-ils faire appel de l'expulsion de leurs parents afin de garantir que toutes les décisions sont parfaitement dans leur intérêt ?<sup>8</sup> Comment l'État et les acteurs de la société civile peuvent-ils coopérer pour garantir que tous les migrants, y compris les migrants irréguliers ont bien une voix ?

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C189](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C189)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/discussion2012/2012CRC\\_DGD-Childrens\\_Rights\\_InternationalMigration.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/discussion2012/2012CRC_DGD-Childrens_Rights_InternationalMigration.pdf)

Si la voix d'une seule personne peut-être puissante, l'expression la plus efficace des aspirations des migrants, de leurs besoins et de leurs talents est susceptible d'émerger à travers l'autonomisation des groupes communautaires et de leur participation à la vie civile. Ils devraient s'assurer que les divers porte-paroles des communautés de migrants (qui représentent l'ensemble de la communauté, y compris les femmes, les jeunes et l'ensemble des groupes sociaux) sont invités à prendre part aux débats publics concernant les questions qui les concernent ainsi que les communautés dont ils font partie. De cette manière, les autorités non seulement autonomisent les migrants, mais démontrent également que les migrants sont reconnus en tant que parties prenantes d'une communauté plus large. Les *Migration Integration Councils* (Conseils de l'intégration de la migration) de la Grèce qui favorisent une participation active des migrants aux prises de décisions locales<sup>9</sup> en sont un exemple. Ces conseils qui bénéficient d'un rôle consultatif sur des questions relevant de l'intégration des migrants aux communautés locales favorisent une participation active des migrants aux prises de décisions locales et contribuent de manière significative à promouvoir l'intégration des migrants et le renforcement de la cohésion sociale. La société civile doit également jouer un rôle en intégrant les migrants dans un large spectre d'engagements civiques.

L'opportunité pour les migrants de partager leur culture avec une communauté plus large constitue également un élément important dans la promotion des voix des migrants. Les autorités des pays de destination et les organisations de la société civile peuvent apporter leur appui aux musées et expositions, aux espaces réservés aux arts de la scène et aux centres culturels qui donnent la parole à l'héritage des migrants et leur offrent un forum pour raconter leur histoire à l'intention du public afin de parvenir à une meilleure appréciation - ainsi qu'à une histoire plus large - du rôle que la migration a joué dans le développement socio-économique. Dans de nombreux cas, les gouvernements des pays d'origine jouent un rôle important en soutenant et en présentant la culture des pays d'origine. Les gouvernements dans les pays d'origine des migrants ont également bien souvent donné la parole aux communautés de migrants sur des questions d'intérêt général qui les concernent en instituant des conseils consultatifs composés de représentants de migrants. Quelques gouvernements comptent des représentants de migrants dans leurs assemblées législatives nationales. L'une des actions les plus définitives qui donne une voix politique consiste à permettre aux ressortissants nationaux qui vivent à l'étranger de voter. Certains États permettent également la double nationalité. Exprimer leur voix peut ne pas venir naturellement aux migrants, en particulier pour ceux qui ont quitté un cadre dans lequel de débat public est découragé, voire puni, dans un lieu où les groupes d'intérêt de toutes sortes devraient s'intégrer dans un concours d'idée et de demandes. Suite aux conventions culturelles, persuader les femmes et les jeunes gens de participer au débat public peut être une excellente chose. Pour relever ce défi, les organisations de la société civile, depuis l'intérieur de la communauté de migrants et à l'extérieur de celle-ci, ont un rôle important à jouer, en particulier pour traiter les questions culturelles sensibles ou relever les défis liés aux normes en matière de genre.

Un nombre croissant de migrants sont des mineurs non accompagnés ou des mineurs séparés de leur famille. Sans une voix en faveur d'une disposition visant à restaurer les liens familiaux ou à instituer l'organisation de soins appropriés, ils courent de grands risques d'abus et d'exploitation. Leurs droits peuvent faire l'objet de violations tout au long de l'itinéraire migratoire et leurs perspectives d'un futur sécurisé et productif sont souvent faibles sans le soutien direct des autorités nationales et des acteurs de la société civile.

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<sup>9</sup> Cf. Migrant Integration Councils (Conseils d'intégration des migrants) dans l'annexe ci-jointe.

Des programmes éducatifs pour les migrants, en particulier pour l’alphabétisation et la formation linguistique, représentent des éléments essentiels pour l’autonomisation des voix des migrants. Nombreux sont ceux qui offrent également un accès à une éducation supérieure dans les mêmes conditions et avec les mêmes prérequis que pour les nationaux. Un prérequis pour faire entendre sa voix est la capacité de communiquer aux autres dans une langue commune. L’investissement en matière d’apprentissage de la langue du pays de destination est productif pour les migrants comme pour les sociétés qu’ils rejoignent et devrait constituer une priorité pour l’autonomisation des cadres politiques. Certains États proposent un accès gratuit aux apprentissages linguistiques et d’autres les proposent pour un coût modique. De nombreuses autorités locales dans les pays de destination proposent des formations linguistiques afin de faciliter l’entrée des migrants sur le marché du travail et pour travailler dans des professions qui correspondent à leur formation.<sup>10</sup> Être capable de formuler ses problèmes dans une langue commune constitue une première étape pour les migrants qui souhaitent participer aux syndicats ou défendre les droits du travail. Certains pays d’accueil proposent une assistance linguistique gratuite afin de garantir que les enfants migrants conservent et développent leur langue maternelle, tout en apprenant la langue du pays d’accueil.

## Les liens

**Les migrants agissent généralement comme un pont reliant** leur pays d’origine et de destination, mais c’est souvent un défi pour eux que de rester liés avec leurs parents et leurs communautés qu’ils ont laissés sur place. Bien que la séparation de leur famille et leurs amis puisse être, selon le jugement des migrants, la meilleure des options dans un choix limité, les politiciens peuvent travailler à élargir ces options en ouvrant la voie à la réunification familiale dans certaines circonstances, par exemple lorsque les migrants sont bien installés et capables de soutenir leur famille ; pour les étudiants en doctorat ou pour les migrants relevant de certaines catégories de compétences lorsque les épouses remplissent également les conditions d’obtention d’un permis de travail. Comment les obstacles à l’intégration sociale et économique peuvent-ils être éliminés ? Comment les pays de destination peuvent-ils faciliter l’entrée du marché du travail ou l’accès au crédit financier pour les migrants ? En réunissant des preuves de ce qui fonctionne, en trouvant des moyens de réduire les coûts sociaux de la migration, les pays peuvent soutenir l’autonomisation de leurs citoyens chez eux et en tant que migrants.

Les transferts de fonds effectués par les migrants vers leur pays d’origine qui favorisent souvent l’accès à la santé et à l’éducation pour les membres de la famille restés au pays constituent un exemple concret de la manière de maintenir les liens entre un migrant et son pays d’origine et ont un impact direct sur le développement socio-économique d’une unité familiale ou d’une communauté donnée.<sup>11</sup> Pour nombre d’entre eux, les transferts de fonds ont permis aux membres de la famille d’accéder à des opportunités favorisant le développement socio-économique à long terme<sup>12</sup>, sans oublier qu’une attention toute particulière devrait être accordée aux enfants restés au pays. Il y a des conséquences psycho-sociales pour un enfant qui peut se sentir abandonné, avec un impact potentiel sur les résultats en matière

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1685>

<sup>11</sup> Philippines BaLinkBayan <http://balinkbayan.gov.ph/#sthash.PIX6Lam8.dpuf>

<sup>12</sup> Pour un examen plus détaillé de l’impact des transferts de fonds sur le développement, veuillez consulter la note de l’historique de la TR 3.2. consacrée aux résultats en matière de santé et d’éducation.

d'éducation.<sup>13</sup> Dans le même temps, en fonction de la situation socio-économique de la famille, avoir des parents qui sont des travailleurs migrants peut être autonomisant pour les enfants fréquentant des écoles publiques, mais la même situation peut être stigmatisante pour des enfants en écoles privées. Comment les politiciens dans les pays d'origine ont-ils travaillé avec les communautés locales pour atténuer la stigmatisation pour les membres de la famille et les enfants restés au pays ou d'autres coûts sociaux de la migration ?

Les transferts financiers constituent de facto une forme de protection sociale étant donné qu'elle diversifie les risques et améliore les moyens d'existence. Cependant, les divergences en termes d'exigences pour les papiers d'identité, pour l'industrie des services bancaires/financiers dans les pays d'origine et de destination peuvent empêcher de nombreux migrants d'utiliser les canaux officiels. Certains États d'origine ont négocié avec les États d'accueil pour reconnaître les cartes d'identité présentant des éléments de haut degré de sécurité afin de faciliter l'accès des migrants aux services, y compris aux services bancaires, quel que soit le statut migratoire.<sup>14</sup> La migration circulaire, facilitée par les visas à entrées multiples et des exigences de résidence plus souples pour l'obtention de la résidence permanente, pourrait rendre plus facile pour les familles de migrants de maintenir des liens au-delà des frontières. Les gouvernements des pays d'origine et de destination devraient rendre les télécommunications aussi bon marché que possible et aussi aisées que les technologies actuelles le permettent. Des initiatives qui autonomisent les migrants afin d'orienter leurs transferts pour servir des objectifs particuliers, comme des frais de scolarité, des hypothèques ou une assurance médicale, se sont avérées fructueuses et pourraient être largement reprises. Le secteur privé (les banques) peut jouer un rôle important en fournissant des services intelligents, des « offres » spécialement conçus pour les migrants et les communautés de diaspora.

Les autorités nationales et infranationales dans les pays de destination peuvent promouvoir l'autonomisation des migrants en créant des structures pour établir des liens entre migrants et gouvernements à tous les niveaux. Dans les pays de destination, un « Bureau des nouveaux résidents » national ainsi que des bureaux similaires au niveau local peuvent coopérer avec les organisations de la société civile pour faciliter l'accès des migrants aux services à leur disposition (qui sont susceptibles de varier pour les résidents permanents, les migrants temporaires et les migrants irréguliers), pour les informer de leurs droits, leurs présenter des opportunités et accroître la connaissance mutuelle entre les migrants de différentes origines et les autochtones.

L'autonomisation est étroitement liée à la vie associative des migrants et à leur capacité à s'organiser. Des associations de villes d'origine, des associations d'anciens étudiants, des associations professionnelles et d'autres types d'associations de migrants, de concert avec les médias sociaux (Skype, Facebook, etc.) relient les migrants dans les pays de destination à leurs communautés d'origine, dans un contexte de prise de décision collective concernant les besoins et les priorités de la communauté d'origine. Dans certains cas, les gouvernements d'origine ont coopéré avec ces organisations pour développer et reproduire leurs activités.

Comment les États peuvent-ils autonomiser les migrants dans leur milieu et comment les pays d'origine peuvent-ils contribuer à autonomiser leurs émigrants et les groupes de diaspora ? Quels partenariats sont susceptibles de faire de leur mieux pour promouvoir ce plan d'action et soutenir les actions constructives de la part des migrants et des groupes de diaspora ? De

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<sup>13</sup> De la Garza, R. (2010) Migration, Development and Children Left Behind: A Multidimensional Perspective (Migration, développement et enfants restés au pays : une perspective multidimensionnelle), UNICEF, Policy, Advocacy and Knowledge Management, Division of Policy and Strategy, New York. <http://bit.ly/1qe2sPG>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/367>



nombreuses structures régionales et internationales, dont principalement le *Forum mondial sur la migration et le développement*, ont créé des opportunités pour que les pays tirent parti des expériences des autres et partagent des informations.

Des liens entre les migrants, les diasporas, leurs communautés et leur pays d'origine démontrent que la « communauté transnationale » n'est pas qu'une simple expression académique, mais une réalité vivante. Ces communautés non seulement font des transferts économiques et sociaux au-delà des frontières, mais elles aident également à rompre l'isolement des pays en développement des réseaux mondiaux des connaissances, du commerce, des technologies et des investissements. Cet isolement est la cause et l'une des conséquences les plus dommageables du manque de développement. Dans certains pays, l'État et/ou les autorités locales travaillent pour promouvoir les liens entre pays d'origine et de destination par le biais de jumelages ou du retour des professionnels compétents.

Le pouvoir des liens purement personnels ne devrait pas être sous-estimé, surtout sa capacité à affaiblir les attitudes racistes et xénophobes. Les sondages d'opinion montrent constamment que les personnes qui expriment des points de vue véhéments contre la migration et contre les migrants parlent néanmoins très positivement des migrants qu'ils connaissent personnellement. Les implications politiques de ces conclusions sont qu'il conviendrait de s'opposer vigoureusement à la ségrégation résidentielle et éducative et de promouvoir une interaction entre migrants et autochtones, en particulier par le biais d'éléments de la vie quotidienne comme la musique, le sport, l'alimentation et l'éducation qui peuvent venir à bout de « l'altérité » du migrant.

## Conclusion

**L'autonomisation englobe la capacité à effectuer des choix éclairés et utiles** pour sa vie (y compris le choix de migrer). Elle repose sur la protection et la promotion des droits humains et dépend d'opportunités d'ouverture grâce auxquelles les migrants peuvent poursuivre leurs objectifs en tant qu'individu tout comme les membres des familles et de multiples communautés. Très souvent, les objectifs individuels des migrants comprennent une meilleure éducation et une meilleure santé pour leur famille et leurs communautés, qui sont essentielles pour le développement. Plus les migrants ont accès aux droits et plus ils ont de choix, plus ils sont susceptibles d'être actifs en tant qu'agents du développement social et économique. Grâce aux liens transnationaux des migrants, il se crée un cercle vertueux manifeste : *les migrants autonomisés autonomisent les autres*. Lorsque les migrants peuvent exercer leurs droits et tirer parti des opportunités, ils partagent les actifs, créent des associations, transfèrent leurs connaissances et compétences vers leur pays d'origine et fournissent des exemples innombrables d'actions positives. La dynamique de ces interactions, grâce à l'accès à l'information, à la possibilité de faire entendre sa voix et aux liens, est de mieux en mieux comprise. Le défi politique à relever maintenant est de passer fermement à la mise en œuvre de mesures pratiques d'autonomisation, fondées sur les deux piliers que sont les droits et les opportunités.

