# GMPA

## Global Migration Policy Associates

*An International research, policy development, advisory services and advocacy group*

## MIGRANTS AND MIGRATION UNDER COVID-19: DEMISE OF SOLIDARITY, FAILURE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

### A Briefing Paper for 'GREY TALK' Tuesday 16 June 2020[1]

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## 1 – Immense Challenges faced by millions of refugees and migrant workers

Tens of millions of migrant workers and their families, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons are among those most severely affected by the COVID-19 global pandemic. Millions more temporary, short-term, seasonal and itinerant migrants not included in the above figures are similarly concerned. Reporting indicates that policies and actions to address COVID-19 have been taken often with little or no consideration for migrant workers as well as refugees and stateless persons in affected countries, but with disastrous human, health, social and economic consequences on them and their families. Further complicating the tragedy is the dilemma faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) who usually face absence of recognition, protection or support by the government as well as by millions of internal migrant workers and their families in some countries.

While disaggregated statistical data remains unavailable, on-the-ground reports describe extremely adverse impacts of COVID-19 –and related government actions—on migrant workers.  Reports from Middle East and Gulf countries are especially stark, but dire situations are also reported for migrant workers in India, elsewhere in Asia and in Africa, Eurasia, Europe, North and South America and the Pacific-Oceania region. Refugee and IDP populations, especially those in large, crowded camp situations are particularly at risk of multiple inter-related challenges that threaten high incidence of coronavirus infection and unlivable conditions. Major related challenges include absence of health care, insufficient food, crowded living quarters, absence of running water, poor underlying health, etc.

Measures put in place by governments and some employers vis a vis migrants –usually affecting refugees and stateless persons also– include a predominance of fear-based and non science-grounded reactive actions of:
- arbitrary and immediate dismissal from work;
- retaining migrant workers in 'essential work' but with little protection in exposure to high risk working and living situations
- expulsion and deportation from territories, including deportation flights to homelands despite air travel shut-down;
- drastic compelled quarantines in place –such as "sealing off" migrant neighbourhoods, migrant dormitories/living quarters and/or industrial areas, as well as refugee camps;
- expelling migrants from cities or other places where living and working;
- stopping movement to/for essential work –including across borders-- by migrants despite adverse consequences to food production, health work, aged- and child-care, transportation and other essential services.

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On the country of origin/homeland side, reports indicate:
- Some migrant worker origin countries have refused return/re-entry by own citizens to homelands.
- Few governments have put in place adequate and appropriate measures for testing, counselling and advising returnees upon after arrival.
- Absence of plans/campaigns for awareness raising and public education in home local communities where migrants return across national territories.
- Lack of provision/distribution of emergency food and healthcare support for families of migrants cutoff from income –compounded when migrant breadwinner providers return/are returned home.

## 2. The global COVID-19 pandemic and migration

The global situation has changed radically in the last three months. The global COVID-19 pandemic, its human consequences, the deepening global recession, and the collapse of oil prices have combined to entirely upset the situation of migration today. Globalized travel bans, 'stay in place' confinement and work stoppage under the COVID-19 pandemic emergency mean that migrant workers everywhere are out of work –as so many others-- or on the frontlines of essential work, particularly in high-risk health work.

Little or no new demand for 'labour migration'/migration for employment can be expected as the global recession deepens and oil-dependent Gulf countries face the unprecedented collapse of global oil prices[3]. When demand re-emerges –likely slowly-- it will likely be in a "buyer's market" with labour demand side countries proposing even more severe terms, while origin countries will face more desperate economic and social pressures to offer workers for those jobs abroad at any price –whatever the costs.

An immediate concern is to allowing those abroad to 'remain in place', to be treated equitably and to continue working or return to work to a maximum extent. They are and will continue to be needed by the millions around the world in agriculture and food production, essential services and health care.

Deportations and returns of migrant workers from Gulf countries and elsewhere have been taking place –despite travel bans. Data needs to be obtained on numbers and travel origins of returning migrants –and their home localities. The returns present huge economic, social and health challenges, for those not tested as well as those with symptoms or tested positive for COVID-19.

Specific measures are needed on return of migrants/migrant workers for major public health and welfare reasons, including to: 1) reduce risks of transmission to home communities; 2) ensure isolation and treatment for any infected; and 3) organize support measures to mitigate the loss of foreign employment income that families and communities depend on for sustenance and survival.

The COVID-19 pandemic and responses with inhumane impacts on migrant workers highlight need for bilateral and multilateral agreements to address emergency situations. Such provisions need to designate responsibilities and parameters for ensuring safe work for workers remaining employed and for ensuring basic livelihood including safe and decent housing for migrant workers, particularly for those rendered unemployed but who cannot return home due to travel restrictions. It also shows need for restrictions on deportations or forced removals when movement and return jeopardize public health and safety in countries of origin.