### Liens vers d'autres Tables rondes du FMMD

Le thème de l'autonomisation est implicite dans toutes les tables rondes, mais la **TR 3.1 explore les outils qui améliorent l'autonomisation des migrants**. Dans un cadre où le droit prédomine et sauvegarde les droits des migrants, les États peuvent élaborer des politiques qui favorisent une autonomisation active des migrants. L'accès des migrants à l'information, leur capacité à défendre leurs propres intérêts et leur possibilité d'agir permettront leur contribution

au développement. En se concentrant sur les différentes dimensions de l'autonomisation, la présente Table ronde recense les méthodes et les pratiques qui peuvent alimenter le débat politique abordé dans d'autres discussions de tables rondes comme le Programme de développement des Nations Unies pour l'après 2015, l'entrepreneuriat de la diaspora et l'adéquation des compétences. Étant donné que le recrutement est au centre de la TR 2.1 « *Accentuer les incidences de la migration de travail et de la mobilité circulaire sur le développement par le biais d'une adéquation plus systématique entre marché du travail et compétences* », il y aura certains chevauchements avec la TR 3.1. Cependant, la TR 3.1 n'est pas axée sur l'adéquation des compétences ou la participation au marché du travail, mais sur la dimension sociale de la migration, prenant en considération le genre, l'âge et les compétences de la personne concernée. La TR 3.1 s'intéresse largement à la manière dont l'autonomisation contribue à l'action des migrants en tant qu'individus, membres de famille et membres contribuant à la société, tandis que la TR 3.2 se concentre sur la façon dont les migrants, en tant qu'acteurs du développement, peuvent contribuer à des résultats de développement positifs, en particulier dans le domaine de la santé et de l'éducation dans les pays d'origine.

### **Questions destinées à guider la TR 3.1**

- a) Comment les gouvernements et les autres acteurs pertinents ont-ils élargi les services sociaux, notamment la santé et l'éducation, aux migrants ?
- b) Quels sont les obstacles que rencontrent les migrants, en particulier les femmes et les enfants, qui les empêchent d'accéder à l'information dont ils ont besoin concernant leurs droits ? Comment les États, la société civile et les autres parties prenantes peuvent-ils coopérer pour garantir que les migrants disposent des informations dont ils ont besoin et accèdent aux opportunités offertes ?
- c) Comment les migrants peuvent-ils bénéficier d'un soutien pour faire entendre leur voix sur des questions qui affectent leur bien-être social et économique ? Quelles politiques et quels cadres juridiques sont nécessaires pour garantir que les migrants (y compris les enfants) soient en mesure de défendre leurs propres intérêts et ceux des membres de leurs communautés ? Comment les États ont-ils travaillé avec les associations de migrants et/ou d'autres acteurs pour aborder la perception des migrants par l'opinion publique ?
- d) Comment les liens entre les membres de la famille et entre le pays d'origine et de destination peuvent-ils être reconnus et renforcés ? Comment les États peuvent-ils minimiser le coût social de la migration de travail (familles laissées au pays) en tenant compte des besoins de protection et d'autonomisation des migrants, quels que soient leur âge, leur genre, leur niveau de compétences/revenu ou leur statut migratoire ?

### Annex I to 3.1.

*This Annex contains descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences in relation to the issues raised in the policy part of the Background paper. This second part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD Pfp website in a Policy and Practice Database.*

#### Main issue areas *Information*

*Indicatively: Information campaigns; policy guidelines on rights and opportunities to authorities in contact with documented and undocumented migrants; information to migrants at point of departure/arrival; information about legal rights and obligations; collaboration with civil society and diaspora organizations to inform about rights or protection mechanisms, opportunities to access education, employment etc.*

<b>Title: The African Migration Project</b>	
<b>Region:</b> Africa	<b>Partner(s):</b> The World Bank
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Data and research; Diaspora; Remittances; Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Civil society; Livelihood and job creation
<b>Summary:</b> The Africa Migration Project was undertaken to improve our understanding of migration and remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa, including their magnitude, causes, and impacts on poverty reduction, with a view to generating informed policy recommendations.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/763">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/763</a> For more information: <a href="http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21681739~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html">http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21681739~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html</a> Outputs of the project: Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills and Investments: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/AfricaStudyEntireBook.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/AfricaStudyEntireBook.pdf</a> Household survey data on migration and remittances: <a href="http://microdata.worldbank.org/mrs">http://microdata.worldbank.org/mrs</a> Remittance Markets in Africa: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/RMA_FullReport.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/RMA_FullReport.pdf</a> Diaspora for Development in Africa: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/DfD_FullReport.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTDECPROSPECTS/Resources/476882-1157133580628/DfD_FullReport.pdf</a>	

<b>Title: Translating and Interpreting Services</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Immigration; Migration management; Policy coherence; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> The Translating and Interpreting Services (TIS National) is an interpreting service provided by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection to provide interpreting services for people who do not speak English and for agencies and businesses that need to communicate with their non-English speaking clients.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.tisnational.gov.au/">http://www.tisnational.gov.au/</a>	

<b>Title: Fair Work Ombudsman</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Migration and health
<b>Summary:</b> All people working in Australia, including foreign workers, are entitled to basic rights and protections in the workplace. Workplace laws in Australia generally apply equally to all workers employed in Australia. Employers engaging foreign workers must ensure they comply with Australian workplace laws. These laws, including the payment of minimum rates of pay and conditions under awards and agreements, are enforced by the Fair Work Ombudsman.  The Fair Work Ombudsman provides a range of information and advice about rights and responsibilities under Commonwealth workplace laws. The Fair Work Ombudsman has tailored resources to help people from diverse backgrounds and for example, provides the following:  Fact Sheets available in a number of languages including one specifically for foreign workers. A video titled “Working in Australia: What You Need to Know” which is translated into 14 languages. Dedicated international students web page with translated material available. Simple publications translated into 26 community languages. Translation service free of charge.	
<b>Web Links:</b> Main page: <a href="http://www.fairwork.gov.au/">http://www.fairwork.gov.au/</a> Fact Sheets: <a href="http://www.fairwork.gov.au/Resources/fact-sheets/Pages/default">http://www.fairwork.gov.au/Resources/fact-sheets/Pages/default</a> Selected Fact Sheets: <a href="http://www.fairwork.gov.au/Resources/fact-sheets/workplace-rights/Pages/foreign-workers-rights-fact-sheet">http://www.fairwork.gov.au/Resources/fact-sheets/workplace-rights/Pages/foreign-workers-rights-fact-sheet</a> <a href="http://www.fairwork.gov.au/resources/fact-sheets/workplace-rights/pages/dibp-457-visa-holders">http://www.fairwork.gov.au/resources/fact-sheets/workplace-rights/pages/dibp-457-visa-holders</a> Language assistance: <a href="http://www.fairwork.gov.au/languages">http://www.fairwork.gov.au/languages</a>	

<b>Title: Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue, Policy coherence and mainstreaming, Rights of migrants, Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building, Legal Framework on Migration, Migration and Trans-organized Crime, Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants
<b>Summary:</b> Australia's whole-of-Government Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery includes specialist police officers; a victim support program; visa arrangements to enable suspected victims and witnesses to remain in Australia; specialist immigration officers posted in Thailand, China and the Philippines, who aim to prevent human trafficking in source countries; and capacity building activities in the region to deter human trafficking and slavery, train law enforcement officials, and assist victims under Australia's overseas aid program.	
For more information: <a href="http://www.ag.gov.au/humantrafficking">http://www.ag.gov.au/humantrafficking</a>	

<b>Title: Australian Citizenship: Test and Resources</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Social cohesion and integration
<b>Summary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australian Government provides people considering apply for Australian citizenship with a variety of resources to help them develop knowledge of Australia and the responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship.</li> <li>• This includes a free resource book available in English and 37 community languages, DVDs and You Tube resources.</li> <li>• These resources assist people preparing for the citizenship test but both the test and preparatory resources are also intended to assist migrants in taking full advantage of the opportunities available to Australian citizens and in fulfilling the obligations of citizens.</li> <li>• A citizenship course is also available to assist migrants who have difficulty with the computer-based test, for example, those with low levels of literacy.</li> </ul>	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.citizenship.gov.au/learn/cit_test/">http://www.citizenship.gov.au/learn/cit_test/</a>	

<b>Title: Multicultural Access and Equity</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrant; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Migration management; Social cohesion and integration	
<p><b>Summary:</b> Multicultural Access and Equity Policy - Respecting diversity. Improving responsiveness is about ensuring that all Australians receive equitable access to government services regardless of their cultural or linguistic background. The approach aims to maximise the benefits to Australia of its culturally and linguistically diverse society through addressing barriers to effective participation in Australia's social and economic life.</p> <p>The policy consists of six dimensions – Leadership, Engagement, Performance, Capability, Responsiveness and Openness – with minimum obligations attached to each. It covers all engagement and communication of government departments and agencies with multicultural communities, not just direct service delivery.</p> <p>The policy also enables reporting to be more transparent and departments and agencies to be more accountable by requiring them to develop and implement of two-yearly Agency Multicultural Plans.</p> <p>Resources to assist departments and agencies in understanding and meeting their Multicultural Access and Equity obligations include a Multicultural Access and Equity Policy Toolkit and the Multicultural Language Services Guidelines for Australian Government Agencies.</p> <p>Web Links: <a href="http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-services/access-and-equity">http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-services/access-and-equity</a></p>		

<b>Title: Cameroonian medical doctors</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Migration and health	
<p><b>Summary:</b> In the health sector, many initiatives from Cameroonian medical doctors are carried out to enable access to adequate medical care to vulnerable populations. Although these initiatives are mostly organized on a short time basis, they are of great importance as can be attested by the high number of persons who attend and benefit from the various actions. These include for instance: surgery, lab tests and drug sharing for the treatment of various diseases by associations of Cameroonian doctors from Belgium, Germany, USA, etc.</p>		

<b>Title: Deputy Ministry for Human Mobility (former SENAMI - National Migrant Secretariat)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Ecuador	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Labour migration and mobility; Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Policy coherence; Social cohesion and integration; Temporary and circular labour migration
<p><b>Summary:</b> Ecuador's former National Secretariat for Migrants (Secretaria Nacional para el Migrante - SENAMI) has been elevated to the level of Deputy Ministry for Human Mobility (Viceministerio de Movilidad Humana).</p> <p>The Deputy Ministry provides information via its website on all relevant services for migrants, including how to access services and obtain dual citizenship. It is mandated to administer and evaluate the management of the Policy for Human Mobility in migration, consular and refugees, in order to protect the rights of Ecuadorian citizens abroad and of foreign citizens in Ecuador. It also develops internal and external coordination processes in order to comply with institutional and national development goals. It comprises the following Under-Secretariats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Migrant Protection Secretariat;</li> <li>- Citizen's Services Under-Secretariat, and;</li> <li>- Refugee Under-Secretariat.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/46">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/46</a></p> <p>For more information:</p> <p><a href="http://cancilleria.gob.ec/integracion-de-la-senami-al-nuevo-vice-ministerio-de-movilidad-humana/">http://cancilleria.gob.ec/integracion-de-la-senami-al-nuevo-vice-ministerio-de-movilidad-humana/</a></p> <p><a href="http://plan.senplades.gob.ec/secretaria-nacional-del-migrante">http://plan.senplades.gob.ec/secretaria-nacional-del-migrante</a></p> <p><a href="http://cancilleria.gob.ec/movilidad-humana/">http://cancilleria.gob.ec/movilidad-humana/</a></p> <p>List of services available (in Spanish): <a href="http://cancilleria.gob.ec/movilidad-humana-servicios/">http://cancilleria.gob.ec/movilidad-humana-servicios/</a></p>	

<b>Title: Prevention strategy on the risks of undocumented migration</b>	
<b>Country:</b> El Salvador	<b>Partner(s)/Funder(s):</b> Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas, UNFPA Country Office, Ford Foundation.
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Addressing irregular migration; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Return and reintegration
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>In order to support strategies related to emigration and its implications on adolescents and youth, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs developed a communication strategy on the prevention of the risks and health care, with emphasis on Sexual Reproductive Health in irregular migratory processes among adolescents and young people.</p> <p>The communication strategy was based on a qualitative study that inquired about the context and sociocultural factors influencing the undocumented migration of Salvadorans to USA, as well as the perceptions of these young people about the risks of this type of migration. The study focused on young people ages 15 to 24 who were potential migrants or migrant returnees. The evidence generated by the study included videos from key informants and other didactic materials.</p> <p>In this context, an inter-institutional migration working group (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, MINSAL, Youth Units at the Ombudsman's Office, UNFPA and the Ministry of education, MINED) was established with two objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To coordinate at the central level as well as at the local level, the implementation of the communication strategy about prevention of the risks of irregular migration.</li> <li>b) Mainstreaming the immigration issue in the programmes and projects of the participating institutions by promoting informed decision-making as a means to discourage irregular migration.</li> </ul> <p>It was planned that the communication strategy would be implemented at the national level, with special emphasis in the municipalities of greater expulsion of young population, as well as the community of Salvadorans who live in the United States. At this moment, the strategy has been implemented in a pilot municipality, with a broad participation of local actors: City Council, schools, Ministry of Health, and youth networks. Replica has been made in two other municipalities.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=doc_download&amp;gid=256&amp;Itemid=70">http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=doc_download&amp;gid=256&amp;Itemid=70</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=571:nva-concepcion-migracion&amp;catid=37:nacionales">http://www.unfpa.org.sv/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=571:nva-concepcion-migracion&amp;catid=37:nacionales</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157633974633611/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157633974633611/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157635204510314/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/sets/72157635204510314/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/9012073134/in/set-72157633974633611/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/unfpasv/9012073134/in/set-72157633974633611/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AH2F-8zwr7U&amp;list=TLpkfA2iauofSi1xFpnj6-3Uwllixg9UgX">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AH2F-8zwr7U&amp;list=TLpkfA2iauofSi1xFpnj6-3Uwllixg9UgX</a></p>	



<b>Title: Development of a Tripartite Framework for the Support and Protection of Ethiopian and Somali Women Domestic Migrant Workers to the GCC States, Lebanon and Sudan (2013 - 2016)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Ethiopia, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan	<b>Partner(s):</b> Ethiopia, Lebanon, Somalia, Sudan
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Data and research; Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Data and research; Gender; Legal framework on migration; Migrant domestic workers; Policy coherence; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> The project aims to develop a coherent framework of migration policy across national boundaries in order to ensure the rights of low skilled, rural female domestic workers from the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia and Somalia) in the Middle East and Sudan. The project seeks to improve coordination and cooperation of social partners, civil society, institutions and organizations working on migration issues in Ethiopia, as well as in the receiving countries. It provides female domestic workers with accurate information prior to migration and with safe havens to turn to in emergencies.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/92">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/92</a> For more information: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/beirut/projects/WCMS_226943/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/beirut/projects/WCMS_226943/lang--en/index.htm</a>	

<b>Title: Gulf of Aden: UNHCR-IOM Advocacy Campaigns on the Dangers of Irregular Movements.(2007)</b>	
<b>Refugee Protection and mixed migration The 10-point plan in action by UNHCR.</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Golf of Aden	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNHCR, IOM, local NGOs, Mixed Migration Task Force(MMTF)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Right of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration
<b>Summary:</b> UNHCR and IOM have initiated a series of advocacy campaigns in different countries around the Gulf of Aden to alert refugees and migrants of the danger of transiting through Somalia and the Gulf of Aden to Yemen. For more details please see UNHCR's 10 Point Plan in Action (Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration) Chapter 10.1 Information campaigns on the Dangers of irregular movements.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html">http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html</a>	

<b>Title: Information to third country nationals and awareness raising campaigns and Intercultural training</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Discrimination and xenophobia	
<b>Summary:</b> With a view to informing third country nationals on various issues and raising awareness of the host society, Greece implemented a series of actions, including: a) Information campaigns through the media in order to raise awareness of the public and combat xenophobia, b) Awareness raising campaigns at schools, targeted to students as well as their parents.		

<b>Title: Information to third country nationals and awareness raising campaigns and Intercultural training</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and education; Migration and health	
<b>Summary:</b> With a view to informing third country nationals on various issues and raising awareness of the host society, Greece implemented a series of actions, including: c) Information campaigns targeted to third country nationals in order to inform them (through printed material, leaflets etc) about such issues as: access to health and social services, access to education, etc.		

<b>Title: Offices providing legal and administrative support to third country nationals</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<b>Summary:</b> <b>Offices providing legal and administrative support to third country nationals</b> were set up all over the country. Specifically, in 2012 nine information offices to provide legal support were set up (two offices in Athens and one office in each of the cities of Piraeus, Thessaloniki, Rhodes, Herakleion, Lamia, Patra and Ioannina). In addition, 3 Information-Mediation offices were set up in Tripoli, Chios, and Drama. All of the offices were staffed with lawyers and intercultural mediators. It is estimated that about 8.000 migrants made use of the services offered. An information leaflet in Greek, Albanian, Russian, English and Arabic was also produced, providing information on long residence permits, granting of citizenship, language tuition and acquisition of a Greek language certificate in order to acquire the long term residence permit, etc. It is estimated that about 3.000 such leaflets were distributed. A similar project was implemented in 2013, in Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki. About 5.000 migrants made use of the services offered in these offices, while 2.500 leaflets in the above mentioned languages were distributed.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.mighelp.net">www.mighelp.net</a>		

<b>Title: Offices to provide information and support to migrant associations</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<b>Summary:</b> <b>Offices to provide information and support to migrant associations</b> were set up in Athens and Thessaloniki. It is estimated that 45 associations visited the offices and were informed about such issues as: legal and administrative procedures for setting up an association, successful functioning of an association, sources and use of funds, etc.		
<b>Web Links:</b>		

<b>Title: Media campaign</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Enabling regular migration	
<b>Summary:</b> A <b>campaign through the media took place in 2010 in order to inform third country nationals legally residing in Greece about the requirements for the acquisition of a long term residence permit.</b> Specifically, an advertising spot was transmitted in 29 T.V. channels, a radio spot was broadcasted in 37 radio stations all over Greece, while 31 newspapers published relevant information. Furthermore, 300.000 leaflets in Greek, Albanian, English, Arabic, Russian and French were distributed through public services and in places where migrants pass through.		

<b>Title: Training programs for civil servants dealing with migrants</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Policy coherence and mainstreaming	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building
<p><b>Summary:</b>  Training Programs for frontline desk personnel, as well as for civil servants dealing with migrants have been implemented from September 2009 till now. Specifically:</p> <p>a) Three programs of intercultural training for civil servants were implemented: The first one was a training program of 11 seminars for 350 civil servants and took place in Attica and Central Macedonia. The topics of the seminars included: basic principles of interculturalism, international and national human rights protection mechanisms, verbal and nonverbal communication skills. The second one was a training program of 13 seminars for 400 civil servants and took place in the regions of Thessaly and Central Greece. Each seminar lasted 40 hours and focused on techniques of successful putting into practice of integration and migration policies. The third training program comprised of 30 seminars for overall 750 civil servants and took place in Athens, Thessaloniki, Komotini, Xanthi, Alexandroupoli, Ioannina, Kozani, Kastoria, Grevena, Larissa, Thiva, Lamia, Trikala, Tripoli, Kalamata, Patra, Lesvos, Piraeus, Chania, and Herakleion. Each seminar lasted 50 hours and covered three thematic units: 1. Basic principles of interculturalism, 2. International and national Human Rights protection mechanisms, 3. Nonverbal and verbal communication skills.</p> <p>b) Intercultural training programs for civil servants working in hospitals. Overall 23 seminars took place and 609 civil servants participated in the hospitals of Athens and Thessaloniki. Each seminar lasted 40 hours and covered three thematic units: 1. Principle of Interculturalism and Human Rights, 2. Cultural particularities concerning hospital nursing for women, elderly people, etc, 3. Health problems relating to the psychological trauma of migration.</p> <p>c) Intercultural training programs for staff working in prisons. Overall 38 seminars took place and 1.052 civil servants of prison establishments (prison guards, administrative personnel, criminologists, psychologists, social workers) attended them. The thematic units covered were: 1. Basic principles of interculturalism, 2. International and national Human rights protection mechanisms, 3. Crisis management in prisons techniques, 4. Intercultural mediation skills, 5. Evaluation through psychological tests.</p> <p>d) Intercultural training programs for local authorities staff and Municipal Police officers who deal with third country nationals. The seminars took place in the seven Decentralized Administration Units of the country. Overall 492 civil servants from 36 Municipalities and 753 officers of the Municipal police attended them. The thematic units covered were: 1. Basic principles of interculturalism, 2. International and national Human rights protection mechanisms, 3. Verbal and nonverbal communication skills. Each seminar lasted 40 hours.</p>	

<b>Title: Protecting Migrant Workers' Rights in Jordan (2012 - 2013)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Jordan	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Labour-Market Matching; Policy Coherence; Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants
<b>Summary:</b> This ILO and Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) partner project, aims to increase respect for the fundamental rights of workers in Jordan, particularly foreign migrant workers. It supports trade unions outreach to empower migrant workers, providing them with better services and information; it engages factory and QIZ managers, employers and recruitment agencies to increase awareness of workers' rights; and supports labour-management cooperation aiming for more, better collective bargaining agreements in the QIZ and the construction sector.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/96">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/96</a> Link for more information: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/beirut/projects/WCMS_213470/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/beirut/projects/WCMS_213470/lang--en/index.htm</a> Link to documents: ILO's brochure on Protecting Migrant Workers: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/migrant/publications/WCMS_180060/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/migrant/publications/WCMS_180060/lang--en/index.htm</a>	

<b>Title: National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Kenya	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and Health; Capacity Building; Civil Society; Policy Coherence; Social Cohesion and Integration
<b>Summary:</b> The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) was established in 1966 under the Ministry of Health. The Fund's mission is to provide accessible, affordable, sustainable and quality social health insurance through effective and efficient utilization of resources to the satisfaction of stakeholders, that is the members to the Fund. All the people who contribute to the Fund have access to its facilities and to government hospitals and certain private hospitals within the country. This service is also provided to migrant workers. /The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) has its mission to provide accessible, affordable sustainable and quality social health insurance through effective and efficient utilization of resources to the satisfaction of its stakeholders. Currently there are no special provisions for migrant workers, as anybody seeking health care is treated equally.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/168">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/168</a> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1676">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1676</a>  <a href="http://www.nhif.or.ke/healthinsurance/">http://www.nhif.or.ke/healthinsurance/</a>	

<b>Title: Reproductive Health: A Right Without Borders</b>	
<b>Countries:</b> Latin America and the Caribbean region	<b>Partner(s):</b> Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CELADE/ECLAC); Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB); Central American health Integration System (SISCA); National Institute of Public Health of Mexico (INSP); International Organization for Migration (IOM); Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH); Technical Cooperation Offices of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation TCO AECID)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Migration and health; Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda
<p><b>Summary:</b>  In Latin America and the Caribbean, with sponsorship from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, UNPFA worked with Governments and strategic partners in the region on the initiative for sexual and reproductive health care for migrant youths and women, which is aimed at placing the themes of sexual and reproductive health care, including HIV/AIDS, and sexual violence affecting migrant youth and women on the public agenda as a right that goes beyond borders. The work promotes binational and cross-sectoral work between Argentina and Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia and Ecuador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico, and Haiti and the Dominican Republic in order to improve migrants' access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and to strengthen programmes for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections/HIV and AIDS and gender-based violence. Regional and binational studies on the sexual and reproductive health of the migrant population in highly vulnerable border areas helped to identify needs and obstacles to progress in this area, and helped to inform the development of strategies to promote the human rights of migrant youth and women and improve their access to sexual and reproductive health services. The creation of binational commissions as coordination mechanisms at borders stimulated the exchange of information, the identification of intervention zones, the preparation of policies, the integration of associations of civil society and Governments and the establishment of care services. With the participation of governmental and civil society institutions, border and cross-border cooperation networks for the design of health policies, the development and implementation of sexual and reproductive health-care strategies and the monitoring and evaluation of policies have been strengthened.</p>	

<b>Title: Leave Healthy, Return Healthy Program (Ventanilla de Salud)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico, United States	<b>Partner(s):</b> Mexico, United States
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diasporas; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Migration and Health
<b>Summary:</b> The Ventanilla de Salud is a program of the Government of Mexico developed by the Department of Health and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented through 50 Mexican consulates in the United States and local health organizations. The Ventanillas provide reliable information on health topics, counseling and referrals to health services available and accessible in local communities. This program was designed to improve the physical and mental health of Mexicans living in the United States and to increase access to primary and preventive health insurance coverage and ensure culturally sensitive services in order to reduce the use of emergency services.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/368">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/368</a> For more information (in Spanish): <a href="http://ventanillas.org/">http://ventanillas.org/</a>	

<b>Title: National Health Week's (Mexico)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Migration and Health; Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants
<b>Summary:</b> The National Health Weeks from Mexico are an annual program that mobilizes community clinics to offer a week of services aimed at the Mexican/Latin population with health promotions and programs designed for migrant groups. They provide information about available health services.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/74">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/74</a> For more information (in Spanish): <a href="http://www.spps.salud.gob.mx/avisos/1732-tercera-semana-salud-2013.html">http://www.spps.salud.gob.mx/avisos/1732-tercera-semana-salud-2013.html</a> Link to documents: Abstract from a research paper: <a href="http://jech.bmj.com/content/62/4/314.abstract">http://jech.bmj.com/content/62/4/314.abstract</a>	

<b>Title: Mexican Health Portals</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diasporas; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement; Migration and Health
<b>Summary:</b> The idea of Health Portals is to make it easier for people to get health services, and also to create an awareness about public health. They also do vaccination campaigns. These health portals are done together with private health and public health agencies in the US.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/177">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/177</a> For more information (in Spanish): <a href="http://portal.salud.gob.mx/">http://portal.salud.gob.mx/</a> In English: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/usmexicohealth/">http://www.cdc.gov/usmexicohealth/</a>	

<b>Title: Tres por Uno (Three for One) Program</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Diasporas; Remittances; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning; Migration, Trade and Investments; Policy Coherence
<b>Summary:</b> The 3x1 Program for Migrants supports the initiatives of Mexicans living abroad and gives them the opportunity to channel their resources into works of social impact that directly benefit their home communities in Mexico. The project is implemented with the assistance of clubs or federations of migrants living abroad, the Federal Government (through SEDESOL - The Social Development Secretariat) and the state and municipal governments. For every peso sent by migrants, the Federal, State and Municipal governments add 3 pesos each, hence the name: 3x1.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/24">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/24</a> More information (in Spanish): <a href="http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/es/SEDESOL/Programa_3x1_para_Migrantes">http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/es/SEDESOL/Programa_3x1_para_Migrantes</a> Link to documents: More information on the programme: <a href="http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/es/SEDESOL/Infomacion_del_Programa3x1">http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/es/SEDESOL/Infomacion_del_Programa3x1</a>	



<b>Title: Joint Programme Migrants in Transit- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Mexico	<b>Partner(s):</b> The Mexican Ministry of Interior, through the Undersecretary for Population, Migration and Religious Affairs, the National Migration Institute of Mexico (INM), the Mexican Commission for Refugees Aid (COMAR), IOM, and the United Nations System in Mexico (GMG, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNDOC)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Migration management
<p><b>Summary:</b>  The programme looks at mechanisms to strengthen the capacity of government institutions and civil society to improve the protection of migrants in transit. Its objectives include: 1) creating inter-institutional cooperation mechanisms that facilitate dialogue among federal and state authorities, civil society and UN agencies with the goal of improving the human security of vulnerable migrants in transit; 2) improving the capacity of civil society organizations to offer assistance to these vulnerable populations; and 3) improving the relationships between communities of destination and lodging-houses where migrants in transit are received, through sensitization campaigns to promote their participation in protection networks for vulnerable migrants in transit.</p>	

<b>Title: UNICEF-Atikha project</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Philippines	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNICEF Philippines and non-governmental and faith based organizations, including the Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative (Atikha) and the Episcopal Commission of the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People (ECMI)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Empowerment; children left behind; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Family and children
<p><b>Summary:</b>  The NGO Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative offers livelihood training and economic opportunities to help children and families left behind to become more self-reliant. Overall, the goal is to teach girls and boys the skills and knowledge needed to improve their talents and capabilities, as well as understand their rights and responsibilities as youth and citizens. Atikha developed a manual that serves as a guide for primary and secondary school teachers to integrate migration issues into lesson plans and school activities. It sensitizes boys and girls to the sacrifices of their migrant parents, to the values of education and savings and to the importance of maintaining good communication within the family. An assessment of the initiative revealed that it enhances participants' responsibility towards savings, increases gender sensitivity and their entrepreneurial disposition, as well as their interest in education. It also increases their recognition of their parents' decision to migrate and the importance of communicating with them on a regular basis. The Department of Education included Atikha's modules in the school curriculum in three regions with large populations of children and families left behind, and the good results shown by preliminary evaluations and informal assessments suggest that the initiative will eventually be scaled up.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.atikha.org/">http://www.atikha.org/</a>	

<b>Title: PhilHealth - Philippine Health Insurance</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Philippines	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and Health; Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants	
<b>Summary:</b> The National Health Insurance Program was established to provide health insurance coverage and ensure affordable, acceptable, available and accessible health care services for all citizens of the Philippines. It is also mandatory for overseas workers to be covered by private medical insurance.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/69">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/69</a> For more information: <a href="http://www.philhealth.gov.ph/">http://www.philhealth.gov.ph/</a>		