## 3 The way forward: the need for practical guidance and technical guidelines on migration and COVID-19

Despite huge challenges faced by millions of migrant workers, refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons worldwide, there remains a dearth of concrete, credible, rights- and science-based guidance for governments, social partners, CSOs and other actors to address their situations in the COVID pandemic. ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNWOMEN and WHO have all issued guidance briefs providing overviews of the human rights principles and public health standards that should apply universally in treatment of migrants and refugees. However, these need urgently to be complemented by practical technical guidance on what to do and how to do it at national and local and

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[3]World Bank. COVID-19 Crisis Through a Migration Lens. Migration and Development Brief 32. World Bank Migration and Remittances Team. Washington D.C. April 2020. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/989721587512418006/pdf/COVID-19-Crisis-Through-a-Migration-Lens.pdf

community levels, including by specific actors, taking account of the diversity of regional contexts and national situations.  A good example remaining somewhat unique is the IOM IRIS guidelines for employers[4]

Parliaments and parliamentarians have hugely important roles in their public discourse and in enacting legislative measures that guide policy, regulate government responses, allocate necessary resources, uphold international standards in national legislation and practice, etc. Parliamentarians as well as actors in concerned ministries across many governments and social partner actors are desperately seeking more detailed practical guidance on proper, science- and rights-based actions appropriate for their situations. Such guidance can best come from/be supported by a global normative and values-based agency or agencies that has/have competence, mandate and experience on migrants/refugees and health. Without competent, appropriate and credible guidance, governments and other actors will continue to take poorly informed, reactive measures that compound the risk and spread of COVID-19 and exacerbate immense privation and suffering already faced by many migrant workers and families. Such measures compound risks of impeding post crisis social and economic recovery.

While the situation has largely unprecedented aspects, ample scientific knowledge, applicable normative standards, and relevant proven experiences, both past and current, provide the basis and foundation for a comprehensive set of policy and action guidelines. These guidelines are urgently needed to firstly, protect people's safety and health, secondly, provide sustenance for affected migrant workers and their families, thirdly, ensure protection of the human and labour rights and dignity of all concerned, and fourthly, enable social and economic recovery.

The Guidelines need to entail a global overview, for circulation and use in different regions, drawing on country situations and experiences. Particular attention should be given to the situations of migrant workers in the Middle East and Gulf countries, to countries in Africa and elsewhere with large refugee and/or IDP populations, and to countries confronted by large-scale returns from abroad of migrant workers. The guidelines should include background information on relevant social, political, environmental, health and other determinants.  They should draw on public health and policy lessons from other current pandemics, recent mass displacements due to major political, environmental and conflict crises, and other relevant knowledge and experiences. The guidance should provide clear, values, science and experience based policy lines and actions/action steps for governments, social partners and other actors. It should address the following areas:

a) Health, health care and respect for the *right to health* and health-related rights.
b) Specific immediate measures for protection and support of migrant workers in "essential work"
c) Integration in conditions of equity of *health-for-migrants* responses with local and national COVID-19 testing, prevention, mitigation and treatment
d) Specific measures to protect rights and dignity during measures of mandatory confinement, travel/movement restrictions, and to address or suspend detention of migrants
e) Employment retention, temporary leave/suspension/conditions of dismissal.
f) Compensation or minimal income/resources to provide for essential food and shelter-- for migrants in place and for family.
g) Conditionalities of/for departure from country of employment/return to homeland.
h) Social protection, including for families of migrant workers dismissed/returned.
i) Measures to allow movement including across borders where migrants provide labour and skills for essential production and services during the period(s) of extraordinary measures.
j) Initial approaches regarding migrant workers/migration for economic and social recovery.

Recommendations for actors, countries and regions/regional communities must be based on and consistent with both authoritative global scientific/medical standards and guidance, and with general global response approaches –to the extent that those responses are considered valid and appropriate.

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[4]  IOM-IRIS. *COVID-19: Guidance for employers and business to enhance migrant worker protection during the current health crisis*. Version 1.0 – April 7th, 2020. https://iris.iom.int/sites/default/files/IOM-COVID %2019_Employer_Guidance_V1.pdf

1) Review of salient literature on migration and health, epidemiology and pandemics.

2) Review and analysis of experiences and learnings from past major emergencies affecting migrants, namely SARS, MERS and Ebola crises, mass evacuations of migrants from Iraq/Kuwait and Libya during invasions/generalized warfare, and experience and guidance re HIV and migration

3) Compilation, review and analysis of existing and emerging knowledge and guidance on COVID-19

4) Review of measures taken to date by migrant-origin country governments and other actors.