<b>Title: Poland: Migrants right, Nigerian-Polish Initiatives. Refugee Protection and mixed migration in 2009.</b>		
<b>The 10-point plan in action by UNHCR (2007).</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Poland	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNHCR, Human Support Service (HSS), The Rule of Law Institute foundation (RLI).	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empower and engagement; Discrimination and xenophobia; Capacity building; Immigration	
<b>Summary:</b> This initiative was created to enhance respect for the rights of migrants in Poland. The initiative includes networking, disseminating and exchanging knowledge and information between Nigeria and Poland. It also includes legal counselling to migrants prior to departure from Nigeria to prevent irregular movement and to facilitate local integration after arrival in Poland.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html">http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html</a> <a href="http://www.nigerianpolishinitiative.org">http://www.nigerianpolishinitiative.org</a>		

<b>Title: Swedish Work Environment Authority</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Sweden	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Labour-Market Matching; Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants; Social Cohesion and Integration	
<b>Summary:</b> The Swedish Work Environment Authority has a website in multiple languages designed to inform migrant workers in the areas of catering and construction of their rights and entitlements in Sweden in order to minimize their risk of exploitation.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1569">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1569</a> For more information: <a href="http://www.av.se/inenglish/posting/sorted_country.aspx">http://www.av.se/inenglish/posting/sorted_country.aspx</a>		

<b>Title: Citizen Information Centers (Medborgarkontor)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Sweden	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building; Civil Society; Family and Children; Migration and Education; Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants; Social Cohesion and Integration
<b>Summary:</b> Local authorities provide various integration services for immigrants, including language training (SFI - Swedish for immigrants) and provide legal aid. Some local authorities also run medborgarkontor (citizen information centers) in areas with high numbers of migrants, which provide individual assistance to migrants on how to navigate local bureaucracies, apply for benefits and find housing.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1567">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1567</a>	

<b>Title: International money transfer from Switzerland: an information brochure for migrants (2009)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Remittances	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Remittances
<b>Summary:</b> After launching the study "Development Financing and the Remittance Market in Serbia and Switzerland" and after conducting an international conference on remittances in Belgrade (both 2007), the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) published brochures on how to remit money from Switzerland. The brochure is available in eight languages (German, French, Italian, English, Serbian, Bosnian, Albanian, Macedonian) and describes the advantages and disadvantages of sending money through all financial channels available.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/themen/00960/00990/index.html?lang=en">http://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/themen/00960/00990/index.html?lang=en</a>	

<b>Title: Improving the Protection of Vulnerable Migrants Travelling through the Horn of Africa</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> IOM	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  The project supported by Switzerland and implemented by IOM aims at improving the protection of vulnerable migrants travelling through the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somaliland, Puntland, Djibouti). An important component of the project is dedicated to awareness raising activities for migrants in order to enhance their knowledge of the risks and dangers of irregular migration and empower them to make decisions for safer migration options. The project also foresees the provision of information, knowledge and tools for government officials to advise migrants and potential migrants on alternative options to irregular migration.</p>		

<b>Title: Empowering Migrant Women in Southeast Asia</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland, Southeast Asia	<b>Partner(s):</b> UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Gender; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  In Southeast Asia women who migrate for work are exposed to high risks, which range from gender-based discrimination to exploitation and severe human rights violations. UN Women's Regional Program On Empowering Women Migrant Workers In Asia (EWMWA) aims to empower vulnerable women migrants in a gender-responsive way and to strengthen their access to effective legal protection. A specific focus in the ASEAN region includes Lao PDR, Vietnam and Cambodia as major sending countries.</p>		
<p><b>Web Links:</b>  <a href="http://migration-unifem-apas.org/">http://migration-unifem-apas.org/</a></p>		

<b>Title: Information material and workshops in Swiss schools to fight against negative perceptions of migration</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> civil society, migrants
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Discrimination and xenophobia; Protection, empowerment and the rights of migrants; social cohesion and integration.
<p>Summary: In order to fight against the negative perceptions of migrants in Switzerland, the Federal office for migration (FOM) has developed training material for schools on different themes related to migration. Due to the interest of teachers and schools, the FOM has then developed a series of workshops on selected topics to be presented in schools. Recently, the FOM in cooperation with the Swiss refugee council (OSAR, SFH) developed a workshop which foresees the participation of migrants. It has been noted that raising awareness in schools had positive effects on the perception of families and the local population.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b>  <a href="http://www.kiknet-bfm.org/unterrichtseinheiten/">http://www.kiknet-bfm.org/unterrichtseinheiten/</a>  <a href="https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/de/home/dienstleistungen/werkstatt_migration.html">https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/de/home/dienstleistungen/werkstatt_migration.html</a></p>	

<b>Title: Information campaigns to improve labour integration and social integration of refugees and persons with a temporary admission status.</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> Swiss refugee council (OSAR), UNHCR
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labour migration and mobility; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Civil society; Discrimination and xenophobia; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Recruitment; Social cohesion and integration.
<p><b>Summary:</b> In cooperation with the Swiss refugee council (OSAR) and the UNHCR, the Federal office for migration (FOM) finances each year an information campaign around the refugee day in order to raise awareness among the Swiss population on the situation of refugees and persons with temporary admission status. In the last years (2012-2013) the campaigns have focused on labour integration, informing employers that refugees and persons with temporary protection can legally be employed in the country. In 2014 the campaign, called dream-team, will focus on social integration.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b>  <b>Campaign 2014:</b>  <a href="http://www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/journees-du-refugie/les-journees-du-refugie/les-journees-du-refugie?set_language=fr">http://www.fluechtlingshilfe.ch/journees-du-refugie/les-journees-du-refugie/les-journees-du-refugie?set_language=fr</a>  <b>Campaign 2013</b>  <a href="http://www.unhcr.ch/events/fluechtlingstage-2013.html">http://www.unhcr.ch/events/fluechtlingstage-2013.html</a>  <b>Campaign 2012:</b>  <a href="https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/de/home/dokumentation/video/sfh.html">https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/de/home/dokumentation/video/sfh.html</a></p>	

<b>Title: Alien Administration Procedure</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Addressing irregular migration; Immigration; Irregular migration; Labour-market matching	
<p><b>Summary:</b> Thailand has developed an alien administration procedure for irregular migrant workers, in order to change their status under the following processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Registration of irregular migrant workers to allow them to reside temporarily in Thailand in accordance with the Cabinet resolution;</li> <li>2. Regularizing the migrant workers' status by the nationality verification process, carried out by their countries of origin;</li> <li>3. Implementation in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Employment of Workers between the Royal Thai Government and the Government of the original countries namely, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar to ensure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper procedures for employment of workers;</li> <li>- Effective repatriation of workers;</li> <li>- Due protection of workers to ensure that there is no loss of rights and protection of workers and that they receive the rights they are entitled to;</li> <li>- Prevention of, and effective action against, illegal border crossings, trafficking of illegal workers and illegal employment of workers.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmf.org/pfp/ppd/1646">http://gfmf.org/pfp/ppd/1646</a> For more information: <a href="http://www.mol.go.th/en/anonymouse/labour_law#1">http://www.mol.go.th/en/anonymouse/labour_law#1</a></p>		

<b>Title: Support to Returning Migrant Workers</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labour migration and mobility; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Policy coherence; Return and reintegration; Social cohesion and integration	
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Government of Thailand pays special attention to returning workers from overseas employment. If they fail to get a job or get lower wages, the government will facilitate accessible labor market services and provide career counseling services to enable them to get the right job matching with their qualifications and employers' demands.</p>		
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmf.org/pfp/ppd/1655">http://gfmf.org/pfp/ppd/1655</a></p>		

<b>Title: Documented and Undocumented Migrants Health in Thailand</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Gender; Migration and health; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<b>Summary:</b> This is a Health care program in which either migrants or employers pay USD 20 for health care check-ups, USD 1 for co-payment for hospital visits and USD 43 for a one-year health insurance. This is the same benefit package as for Thai nationals that includes disease prevention, health promotion, work related disabilities, low-cost in- and out- patient hospital care, accident and emergency. The anti-viral drugs, to prevent mother to child or mother to fetus infections are also available. The program combats illegal migration by registering undocumented migrants and for providing a pathway to semi-legal and legal status.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/66">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/66</a> Link to documents: For more information: <a href="http://www.gfmd.org/documents/sweden/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting1_presentation_thailand.pdf">http://www.gfmd.org/documents/sweden/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting1_presentation_thailand.pdf</a>		

<b>Title: Compulsory Migrant Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS)</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and health; Policy coherence; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<b>Summary:</b> Under this scheme and upon payment of a THB1,300 annual fee (approx. USD 40), they would be able seek health care services either in a Thai government clinic or hospital for little or no cost.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/446">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/446</a>		

<b>Title: Coordination Centers for Sea Fisheries Workers</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Thailand	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Policy coherence and mainstreaming; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Labour-market matching; Livelihood and job creation; Mainstreaming migration into development planning; Policy coherence; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> There are measures to prevent human trafficking in the fishery industry by establishing Coordination Centers for Sea Fishery Workers with the purpose to coordinate those workers are allowed to work legally, to set up a system for controlling, monitoring and protecting workers as well as to provide knowledge to employers and workers to acknowledge their rights, as well as to prevent labour shortage and forced labour as a form of human trafficking.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1658">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1658</a> For more information: <a href="http://www.fisheries.go.th/thgflp/index.php/th/">http://www.fisheries.go.th/thgflp/index.php/th/</a> Link to documents: Brochure on Good Labour Practices: <a href="http://www.fisheries.go.th/thgflp/images/13.3.56/10%20steps%20towards%20a%20better%20PP.pdf">http://www.fisheries.go.th/thgflp/images/13.3.56/10%20steps%20towards%20a%20better%20PP.pdf</a>	

<b>Title: UK National Health Service</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United Kingdom	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and health
<b>Summary:</b> The National Health Service provides entitlement to free hospital care and health care, based on being ordinarily resident, that is living in the UK lawfully for more than six months. It is not based on nationality or having a British passport, and actually not ordinarily resident people can access health services in the UK, but subject to charges for visitors. And there are exemptions to these charges for many groups of people, including asylum seekers, the spouse partner, children of anyone that is ordinarily resident or anyone exempt.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/173">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/173</a> <a href="http://www.nhs.uk/Pages/HomePage.aspx">http://www.nhs.uk/Pages/HomePage.aspx</a>	



<b>Title: Access to Information</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> The U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Wage and Hour Division (WHD)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, Empowerment and rights of migrants,
<b>Summary:</b> <p>Since 2009, the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Wage and Hour Division (WHD) has hired more than 300 new investigators, bringing the Division's total to more than 1,000 investigators. Additionally, in 2011 WHD opened 13 new offices and upgraded several others across the country. More than 700 WHD investigators speak at least one language other than English, including 500 investigators who speak Spanish. Our multilingual employees speak nearly 50 languages, including Creole, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese. To further strengthen channels of communication between DOL and the public, WHD contracted with an interpreter service line with a capacity of more than 170 languages via a toll free telephone number. WHD also offers in-person interpretation services for special circumstances. To achieve a more ongoing presence in communities with at-risk workers, the Division has hired new Community Outreach and Resource Planning Specialists to work in several WHD District Offices. WHD also released a series of educational "Know Your Rights" videos to inform workers of their rights and to provide information on how to file a complaint with WHD. They are distributed to workers' rights centers, consulates, career centers, and other stakeholders and are available in English and Spanish on the WHD website.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.dol.gov/whd/">http://www.dol.gov/whd/</a>	

<b>Title: Work Safety and Health</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> The U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Migration and health
<b>Summary:</b> <p>DOL's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) works to assure safe and healthful working conditions for all workers in the United States and its Territories, regardless of immigration status, by setting and enforcing standards and providing training, outreach, education and compliance assistance. OSHA requires employers to present information about workers' rights and safety and health training materials and instructions in a language that their workers can understand to make certain that all workers understand the workplace hazards they face and that they know their rights. OSHA also administers and enforces whistleblower protection statutes that protect workers who speak out to report perceived violations of the law. In addition, OSHA continues to implement a robust outreach strategy to collaborate with community- and faith-based organizations, unions, employers, and many other nonprofit organizations at the local, regional, and national levels. OSHA recently re-launched its Spanish-language home page and provides OSHA publications in a wide variety of languages including Spanish, Vietnamese and Polish. Approximately 350 of OSHA's staff speaks at least one other language than English.</p>	

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

<b>Title: U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Department of Homeland Security, law enforcement, government, non-governmental and private organizations	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration		<b>Tags:</b> Migration and organized crime (trafficking, human smuggling); Addressing irregular migration
<p>The Blue Campaign serves as the unified voice for DHS' efforts to combat human trafficking. The components of DHS combat human trafficking through a variety of programs and policies that enhance the Department's important role to help identify, secure and screen victims, investigate human trafficking cases and provide immigration relief to foreign-born victims who do not have legal status in the United States. The Blue Campaign works in collaboration with law enforcement, government, non-governmental and private organizations, to protect the basic right of freedom and to bring those who exploit human lives to justice. The public awareness element of the Blue Campaign includes a number of resources and awareness materials designed to raise the ability of these different communities and the general public to identify and report cases of human trafficking. The public awareness materials include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Human Trafficking Awareness Posters in multiple languages</li> <li>○ Public Service Announcements in English and Spanish</li> <li>○ Newspaper campaigns with TIP awareness advertisements appearing in foreign language and ethnic newspapers in 25 cities with a Homeland Security Investigations presence. The advertisement appeared in Spanish, Korean, Chinese and Thai language newspapers, as well as several English language papers whose target audiences include Haitian, Indian, Filipino and Asian-Pacific Islander communities. The human trafficking advertisement ran in 64 different newspapers.</li> </ul>		

- “Tear” cards, “shoe” cards, and posters targeting potential victims of human trafficking produced by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol that connect victims to crisis support and victim assistance services for trafficking victims. CBP Officers distribute the tear cards to at-risk individuals at ports of entry. Posters containing information about human trafficking are displayed at ports of entry as well. Shoe cards containing the 24-hour hotline to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) are distributed through grassroots methods via victim service providers and faith-based organizations. These tear cards are available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Indonesian – with shoe cards also currently available in English, Spanish and Korean.
- Pocket-cards in 17 different languages to highlight the indicators of trafficking
- Informational pamphlets on the role of DHS and Law Enforcement and the DHS victim-centered approach to investigating cases of human trafficking
- Brochures on the immigration relief available to TIP victims
- Public awareness campaigns targeting potential trafficking victims including the “Hidden In Plain Sight” campaign and the “No Te Engañes”/“Don’t be Fooled”. “Hidden In Plain Sight” has reached fourteen U.S. cities and is available in eight languages; No Te Engañes has aired in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador and includes four different public service announcements as well as two radio segments.
- Online training resources for law enforcement and other stakeholders.

<b>Title: U.S. Department of State’s “Know Your Rights” Pamphlet</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Department of State (DOS) in consultation with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Labor, and NGOs
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and organized crime (trafficking, human smuggling); Addressing irregular migration; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> Developed by the Department of State (DOS) in consultation with the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Labor, and NGOs, the “know your rights” pamphlet is distributed at all visa-issuing posts. It provides information regarding the legal rights of persons holding employment, or education-based nonimmigrant visas, as well as the responsibilities of their employers. The pamphlet refers applicants to the hotline of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) and to NGOs that provide services to victims of trafficking and exploited workers. U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide distribute the pamphlet to foreign nationals applying for certain employment- and education-based visa categories (specifically A-3, G-5, NATO-7, B-1 domestic employees, H-1B, H-1B1, H-2A, H-2B, and J-1 visa holders); and consular officers are required to ensure that applicants have read and understood the contents of the pamphlet, which is available in Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Creole, Portuguese, Russian, Tagalog, and Ukrainian.	

<b>Title: Domestic Worker Protection</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Government
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Addressing irregular migration
<p><b>Summary:</b> In addition, we have also focused recent efforts on the potential abuse of domestic workers of foreign diplomats. We have seen cases of abuse in the past, and we are taking steps to make sure domestic workers accompanying diplomatic personnel to the United States understand their rights and enjoy certain protections. Innovations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ prohibiting the deduction of food and lodging from wages which must be paid into bank accounts, by checks or direct deposit</li> <li>▪ informing domestic workers of their rights, how to report abuses and access assistance</li> <li>▪ educating the diplomatic corps that withholding a worker’s passport could be evidence of trafficking in persons.</li> </ul>	

<b>Title: U.S. Citizen and Immigration Service (USCIS) Multilingual Engagements</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> U.S. Citizen and Immigration Service (USCIS)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<p><b>Summary:</b> USCIS conducts multilingual engagements that provide customers with up-to-date information concerning immigration and naturalization benefits. Some of the annual goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deliver four Spanish, two Chinese and Vietnamese language engagements per year via teleconference and live streaming.</li> <li>▪ Deliver monthly Spanish teleconferences and at least three webinars per year.</li> <li>▪ Add one new multilingual engagement per year, for a total of 18 national multilingual engagements per year.</li> <li>▪ Conduct comprehensive research on immigrant communities and languages spoken in the U.S. and maintain a regularly updated strategic plan for multilingual engagements.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen partnerships with community organizations, state and local agencies and other partners to encourage them to host viewing parties across the country.</li> <li>▪ Host a national stakeholder engagement to seek stakeholder feedback on how to increase access to USCIS services and resources for members of the LEP community.</li> <li>▪ Support USCIS efforts to track progress and achieve agency goals related to the White House Asian American Pacific Islander initiative.</li> </ul>	

<b>Title: Immigration Scams and the Unauthorized Practice of Immigration Law (UPIL)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<p><b>Summary:</b> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services formally launched the UPIL Initiative in June 2011, which rests on three pillars: public education, capacity building, and enforcement. The UPIL Initiative aims to reduce the number of victims of UPIL by bringing together members of immigrant communities, community organizations, and federal, state, local law enforcement agencies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inform the public on how to find qualified legal advice and representation when seeking immigration benefits;</li> <li>▪ Increase the number of recognized organizations, accredited representatives, and pro bono or low cost attorney services, particularly in communities with little to no immigration service providers; and</li> </ul> <p>Publicize how to report individuals and businesses that engage in immigration benefit scams.</p>	

<b>Title: Integrating Migrant Worker Resource Centres into Employment Service Centres in Vietnam</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Viet Nam	<b>Partner(s):</b> Department of Overseas Labour, Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, International Labour Organization, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labour migration and mobility; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Enabling regular migration; Low and semi-skilled migration; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<p><b>Summary:</b> In Vietnam, Migrant Worker Resource Centres (MRCs) have been established in the employment service centres run by the provincial department of labour since 2011. This model of an integrated service offers ample opportunity for scale and sustainability. It is estimated that 20% of job seekers that visit the employment service centers are interested in working outside of the country. In addition to the typical drop-in and outreach service, this model also allows for potential migrants to be reached through job fairs. Counseling is provided through outreach activities, online and over the phone. Information is also disseminated through broadcasts on local radio and television, and through seminars on safe migration in schools and vocational training centres.</p> <p>The MRCs are implemented in collaboration with the Department of Labour in five provinces in Vietnam. The ILO provides technical and financial support to the MRCs through the GMS TRIANGLE project.</p>	

The project has organized training for provincial authorities and staff of the MRCs on the relevant laws related to the sending of workers abroad, and on the delivery of support services. The project has also developed an MRC Operations Manual, a communications plan and other resources, to provide more guidance to staff of the MRCs in the running the centres, and reporting the achievements. Through monitoring missions, the project and the Department of Overseas Labour provide additional coaching to staff of the local department and MRC staff.

**Web Links:** <http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1691>

For more information:

<http://english.molisa.gov.vn>

Link to documents:

The ILO GMS Triangle

Project: [http://www.ilo.org/asia/whatwedo/projects/WCMS\\_145664/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/asia/whatwedo/projects/WCMS_145664/lang--en/index.htm)

**Title: The Youth and Child Mobility in West and Central Africa project**

**Country/Region:**

West and Central Africa

**Partner(s):**

International Labour organization (ILO), African Movement of Child and Youth Labour (MAEJT), International Organization for Migrations (IOM), Plan International, Save the Children Sweden (SCS), Terre des Hommes (TdH) and UNICEF

**Thematic Area(s):** Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development

**Tags:** Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants

**Summary:**

This unique initiative has documented and analysed the many forms taken by the mobility of children and young people in West and Central Africa, based on the key tenet that mobility of children goes both with risks and vulnerabilities as well as opportunities and personal development. Movement per se does not increase the vulnerability of children and youths, it is the conditions under which they move that do so. Movement has negative impacts when children lack protection. The concept of ‘protective accompaniment of children’ has emerged as a key tool in this context, with the following key elements: unaccompanied migrant children should be seen not only as victims, but also as agents in their own rights; fulfilling their right to human development should be seen as integral part of their protection; and both families and communities need to be more involved in the protection of these children in order to enhance the continuity of the protective environment.

**Web Links:**

<http://www.gmfc.org/en/action-within-the-movement/africa/regional-news-in-africa/421-dakar-to-host-meeting-on-the-youth-and-child-mobility-project->

## Voice

*Indicatively: Opportunities to voice opinions on issues that affect migrant communities; access to language learning/education opportunities; established consultation mechanisms etc.*

<b>Title: Adult Migrant English Program</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Migration and education; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion and integration
<p><b>Summary:</b>            The Australian Government’s Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) provides eligible new migrants and humanitarian entrants with up to 510 hours of free English language tuition to assist with their settlement in Australia.            Humanitarian entrants with limited prior education or difficult pre-migration experiences, such as torture or trauma, are also able to access additional English language tuition under the AMEP’s Special Preparatory Program.            Some individuals are also able to participate in the AMEP Settlement Language Pathways to Employment and Training program which helps migrants to learn English while gaining familiarity with Australian workplace language, culture and practices.            The AMEP is delivered at over 250 locations across Australia, as well as via distance and online learning.            Students with children under school age are able to access free childcare services, to facilitate their attendance at AMEP classes.            Specialist AMEP counsellors help to guide and support students during their time in the program.</p>	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.industry.gov.au/amep">http://www.industry.gov.au/amep</a>	

<b>Title: Seasonal Worker Program</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b> Pacific Island countries and Timor-Leste
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labour migration and mobility; Remittances; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Migration management; Private sector and public-private partnerships; Capacity building; Temporary and circular migration
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The Seasonal Worker Program aims to contribute to Pacific islands' and Timor-Leste's economic development objectives while assisting Australian employers who cannot source local labour. Citizens of Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are able to participate in the programme.</p> <p>The Department of Employment is the lead Australian agency and responsible for the implementation and management of the programme. The Department of Immigration and Border Protection supports the programme by managing the visa application process, ensuring visa compliance is monitored and by providing assistance with training participating countries on Australia's visa requirements.</p> <p>The programme is available to the horticulture sector and, on a trial basis, the accommodation, aquaculture, cane and cotton sectors in selected regions. It is a demand driven programme and take up is dependent on Australian employers' demonstrated demand for labour, employer choice to use the programme and employer choice as to which country they recruit from. Employers wishing to participate in the programme need to become approved sponsors and are subject to sponsor obligations under the <i>Migration Act 1958</i>, which provides robust worker protection to seasonal workers similar to those in other temporary work visa programmes.</p> <p>Seasonal workers can be employed from 14 weeks to six months, with a maximum stay of seven months in Australia in any 12 month period, and may return for following seasons.</p> <p>The programme promotes opportunities for employment to facilitate inclusive participation, including through the active promotion of participation by women and underrepresented groups. Seasonal workers are involved with local communities in Australia through participation in cultural, religious, sporting and other events.</p> <p>Developing skills is an important feature of the Seasonal Worker Program. The "Add-on Skills Training" component of the Seasonal Worker Program allows seasonal workers to access basic training opportunities to increase their performance capability both in Australia and in their home country. Seasonal workers have an opportunity to receive formal qualifications under the Australian Quality Training Framework at no cost to seasonal workers or their employers.</p> <p>The Seasonal Worker Program provides economic assistance to partner countries by increasing welfare to households and communities through remittances. By participating in the programme, workers can provide support to their family and community, assisting with educational development and long-term job creation.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b></p> <p><a href="http://employment.gov.au/seasonal-worker-program">http://employment.gov.au/seasonal-worker-program</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.immi.gov.au/Visas/Pages/416-sp.aspx">http://www.immi.gov.au/Visas/Pages/416-sp.aspx</a></p>	



<b>Title: Multicultural initiatives</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migrations and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<p>1. The Australian Government has instituted many initiatives to foster a strong multicultural nation and highlight the achievements of migrants within Australian society. These initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Harmony Day</b> celebrated on 21 March engages the Australian community, particularly young people, in celebrating the cohesive and inclusive nature of Australia. It is about community participation, inclusiveness and respect, and provides an opportunity to celebrate and recognise the value of cultural diversity.</li> <li>○ One of the national Australian Local Government Awards, the <b>Strength in Diversity award</b>, recognises local initiatives that promote the benefits of and/or respond to opportunities and challenges arising from Australia’s cultural, religious and linguistic diversity. The <b>Human Rights Award</b>, managed by the Australian Human Rights Commission, includes a <b>Young Person’s Human Rights Medal</b> sponsored by the Department of Social Services.</li> <li>○ The public awareness campaign <b>Racism. It Stops with Me.</b> is managed by the Australian Human Rights Commission and invites all Australians to reflect on what they can do to recognise, prevent and respond effectively to racism wherever it happens.</li> <li>○ The Australian Government supports the <b>Federation of Ethnic Communities’ Councils of Australia</b> which provides a voice to migrants and their concerns.</li> <li>○ <b>Community Liaison Officers</b> facilitate productive two-way communication between the Australian Government and Australia’s diverse communities.</li> </ul>		
<b>Web Links:</b>		
<a href="http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/related-agencies-sites">http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/related-agencies-sites</a> <a href="http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/programs-policy/a-multicultural-australia">http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/settlement-and-multicultural-affairs/programs-policy/a-multicultural-australia</a>		

<b>Title: Burundi: National plan of action to educate repatriated children (2008)</b>		
<b>Refugee Protection and mixed migration The 10-point plan in action by UNHCR.</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Burundi	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNHCR, Ministry of Education of Burundi, WFP, UNICEF.	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Rights of migrants; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Policy coherence and mainstreaming.	<b>Tags:</b> Family and children; Social cohesion and integration; Migration and education; Protection and empowerment and rights of migrants	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<p>In 2008, the ministry of Education of Burundi, together with local partners, developed a Plan of Action to address the lack of education of many refugee children who were repatriated from Tanzania to Burundi. The plan aimed to address the educational needs of 13,200 repatriated children.</p>		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html">http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html</a>		

<b>Title: Assistance to immigrant communities on how to get organized into associations and into federations</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  <b>Assistance to immigrant communities on how to get organized into associations and into federations under the above projects:</b></p> <p>a. the set up of two centers providing consultancy and legal assistance in Athens and Thessaloniki and distributing leaflets in five languages on the legal framework of migrant associations in Greece, in order to facilitate migrant active participation in civic life</p> <p>b. collection of Data for 544 NGO'S and Migrant Associations acting in the national territory</p> <p>c. Up-dated Data Base for the above mentioned Associations in the form of a guide as well as of a site with a view to create a bridge of communication and cooperation among them.</p>		

<b>Title: Information campaigns with a view to avoid negative stereotypes, phenomena of racism and xenophobia, promoting diversity and the value of interculturalism</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  More specifically a video has been produced which was broadcasted in 16 TV national channels and in 37 local ones. During the implementation of the project the video was broadcasted about 1.718 times. A workshop on the same subject was organized in Athens at the same time.</p>		

<b>Title: Campaigns promoting migrants smooth integration</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Livelihood and job creation	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  <b>Campaigns for the promotion of the smooth integration of immigrants.</b> The first one provided information to third country nationals through printed material on migrants' main fields of interest, such as: health (10.000 leaflets in Greek and 10.000 leaflets in Albanian), entrepreneurship (10.000 leaflets in Greek and 10.000 leaflets in Albanian) and education (10.000 leaflets in Greek and 10.000 leaflets in Albanian). The second campaign concerned the same topics as well as information on practical everyday issues, and the value of interculturalism. Thirty thousand (30.000) leaflets in English, Russian and Arabic have been distributed for each of the above fields.</p>		

<b>Title: New Immigration Code (Greece)</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Enabling regular migration; Family and children; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b> According to the new Immigration Code, third-country nationals legally residing in Greece are entitled to free movement and establishment all over the country. They enjoy the same rights as nationals concerning social security and social protection. Migrant minors are subject to obligatory school attendance as nationals and they enjoy free access to all activities within the educational communities at all levels of education. Migrant children who have graduated from secondary education in Greece they have access to Universities and Technical Schools under the same conditions and prerequisites as nationals.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/149">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/149</a> For more information: Greek Ministry of Interior: <a href="http://www.ypes.gr/en/Ministry/">http://www.ypes.gr/en/Ministry/</a> Online article on the presentation of the new code: <a href="http://www.amna.gr/english/articleview.php?id=4013">http://www.amna.gr/english/articleview.php?id=4013</a> Link to documents: Complete document: <a href="http://www.ypes.gr/UserFiles/24e0c302-6021-4a6b-b7e4-8259e281e5f3/codification_30052013.doc">http://www.ypes.gr/UserFiles/24e0c302-6021-4a6b-b7e4-8259e281e5f3/codification_30052013.doc</a>		

<b>Title: Mixed youth centres</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b> Setting up of mixed youth centres in Athens, Thessaloniki, Kalamata, Mytilini and Xanthi. The centers provided advice on various issues, such as: access to health and other social services, access to employment and education. The centers also provided psychological support and organized interactive events for migrants and locals, thematic networking workshops and a network of volunteers.		

<b>Title: Organization of cultural events</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The first one took place on 18/12/2009 (Migrants Day) in the center of Athens. Fourteen (14) NGO'S and Associations participated and 200 people attended the events (concerts, exhibitions of traditional products, ethnic cuisine).</li> <li>- The second one took place in Thessaloniki on 18/12/2010 (Migrants Day) and 19/12/2010 and in the city of Xanthi in northern Greece on 18/12/2010. The celebration of Migrant's day included thematic film showing, painting workshops for migrant children, music, workshops, puppet shows, interactive games for Greek and migrant children, concerts, traditional dances, a Christmas bazaar and a performance with the participation of children.</li> <li>- The third one took place on 18/12/2011 (Migrants Day) in Athens, Thessaloniki and the city of Volos. Performances, showing of thematic films and documentaries on migration, interactive games for the children, concerts, traditional dances, ethnic cuisine were the main activities of this festival for Migrants day.</li> <li>- Three more festivals have been organized: one in Thessaloniki where thematic films and documentaries were shown, a second one in the city of Alexandroupoli where such events as painting, sculpture and theatre took place and the last one in the city of Kozani where a photo festival took place. About 300 people visited each one of these festivals.</li> <li>- A festival of Cultures in the cities of Athens, Herakleion (Krete) and Thessaloniki took place from May 2013 to June 2013. In the context of these festivals the following activities took place: a theatre performance named "Ekavi project" which was an innovative approach to the ancient tragedy "Ekavi" with the participation of Greek and migrant actors, music concerts, exhibitions of painting and photography.</li> </ul>		

<b>Title: Sport training programmes</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<p><b>Three sport training programmes</b> for young migrants and Greeks in the games of football, basketball and ping pong took place in Athens, Thessaloniki and Patra. The training programmes led up to corresponding tournaments. The aim of these programmes was to promote mingling and enhance the integration of migrant youth. Overall 245 young people participated.</p>		

<b>Title: “Mum is learning Greek” and addressing illiterate migrant parents</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for maximizing human development		<b>Tags:</b> Family and children
<p><b>Summary:</b>  In the framework of the European Union Directive for family reunification and in order to facilitate spouses' smooth integration in the Greek society, two projects targeted to family members took place. The first project took place in Athens and was entitled “Mum is learning Greek”. It comprised of Greek language and history courses addressed to migrant mothers. Overall 400 migrant mothers attended it, while their children were kept busy by skilled personnel. The second project took place all over the country (Athens, Piraeus, Patra, Volos, Larissa, Lamia, Kalamata, Herakleion, Chania, Rhodes, Kos, Symi, etc) and was addressed to illiterate migrant parents. Each course consisted of 14 thematic units and lasted 150 hours. Overall, 500 people attended it.</p>		

<b>Title: Information and awareness raising campaigns on migration issues, targeted to the host society</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector		<b>Tags:</b> Civil society
<p><b>Summary:</b>  Specifically: a) a two day event which took place in Athens and included: a structured dialogue on “migration and the economic crisis”, a dance performance, a concert with Greek and migrant musicians, a painting exhibition, a workshop for children, a photo exhibition, multicultural food cooking, the showing of documentaries, etc., b) a Cultural Festival in Thessaloniki (19-20 June 2012) where music and dancing performances were organised, as well as a workshop on “interculturalism and the basic principles of intercultural mediation and crisis management”, c) a Cultural Festival in Alexandroupoli (23-24 June 2012), where the following activities took place: a theatre performance, an interactive and intercultural game for children and a workshop entitled “the intercultural dialogue as a means for migrant integration at the local level”, c) information and cultural activities in the cities of Chania (island of Crete) and Mytilini (island of Lesbos). The activities included: workshops on the role of Migrants' Integration Local Councils in resolving problems at the local level, educational games for primary school students, educational games for adolescents, workshops for migrants' access to social services. It is estimated that 1.000 people attended these events in both cities. Similar events took place in the cities of Volos and Ioannina. In Volos, a football and a cricket tournament between Greek and migrant teams and an eight kilometer race took place in 2010.</p>		

<b>Title: Interactive awareness raising campaigns targeted to migrant and Greek students and their parents took place in primary and secondary education schools</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Policy coherence and mainstreaming	<b>Tags:</b> Family and children	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  <b>Interactive awareness raising campaigns targeted to migrant and Greek students and their parents took place in primary and secondary education schools</b> all over the country (Athens, Thessaloniki, Kalamata, Mytilini, Xanthi, Patra, Ioannina) between April and June 2013. The campaigns included interactive seminars, showing of short films, thematic workshops, cultural events and the setting up of a volunteer network. In addition, a glossary on civil rights, education and other issues was developed and distributed.</p>		

<b>Title: Activities for migrants and locals at the neighborhood level</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> Social cohesion and integration	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  <b>Activities for migrants and locals at the neighborhood level</b> took place in Athens and Thessaloniki. Overall about 2.000 people took part in these activities. The activities included: workshops on garbage composting, bicycle repair courses, workshops on old clothes remaking, workshops on handicrafts making, oral history workshops, a workshop entitled “neighborhood radio” where participants played the role of the “broadcaster of the neighborhood” in the local radio station of Athens, athletic events, dance and music performances.</p>		

<b>Title: Migrant Integration Councils</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Greece	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> Legal frameworks on migration	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  Greek local government structures were re-organised in 2010 through the Programme “Kallikratis”. As a result, an important part of the everyday implementation of migration and integration policy was transferred to the newly-formed Decentralised Administration structures. In the field of integration policy, Programme “Kallikratis”, introduced the setting up of <b>Migrant Integration Councils</b> (MICs) in the 325 Municipalities of the country. Migrant Integration Councils are entrusted with a consultative role on issues pertaining to migrant integration in local communities. Specifically, the role of Migrant Integration Councils is to identify integration problems faced by TCNs legally residing in the Municipalities and submit recommendations and proposals to the municipal councils concerning the development of local actions for the smooth integration of TCNs in local societies. Taking into account that the members of Migrant Integration Councils include not only municipal councillors but also representatives from the local immigrants’ communities, it is evident that the Migrant Integration Councils ensure interaction between host society and TCNs and encourage immediate local participation of all residents. Since the latest local government elections in 2010 and until July 2013, 220 MIC’s had been set up, some of which are more active than others.</p> <p>The European Integration Fund has funded the following actions for the support of Migrant Integration Councils: two actions on the technical support of Migrant Integration Councils, a training program for MIC members regarding the operation of the Councils and the networking between MIC members, and an action concerning the development of a cooperation network among member states at the local level.</p>		

<b>Title: Senegal: Women’s association against irregular migration (2006).</b>		
<b>Refugee Protection and mixed migration The 10-point plan in action by UNHCR.</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Senegal	<b>Partner(s):</b> The association and local NGOs.	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Labour migration and mobility; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Addressing irregular migration; Enabling regular migration; Social cohesion and integration; Gender; Capacity building; Livelihood and job creation	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  The association mobilized mothers who have suffered a loss to speak about the dangers of irregular migration. The mother-son relationship has always been at the heart of the migration process in West Africa, and the recent change in the mothers’ attitudes has been a key component of the campaign against irregular migration to Europe. In addition, the income-generating and micro-finance projects have allowed some young potential migrants to stay in Senegal or to gather the financial means to travel through legal channels</p>		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html">http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html</a> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4a277db82.html">www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4a277db82.html</a>		

<b>Title: Swedish Language Training for Professionals (SFX)</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Sweden	<b>Partner(s):</b> Municipalities in Sweden	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labour migration and mobility; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Labour-market matching; Migration and education; Skilled migration; Social cohesion and integration	
<p><b>Summary:</b> This language training programme improves the possibilities of migrants to enter the labour market and to work in profession that fit their educational background. In many parts of Sweden, language courses, or so called SFX educations – “Swedish for professionals” are organised at municipality level aiming at migrants with different professional backgrounds. The teaching of the Swedish language focuses on the development of the professional language. The training also provides the opportunity to learn how the job market is functioning and how one’s own profession is exercised in Sweden. If possible, internships are included in the programme and add-on trainings in college or high school may be provided. The overall aim of sfx is to shorten the time to get a job or to build up one’s own company.</p> <p>Examples of sfx training are Swedish for bus drivers, business owners, craftsmen, engineers, truck drivers, medical professionals, staff and IT specialists, and others. The sfx-courses are free of charge for participants and paid by the home municipality. Due to a recent report from Stockholm municipality 48% of those that participated in sfx are working in their profession, 19% in another area and 13% are studying at university or in adult.</p>		
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1685">http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1685</a> For more information: <a href="http://sfx-yrke.se/eng">http://sfx-yrke.se/eng</a> (Stockholm municipality)</p>		



<b>Title: New cantonal integration programmes 2014-2017</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> Confederation, Cantons, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, civil society organisations, migrants associations
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> Civil society; Discrimination and xenophobia; Labour-market matching; Livelihoods and job creation; Migration and education; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion and integration
<p><b>Summary:</b> In order to improve and encourage integration of regular migrants, the Swiss confederation together with the Swiss cantons implemented a common strategy for integration. The main objectives are the reinforcement of social cohesion, the encouragement of mutual respect and tolerance, and the participation of foreigners in the Swiss society. The strategy is based on three pillars 1) Information and counselling; 1) Education and employment; 3) Mutual understanding and social integration. For each of these pillars, the confederation and the cantons have identified 8 key areas where measures were needed to reinforce integration: such as for instance a comprehensive information scheme for migrants recently arrived in Switzerland, measures to improve language skills, access to school and training, intercultural interpreting, integration in the labour market among others. For each of these areas, the Confederation and the Cantons have agreed upon binding strategic objectives. On this common strategic vision, each Canton has elaborated a cantonal integration program (CIP) for the period 2014-2017 in which all specific integration support measures are bundled together. The programmes are jointly financed by the Confederation and the Cantons. In the strategy the Confederation and the Cantons recognize that the protection against discrimination is an essential condition for the integration of migrants in Switzerland and specific measures such as counselling of migrants and relevant institutions will be implemented.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/fr/home/dokumentation/medienmitteilungen/2014/2014-02-28.html">https://www.bfm.admin.ch/content/bfm/fr/home/dokumentation/medienmitteilungen/2014/2014-02-28.html</a></p>	

<b>Title: The Africa-Europe Platform</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland, EU	<b>Partner(s):</b> ADPC, FORIM, CGMD, AFFORD, ICMPD
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship; Local development; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Africa-Europe Platform (AEP) is designed to be an inclusive interactive and informative space reflecting the interconnectivity at the heart of migration and development issues. The platform aims are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To strengthen the contributions of the African Diaspora as contributors in Africa's development via the establishment of an interactive inclusive European-wide platform of African Diaspora/migrant organizations</li> <li>• To enhance the coordination, communication and cooperation of development activities undertaken by African Migrant organisations through the development of best practice and knowledge exchange tools and mechanisms.</li> <li>• To improve migrant organisations' capacities to actively take part in platform activities, involve themselves in policy processes and effectively implement development projects.</li> <li>• To reinforce channels between Diaspora organisations and their local partners in Africa</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://ae-platform.org/">http://ae-platform.org/</a></p>	

<b>Title: Organisation of the Swiss nationals living abroad</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> Organisation of the Swiss abroad
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Social cohesion.
<p><b>Summary:</b> The Organisation of the Swiss Abroad (OSA) represents Swiss expatriates' interests in Switzerland. The organisation is a private entity (foundation) supported financially by the Swiss government. It informs Swiss living abroad about what is happening in Switzerland and provides them with a wide selection of services. The OSA aims to maintain close relationship between Switzerland and its Diaspora.</p> <p>The OSA is supported by some 750 Swiss expatriates' associations and Swiss institutions all over the world. It was founded in 1916 and is recognized by the authorities as the representative organ of the Fifth Switzerland. Information and advice on all types of legal, social security insurance and training matters are also provided by the OSA as well as the magazine "Swiss Review" and a wide variety of activities for young Swiss abroad. As an example, the OSA provides citizens abroad who are eligible to vote with the basic information they require to exercise their political rights in Switzerland.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://aso.ch/en/about-ourselves/the-osa">http://aso.ch/en/about-ourselves/the-osa</a></p>	

<b>Title: Migrant Education Program (MEP)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> U.S Department of Education –who through the Office of Migration Education (OME) provides formula grants to State Education Agencies (SEAs) to Administer the <u>Migrant Education Program (MEP)</u>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Family and children; Low and unskilled migration; Migration and education; Immigration; Migrant domestic workers
<b>Summary:</b> The MEP provides academic and supportive services to the children of families who migrate to find work in the agricultural and fishing industries. OME strives to ensure that all migrant students reach challenging academic standards and graduate with a high school diploma (or complete a high-school equivalency) that prepares them for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www2.ed.gov/programs/mep/index.html">http://www2.ed.gov/programs/mep/index.html</a>	

<b>Title: OME grants to non-profit organizations and institutes of higher education to administer the High School Equivalency Program (HEP)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> OME, Non-profit organizations
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Family and children; Low and unskilled migration; Migration and education; Immigration; Migrant domestic workers
<b>Summary:</b> The goal of the HEP is to assist migratory and seasonal farmworkers or their children with the completion of the high school equivalency (HSE) credential and placement in post-secondary education, the military or improved employment. To this end, HEP projects may offer vocational counseling, placement services and other career exploration and job skill-building while the student works toward the HSE credential.	

<b>Title: OME grants to non-profit organizations and institutes of higher education to administer the College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> OME, Non-profit organizations
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of Migrants, Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity Building, Diaspora Empowerment and Engagement, Family and Children, Low and Unskilled Migration, Migration and Education, Immigration , Migrant Domestic Workers
<b>Summary:</b> CAMP projects assist students who are migratory or seasonal farmworkers, or the children of such workers, with their first year of college and include services to retain the student in education to ultimately earn a post-secondary degree. CAMP services may include providing students with visits to employers and graduate programs, vocation exploration, and career internships.	

<b>Title: Title III grant programs for English learners</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> the Department of Education's Office of English Language Acquisition (OELA)
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Family and children; Migration and education; Immigration
<b>Summary:</b> The Department of Education's Office of English Language Acquisition (OELA) helps support the needs of students whose primary language is not English, many of whom are migrants or immigrants. These programs support high-quality instruction for linguistically and culturally diverse students, as well as professional development programs for teachers of English learners.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg39.html">http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg39.html</a>	

<b>Title: School Impact Program to help refugee children improve their academic performance and adjust to a new environment</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Family and children; Migration and education; Immigration
<b>Summary:</b> To supplement primary and secondary education for refugee children, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services also provides grants through the <b>School Impact Program</b> to help refugee children improve their academic performance and adjust to a new environment. Activities include English language training, after school and summer school activities, and programs to increase parental, and bilingual and bicultural counseling.	

<b>Title: The International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA)</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> U.S. Department of State's Office of Global Partnerships	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Civil society and the private sector; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship; Local development	
<b>Summary:</b> Recognizing the value of diaspora communities and their contributions to their local communities in the U.S. and their continued engagement with their countries of heritage, the U.S. Department of State's Office of Global Partnerships launched the International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA). IdEA promotes and supports diaspora-centered initiatives in entrepreneurship, volunteerism, philanthropy, diplomacy, and social innovation in countries and regions of diaspora origin. IdEA is a non-partisan, non-profit organization that engages global diaspora communities, the private sector, civil society, and public institutions in collaborative efforts to support economic and social development.		

<b>Title: Agricultural Worker Outreach</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and agricultural communities	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Rights of migrants; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Addressing irregular migration; Immigration; Enabling regular migration	
<b>Summary:</b> In early 2013, USCIS launched a farmworker outreach initiative that seeks to strengthen and expand the agency's engagement with agricultural communities. In an effort to improve farmworkers' access to reliable, accurate immigration information and legal assistance and build capacity to meet the need for authorized immigration legal services, USCIS hosted a series of outreach events in FY 2013, including at least one in each USCIS region. Sessions were held in California, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and New York. This initiative has since expanded beyond the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program to include general outreach to farmworkers as part of our effort to strengthen outreach with underserved communities. USCIS will continue to expand these efforts in FY 2014, with an initial focus on agricultural communities in Washington, Oregon, northern California, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, Ohio, Illinois and New York.		

<b>Title: e-discussion on Youth Migration, Equity &amp; Inequalities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda</b>	
<b>Country: N/A</b>	<b>Partner(s): UNICEF KNOMAD/World Bank</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set to expire in 2015 the deadline is rapidly approaching to agree a new development framework post-2015. Migration was not included in the MDGs, however, the second High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, which took place at the United Nations in New York on 3-4 October 2013, reached consensus on the need to consider how to include migration in the post-2015 development agenda.</p> <p>In support of this, the online discussion provided an open, public forum to look at the impact of migration on adolescents and youth, (individuals aged 10-24, according to United Nations definitions), and how to reduce the negative impacts and increase the positive benefits for adolescents and youth and countries of origin and destination alike, within the framework of the post-2015 development agenda. The discussion was developed and led jointly by Civil Society and UN partners.</p> <p>The discussion took place on the World We Want 2015 Website, which has hosted a series of joint UN- Civil Society “Global Thematic Consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda”<sup>2</sup> led by UNDG, including a year-long series of discussions on addressing inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda, led by UNICEF and UN Women<sup>3</sup>. This online discussion continues the series, and while migration was included in the Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics, this discussion provided an opportunity to focus on the impact of migration on adolescents and youth, issues not extensively discussed in the Global Consultations.</p> <p><b>Some Key Recommendations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enable migrant adolescents and youth, including the children of migrants, to <b>access social protection services</b> in countries of destination.</li> <li>2. Strengthen social safety nets to ensure school attendance, health care and other basic services for <b>children whose parents have migrated</b>.</li> <li>3. Strengthen efforts to combat xenophobia, racism and <b>discrimination</b> towards migrants and children whose parents have migrated.</li> <li>4. Create safe environments for adolescents and youth affected by migration, including the most vulnerable, to enable their <b>active participation in policy processes</b> and ensure their views and experiences are considered when formulating the post-2015 development agenda.</li> <li>5. Provide skills training and education, including in <b>labour rights</b>, for young migrants in countries of origin to enable them to find <b>employment</b> in countries of destination.</li> <li>6. Include <b>environmental change-induced migration</b> in the post-2015 development agenda, national climate change adaptation plans and crisis management plans.</li> </ol>	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.worldwewant2015.org/fr/migration">http://www.worldwewant2015.org/fr/migration</a>	

## Connection

*Indicatively: Promoting relations between cities/communities of origin and destination; supporting diaspora investment; facilitating social and economic remittances; enabling dual nationality; providing funding mechanisms to facilitate connections; supporting opportunities for family reunification or creating opportunities for circular migration.*

<b>Title: Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Afghanistan, Armenia, Cabo Verde, Georgia, Ghana, Iraq, Morocco, Netherlands, Somalia, South Sudan, , ,	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Remittances; Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Brain drain; Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Migration and health; Migration management; Migration profiles; Temporary and circular labour migration; Transfer of values, ideas, knowledge and skills
<b>Summary:</b> The Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals (TRQN) programme enables the Diaspora of the targeted countries to contribute to the reconstruction and development of countries of origin. The objective of the programme is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and to stimulate economic development by strengthening the institutional capacities of both public and private organisations. This programme is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on behalf of the Netherlands, and covers the following countries: Afghanistan, Armenia, Cape Verde, Georgia, Ghana, Iraq, Morocco, Somalia and South Sudan.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/134">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/134</a> Link for more information: <a href="http://www.iom-nederland.nl/en/migration-and-development/temporary-return">http://www.iom-nederland.nl/en/migration-and-development/temporary-return</a> Link to documents: Info-sheet: <a href="http://www.iom-nederland.nl/en/component/docman/doc_download/126-info-sheet-trqn-iii">http://www.iom-nederland.nl/en/component/docman/doc_download/126-info-sheet-trqn-iii</a>	

<b>Title: INADI - National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Argentina	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Civil Society; Data and research; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion and integration
<b>Summary:</b> The Argentinean National Institute against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism, is an organ of the Government that promotes different initiatives in order to promote more inclusive policies. They have produced a Discrimination Map of Argentina and organised community workshops.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/160">http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/160</a> For more information (in Spanish): <a href="http://inadi.gob.ar/">http://inadi.gob.ar/</a>	

<b>Title: Visitor Visa Programme</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Labour migration; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Family and children; Social cohesion and integration; Immigration	
<b>Summary:</b> Australia's visitor visa programme assists migrants to adapt to life in Australia more easily by facilitating visits by friends and family members from their origin countries. Most visitor visas are granted with a multiple entry facility and typically allow the holder to remain in Australia for up to 3 months from the date of each entry.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.immi.gov.au/Visit/Pages/Visit.aspx">http://www.immi.gov.au/Visit/Pages/Visit.aspx</a>		

<b>Title: Citizenship as a common bond</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizenship is promoted to migrants and the wider Australian community as “a common bond, involving reciprocal rights and obligations, uniting all Australians, while respecting their diversity”.</li> <li>• Australian citizenship is considered a part of a migrant’s journey and is promoted to migrants as a desirable next step.</li> <li>• Citizenship provides a formal voice in the sense of the right to vote, serve on a jury and stand for public office.</li> <li>• Major events, such as Australia Day and Australian Citizenship Day, serve as a reminder to all Australians of the connection that citizenship provides between all Australians.</li> <li>• A citizenship affirmation, based on the pledge of commitment which new citizens take, is available to existing citizens. This affirmation can serve to reinforce the value of Australian citizenship and the commonality between all citizens regardless of how, or how long ago, they became a citizen.</li> </ul>		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.citizenship.gov.au/should_become/">http://www.citizenship.gov.au/should_become/</a> <a href="http://www.citizenship.gov.au/events/">http://www.citizenship.gov.au/events/</a>		



<b>Title: Dual citizenship</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Australia	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Rights of migrants; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Migration management; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Social cohesion and integration	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australian Government does not impose any restrictions on dual citizenship. There is no requirement to renounce previous citizenships on becoming an Australian citizenship and no loss of Australian citizenship when another citizenship is required. (Dual citizenship may not be available to some migrants or expatriates due to the citizenship laws of other countries.)</li> <li>• There are also generous arrangements for the resumption or acquisition of citizenship for Australians who lost their Australian citizenship under former more restrictive arrangements regarding dual citizenship and their children.</li> <li>• This openness to dual citizenship removes one possible obstacle that might discourage a migrant from seeking full membership of the Australian community through citizenship. It also allow migrants and Australian expatriates to maintain a connection with Australia and with their other country (or countries) of citizenship.</li> </ul>		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.citizenship.gov.au/current/dual_citizenship/">http://www.citizenship.gov.au/current/dual_citizenship/</a>		

<b>Title: Ibero-american Multilateral Agreement on Social Security</b>		
<b>Countries:</b> Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay	<b>Partner(s):</b>	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Labour migration and mobility; Policy coherence and mainstreaming	<b>Tags:</b> Legal framework on migration; Protection, Empowerment and Rights of Migrants	
<b>Summary:</b> The Multilateral Social Security Agreement is an instrument for coordinating the Social Security legislation on pensions of the different Ibero-American countries.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/436">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/436</a> For more information: <a href="http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_6/Masinformacion/Internacional/ConvMultIber/index.htm">http://www.seg-social.es/Internet_6/Masinformacion/Internacional/ConvMultIber/index.htm</a>		

<b>Title: The Association Ark Jammers</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement
<b>Summary:</b> The Association Ark Jammers based in the USA, has organized several trips to Cameroon with African Americans. Although for now no concrete projects have been carried out, it is nevertheless worth recognizing the symbolic and affective dimension of the process which is to a certain extent an example of connection between the diaspora and the country of origin.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://arkjammers.org/">http://arkjammers.org/</a>	

<b>Title: Infrastructure impact of Cameroonian migrants and the diaspora</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement
<b>Summary:</b> Infrastructure, especially housing, is one of the key areas witnessing the impact of Cameroonian migrants and the diaspora. Many of them have helped build strong partnerships with the National Housing Fund. The transformative impact of these partnerships through concrete infrastructure projects on the landscape in urban and rural areas is quite visible.	

<b>Title: Club of Friends of Germany</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Cameroon	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship; Local development; Migration, trade and investment
<b>Summary:</b> This association based in the economic city of Douala with members who are in their majority Cameroonian who have been trained in Germany, usually serves as an interface between German business associations and investors on the one hand, and Cameroon on the other. The achievements so far are impressive and include among several other projects in the domains of transport (railway), energy (oil and gas).	

<b>Title: Decentralized One-Stop-Shops</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Indonesia	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Labour migration and mobility; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> Indonesia has decentralized its one-stop shops who provide up-front services (information, passports, medicals, visa processing, contracts, etc.) to the provincial levels to save migrants costly travel expenses.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/351">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/351</a> For more information (in Bahasa): <a href="http://www.bn2tki.go.id/">http://www.bn2tki.go.id/</a>	

<b>Title: Italy: IOM project on Family tracing of unaccompanied minors (2008).</b>	
<b>Refugee Protection and mixed migration The 10-point plan in action by UNHCR.</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Italy	<b>Partner(s):</b> ICRC,IOM,IFRC, The Committee for Foreign Minors within the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Solidarity in Italy , Consular representatives of the countries of origins of the unaccompanied minor , Italian local administrations and civil society .
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Data and research; Right of migrants,	<b>Tags:</b> United nations, International Organizations and the Global Migration Group; Migration and education; Legal frameworks on migration
<b>Summary:</b> For more than one hundred years, the ICRC has been working in close collaboration with the Red Cross And the Red Crescent national societies to help the individuals restore family links. The project on Family Tracing and Unaccompanied Minors in Italy to find sustainable solution for unaccompanied minors based on the principles of the best interests of the child and family unity. The main goal are raise the awareness and disseminate the information on the protection and assistance available in Italy to unaccompanied minors and all relevant actors working at the local level. Secondly, the second goal is to implement family tracing schemes, based on the profile of the child and the information provided by the committee for Foreign Minors.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.crin.org/bcn/details.asp?id=19085&amp;themeID=1005&amp;topicID=1032">http://www.crin.org/bcn/details.asp?id=19085&amp;themeID=1005&amp;topicID=1032</a> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html">http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html</a>	

**Title: UNICEF Kosovo Studies on integration and repatriated children:**

**Integration Subject to Conditions. A report on the situation of Kosovan Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children in Germany and after their repatriation to Kosovo with , 2010.**

**Silent Harm. A report assessing the situation of repatriated children's psycho-social health, UNICEF Kosovo, in cooperation with the Kosovo Health Foundation, March 2012**

**No Place to Call Home. Repatriation from Germany to Kosovo as seen and experienced by Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children with the German Committee for UNICEF, August 2011**

<b>Country:</b> Kosovo	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNICEF, Kosovo Health Foundation and UNICEF German Committee
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<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Data and research; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration and health; Social cohesion and integration
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**Summary:**

These reports present the situation of the Roma and related groups – such as Ashkali and Egyptians in Kosovo, Sinti, Kale and Travelers. According to these reports, these groups remain among the most marginalized populations in Europe. They tend to suffer from widespread discrimination and systematic social exclusion. Although the pattern of social exclusion is part of a historic legacy, living conditions of many Roma in Central and Eastern Europe have worsened over the last two decades. Economic transformation resulted in the disappearance of many low-skilled jobs. Across the region, gaps between the Roma and majority populations, in terms of employment, quality of housing, educational achievement and health status, have grown dramatically.

The reports have had some positive policy impacts. For instance, the governments of North Rhine Westphalia, Saxony-Anhalt and Bremen issued decrees taking into account the length of stay in Germany and the child's level of integration and schooling in decisions on residence titles. The decree issued in September 2010 by the minister of the interior of North Rhine Westphalia was of particular significance, as it explicitly instructed authorities to take the best interest of the child into primary consideration. This has been a core recommendation of UNICEF in last year's report.

Another positive step in the right direction are the recent amendments to the Aufenthaltsgesetz passed by the Federal Parliament, making the extension of residence titles possible on the ground of a child's good integration and school record.

Relevant decisions have also been made in Kosovo. The government established a Reintegration Fund in the past year, which earmarked 3.4 million Euros for reintegration assistance.

**Web Links:**

[http://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/RAEstudy\\_eng\\_web.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/RAEstudy_eng_web.pdf)

<http://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/No Place to Call Home English 2011.pdf>

<http://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/SILENT HARM Eng Web.pdf>

<b>Title: Mexican Consular Registration Card (Matrícula Consular)</b>	
<b>Country(ies):</b> Mexico, United States	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The objective of this card is to provide Mexican migrant workers in the United States with a document that can act as an identify card, thus facilitating access to services. An additional objective is to streamline assistance and lower remittance transfer costs. Since 1871 Mexican embassies and consulates in a have issued identification documents (matrícula consular) to their nationals abroad. In the United States, high security features were then added to these documents in 2002 in response to the US government's security concerns after September 11. Fifty Mexican consulates operate in the United States and provide documentation, legal and social assistance, and cultural services. Consulates also coordinate with local organizations, Mexican associations, and state and national authorities to educate Mexican immigrants on a range of issues, including safety and health in the workplace. The matrícula consular is an identify card, with a photograph and other security features, that attests that the bearer of the card is a national of Mexico living abroad. The card costs about US\$ 29 and is valid for five years. In May 2003, the Treasury Department established regulations recognizing the cards as proof of identity for the purpose of opening a bank account. The cards are accepted for other community services as well, such as signing up for. It has been particularly useful for undocumented Mexican migrants in that it provides them with identification documents. In 2005, 118 banks in the United States accepted the matrícula consular as an alternative form of identification to open bank accounts. Increased access to banks has the additional benefit of reducing transfer costs of remittances to Mexico.</p>	
<p><b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/367">http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/367</a></p> <p>Link: For more information: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.showPractice?p_lang=en&amp;p_practice_id=57">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.showPractice?p_lang=en&amp;p_practice_id=57</a></p> <p>Link to documents: Required documents (in Spanish): <a href="http://consulmex.sre.gob.mx/houston/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=39&amp;Itemid=71">http://consulmex.sre.gob.mx/houston/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=39&amp;Itemid=71</a></p>	

<b>Title: Sending Money Home</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Norway	<b>Partner(s):</b>
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Remittances; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Migration, trade and investments; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> The Sending Money Home web site is a price comparison service for sending remittances from Norway.	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1591">http://gfmd.org/pfp/ppd/1591</a> For more information: <a href="https://www.finansportalen.no/Sende+penger+hjem/Sending+money+home">https://www.finansportalen.no/Sende+penger+hjem/Sending+money+home</a>	

<b>Title: SECO Start-up Fund</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland	<b>Partner(s):</b> Finance Contact
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship; Livelihood and job creation; Local development; Migration, trade and investment; Private sector and public private partnership; Skilled migration; Transfer of values, ideas knowledge and skills.
<b>Summary:</b> The SECO Start-up fund was opened in 1997 as a credit facility (i.e. loans are to be repaid) for green grass investments in high risk countries (where commercial loans are not available or extremely expensive). It was designed as an access to finance institution and was originally not thought of as a project for migrants. After many years of implementation, it was observed that - especially in the Balkans - a majority of successful investors using the credit facility were highly skilled migrants from the first or second generation who managed to maintain their relation with their country of origin while fully understanding the market and quality requirements of Swiss/European customers as well as accessing respective business networks. Thanks to their comparative advantage in their country of origin, many of the start-ups were successful and created thousands of jobs (estimation in 2012: 19'000). Finance Contact, the managers of the fund, are now increasingly present during diaspora and related business events. The idea is not to make migrants return to their countries. Some choose to return while others manage their business from Switzerland and/or commute. This instrument is not aimed at micro-enterprises, but at small and medium enterprises (SME).	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.secostartupfund.ch/de/">http://www.secostartupfund.ch/de/</a>	

<b>Title: Support to the Swiss Chapter of the Nigerians in Diaspora Organisation Europe (NIDOE-Swiss) – Vocational training initiative</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Switzerland, Nigeria	<b>Partner(s):</b> Swiss Chapter of the Nigerians in Diaspora Organization Europe (NIDOE-Swiss); Technical College Yaba, (Lagos), Federal Science and Technical College, Yaba (Lagos); Lady Mechanic Initiative, Lekki (Lagos); Lagos State Technical College, Ikorodu (Lagos)	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> capacity building, diaspora empowerment and engagement, diaspora investment and entrepreneurship, local development, remittances, transfer of values, ideas knowledge and skills.	
<b>Summary:</b> In the framework of the Migration Partnership signed in 2011, Nigeria and Switzerland have both recognised the need to enable the diaspora to formulate and implement development projects. NIDOE-Swiss has an intrinsic motivation and substantial practical knowledge to contribute to development, but little institutional capacities and experiences. The Global Programme Migration and Development of SDC supports NIDOE-Swiss in strengthening its skills and expertise and thereby enables it to implement development projects in Nigeria. NIDOE-Swiss will implement a project funded by SDC to improve the vocational training of students and their employability in Nigeria. The organisation's knowledge and skills will contribute to the economic development in Nigeria.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="https://www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects/Project_Detail?projectdbID=222803">https://www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects/Project_Detail?projectdbID=222803</a>		

<b>Title: Tanzania: Burundi Naturalization, A model of Local Integration and durable Solutions for protracted refugee(2008). Refugee Protection and mixed migration The 10-point plan in action by UNHCR.</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Tanzania	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNHCR, other partners, donors, The government of Tanzania	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Policy coherence and mainstreaming	<b>Tags:</b> Policy coherence; Legal frameworks on migration	
<b>Summary:</b> Naturalization of Burundian refugees was introduced by the government of Tanzania as a part of a comprehensive solution strategy. Burundian refugees who sought refuge and had been resident in Tanzania since the 1972 crisis in Burundi were given the option of either returning home or obtaining citizenship in Tanzania. This initiative, which was introduced in 2008 by the government of Tanzania, foresaw the implementation of a massive naturalization programme for 160, 000 Burundian refugees. The Naturalisation programme has been commended by the international community as a remarkable step in finding solutions for one of Africa's longest staying refugee populations		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html">http://www.unhcr.org/50a4c2289.html</a> <a href="http://www.ssrc.org/publications/views/F24DFE71-2755-DE11-AFAC-001CC477EC70/">http://www.ssrc.org/publications/views/F24DFE71-2755-DE11-AFAC-001CC477EC70/.</a>		

<b>Title: Diaspora Engagement</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> The International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA)	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Diaspora; Civil society and the private sector; Strategies of minimizing costs/maximizing human development	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Diaspora empowerment and engagement; Diaspora investment and entrepreneurship; Local development	
<b>Summary:</b> Recognizing the value of diaspora communities and their contributions to their local communities in the U.S. and their continued engagement with their countries of heritage, the U.S. Department of State’s Office of Global Partnerships launched the International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA). IdEA promotes and supports diaspora-centered initiatives in entrepreneurship, volunteerism, philanthropy, diplomacy, and social innovation in countries and regions of diaspora origin. IdEA is a non-partisan, non-profit organization that engages global diaspora communities, the private sector, civil society, and public institutions in collaborative efforts to support economic and social development. Furthermore, the IdEA partnership launched Diaspora Marketplaces, business plan competitions that encourage sustainable economic growth and employment by supporting U.S.-based diaspora entrepreneurs with innovative and high-impact ideas for start-up and established businesses in their regions of heritage. To date, IdEA has launched two African Diaspora Marketplaces, a Caribbean IdEA Marketplace, and recently wrapped up a Latin American IdEA Marketplace competition. Additionally, the U.S. Department of State recently launched an initiative called Networks of Diasporas for Engineers and Scientists (NODES), a partnership between the Department of State, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Academy of Sciences. The goal of this group is “to connect diaspora scientists across boundaries by fostering knowledge networks; the sharing of best practices; the identification of capacity-building tools; and the creation of links between professional societies, universities, NGOs, and government agencies at home and abroad.”		

<b>Title: Dual Nationality</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Government	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Rights of migrant; Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development; Diaspora	<b>Tags:</b> Migration management; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Diaspora empowerment and engagement	
<b>Summary:</b> The United States permits dual nationality in most instances, which facilitates the travel and communication of diaspora communities.		



<b>Title: Slavery Footprint</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Department of State	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration	<b>Tags:</b> Addressing irregular migration	
<b>Summary:</b> Through a grant from Department of State, the Slavery Footprint tool, a web- and mobile-based application, was developed to help more people around the world learn how their lifestyles and consumption habits can fuel the demand for forced labor and sex trafficking and, thereafter, make more informed purchasing decisions. The self-assessment tool, available at <a href="http://www.slaveryfootprint.org">www.slaveryfootprint.org</a> , is a unique effort to expand consumers' understanding of how their own actions can drive markets for human trafficking, in particular the demand for forced labor in supply chains, and calls consumers to take action. Over 1.4 million people have learned their slavery footprint and taken action.		
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.slaveryfootprint.org">www.slaveryfootprint.org</a>		

<b>Title: Corporate Social Responsibility</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Public and Private Partnerships	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector	<b>Tags:</b> Local development; Private sector and public-private partnerships	
<b>Summary:</b> Many examples of corporate social responsibility and public-private partnership have focused on reducing exploitation, particularly of migrants and their communities. For example, on January 16, 2014 Walmart announced that it joined forces with its Florida tomato suppliers and the Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) to strengthen and expand the groundbreaking Fair Food Program. Tom Leech, senior vice president of Global Food Sourcing for Walmart said: "Walmart and our suppliers are committed to strong ethical sourcing standards and every day we work to help ensure the products we sell are produced in a way that provides fair treatment for workers in our supply chain." As agricultural work in the United States has a heavy migrant worker component to it, Walmart's program and others like it have a clear impact in promoting the rights and well-being of migrants and their communities.		

<b>Title: Protecting Procurement and Supply Chains</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Public and Private Partnerships	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Policy coherence and mainstreaming		<b>Tags:</b> Policy coherence
<b>Summary:</b> Governments are large consumers, spending hundreds of billions of dollars each year on goods and services ranging from construction and weaponry to office supplies and technology equipment. As some of the world’s largest employers, governments can have a major impact on eradicating slavery by employing best practices to reduce the risks that human beings will be trafficked or exploited to produce the goods and supply the labor needed by governments. Efforts to combat forced labor around the world will be most effective when the public and private sector, through complementary initiatives, put in place, monitor, and enforce clear policies and practices that prohibit human trafficking and the unscrupulous labor practices that facilitate it.		

<b>Title: U.S. Federal Contracting</b>		
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Public and Private Partnerships	
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Policy coherence and mainstreaming		<b>Tags:</b> Policy coherence
<b>Summary:</b> To strengthen the U.S. Government’s existing policy prohibiting human trafficking in government contracting, President Obama has issued an Executive Order (13627) that expressly prohibits all federal contractors, subcontractors, and their employees from engaging in trafficking-related activities, such as charging employees recruitment fees, misrepresenting key terms and working conditions, and confiscating or otherwise denying employees access to their passports or identity documents. The Executive Order also requires compliance measures for large overseas contracts and subcontracts. For a subset of larger federal contracts (exceeding \$500K) performed abroad, it mandates new and tailored compliance plans. Such plans must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An awareness program for employees about the anti-trafficking policy and penalties for violations;</li> <li>○ A safe grievance mechanism;</li> <li>○ A recruitment, wage, and housing plan;</li> <li>○ Procedures to prevent and detect subcontractors, at any tier, from engaging in prohibited activities; and</li> <li>○ Cooperation with audits, investigations, and other actions to ascertain compliance.</li> </ul> Government agencies are now required to establish a process to identify industries and sectors that have a history of trafficking-related activities in an effort to enhance compliance on domestic contracts. Additionally, agencies have developed training for the federal acquisition workforce to better identify and monitor potential trafficking in U.S. government contracts.		

<b>Title: Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Foreign Assistance</b>	
<b>Country:</b> United States of America	<b>Partner(s):</b> Human Rights and Democracy Fund
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Capacity building; Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants
<b>Summary:</b> We have also increased our attention to migrant empowerment via our programming, in collaboration with international and grassroots partners. We currently provide approximately \$3.45 million in Human Rights and Democracy Funds to build the capacity of local labor and civil society organizations to advocate on behalf of migrants; to improve migrant workers' awareness of rights in the workplace, including freedom of association; and help migrant workers whose rights have been violated seek remediation and, as appropriate, safe and dignified return to their families.	

<b>Title: Agreements between Trade Unions in Countries of Origin and Destination on Protecting Migrant Workers' Rights</b>	
<b>Country:</b> Various countries/regions	<b>Partner(s):</b> ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), regional and national trade union organizations
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Civil society and the private sector; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue; Labour migration and mobility; Rights of migrants	<b>Tags:</b> Protection, empowerment and rights of migrants; Capacity building; Legal frameworks on migration
<b>Summary:</b> Together with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and regional trade union organizations and with the support of national trade union centres from countries of origin of migrant workers and those in countries of destination, the ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) has developed a model "Trade Union Agreement on Migrant Workers' Rights", which aims to articulate the role of trade unions in both origin and destination countries in protecting migrant workers. The text of the agreement, which can be adapted to fit specific situations, contains key trade union principles, proposals for joint actions and campaigns and covers a wide range of practical suggestions for activities aimed at promoting the rights of both migrant and non-migrant workers. Such agreements between trade unions in origin and destination countries have been adopted in various parts of the world (e.g. Nepal-Republic of Korea, Armenia/Georgia-Russian Federation, Sri Lanka-Bahrain/Jordan/Kuwait, Moldova/Ukraine-Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic-Thailand).	
<b>Web Links:</b> <a href="http://www.ilo.org/actrav/what/pubs/WCMS_115036/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/actrav/what/pubs/WCMS_115036/lang--en/index.htm</a>	

<b>Title: Memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe on Co-Operation in the Field of Social Development (2011)</b>	
<b>Country:</b> South Africa and Zimbabwe	<b>Partner(s):</b> UNICEF South Africa, UNICEF Zimbabwe, the South African Department of Social Development and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Labor and Social Development
<b>Thematic Area(s):</b> Rights of migrants; Governance of migration and coordination of dialogue	<b>Tags:</b> United Nations, International Organizations and the Global Migration Group; Capacity building; Civil society; Private sector and public-private partnerships
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>An MOU has been concluded by the Government of South Africa and the Government of Zimbabwe within the field of social development. The MOU seeks to develop cooperation ties between the South African Department of Social Development and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Labor and Social Development.</p> <p>A number of areas of cooperation and information-sharing have been identified, such as care services for vulnerable groups; implementation of international commitments on social development; and capacity building / retention of social welfare and development professionals.</p> <p>With the assistance of UNICEF South Africa and UNICEF Zimbabwe, the South African Department of Social Development and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Labor and Social Development have developed draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the tracing, reunification, or alternative care placements of unaccompanied and separated children in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Following these SOPs, two provinces in South Africa (Limpopo and Gauteng) have developed Interdepartmental Action Plans on unaccompanied and separated children in cooperation with civil society partners.</p>	