5) Compilation of news, information and data on evolving impact of COVID-19 and government and other actions and responses regarding migrants, migrant workers, refugees, foreign populations, returning nationals and local impacts.

6) Research and compilation of material on crisis recovery, including discussion regarding migrant workers, refugee employment, worker reinstatement, labour-skills mobility considerations, etc.

7) Enumeration of specific considerations regarding gender as well as discrimination and xenophobia arising in context of (or perceived) race, ethnicity, nationality, national origin and/or religion.

8) Identification of relevant guidance on COVID-19 generally and specific to populations of concern/at risk; guidance and lessons/recommendations from past relevant experience, and *new* guidance for current emergency and anticipated recovery approaches.
9) Formulation of package of recommendations and respective justifications

**Factors to be considered:**

1) the UN and ILO normative frameworks (as rule of law basis for national legislation) on refugee protection, human and labour rights, health and other social protection, and decent work applicable to all migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, stateless persons, also applicable to IDPs.

2) the international normative and advisory framework on *right to health* and health-related rights

3) the limitations and constraints of labour and migration governance for developing countries.

4) actors stakeholders concerned and their roles, responsibilities, capabilities etc.

## 4. Setting the record straight: what migration is about

Migration is about people and it is fundamentally about development, human rights and social welfare in today's world. However, the world seems to be getting it wrong today on migration.

There are an estimated 272 million foreign-born people residing today in countries other than where they were born or held original citizenship.[5] However, this figure is a significant under-count. Many other persons in temporary, short-term or seasonal employment and/or residence situations are not counted in UN and other statistics on *migrants* when their sojourn is less than a year and/or if they retain formal residency in their home or another country – even though they may fit the definition of *migrant worker.* This UN estimate also does not include persons visiting a country for short periods such as tourists, commercial or transportation workers who have not changed their place of established residence, for example cross-border traders – many in Africa – circulating across various countries although remaining legally resident in their home country.

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[5] UNDESA. "The number of international migrants reaches 272 million, continuing an upward trend in all world regions, says UN" United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 17 September 2019, New York https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/international-migrant-stock-2019.html

As noted in DESA estimates, "The estimates are based on official statistics on the foreign-born or the foreign population, classified by sex, age and country of origin. Most of the statistics utilised to estimate the international migrant stock were obtained from population censuses. Additionally, population registers and nationally representative surveys provided information on the number and composition of international migrants."

That UN global estimate does account for refugees and asylum/seekers –although not internally displaced persons (IDPs). Refugees and stateless persons comprise about 12 percent of the global migrant population. UNHCR figures count 25.9 million refugees, including 5.5 million Palestinians registered by UNRWA, the UN Relief and Works Agency) plus 3.5 million asylum seekers.[6] UNHCR also counts 10 million Stateless People.

The generalized focus on so-called *crises* of refugee flight and irregular arrivals of *mixed flows* of refugees and migrants (many of whom are escaping situations of denial of economic, social, cultural and civil rights) has completely distorted the reality of what migration is about in today's globalized world.

Migration is about international labour and skills mobility in a globalized world.  That mobility is key to sustaining the *world of work* in the Twenty-First Century. It is key to the viability of labour markets worldwide, to obtaining return on capital in a globalized economy, and key to development.

Development –and sustaining development-- in Africa, the Americas, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Europe and the Middle East depends on migration. Migration maintains viability of agriculture, construction, health care, hotel, restaurant and tourism and other sectors; it meets growing demand for skills; it dynamizes workforces and productivity; and mobility promotes entrepreneurship across every region. Migrant remittances, transfer of skills, investments, and expanded trade enhance development and well-being in many countries North and South.

In a globalized world dominated by a capitalist mode of economic relations, governing migration is inevitably about ensuring protection of people, about decent work for all, about social protection, and about *just* and *integrated human development* for all people, whether they are working or not.


## 5. Beyond COVID: The *Agenda for Action on protection of people and good governance*

The following agenda comprises policy lines and practical actions for rights-based, economically sustainable and socially responsible governance of migration –short and long term-- that supports development, social welfare, social cohesion and international cooperation.


1. **Full recognition and legal protection of all migrants**
   a) Promoting ratification and full implementation of the legal standards recognizing and protecting rights of all migrants: the **ICRMW, ILO C-97, ILO C-143 and ILO C-189**.
   b)  Promoting and assisting in **regularization** of migrants in unauthorized situations.

*Global Policy Reference*: SDG 16.1: *Promote rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all*.


2. **Rights- and people-based discourse**
   a)  Identify migrants as people and rights-holders first and foremost
   b)  Call for respect for four freedoms for all migrants:  Freedom of choice;  freedom of movement;  freedom to remain;  freedom of association and participation.

*Normative references: UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, ICRMW, regional conventions and protocols.*


3. **Decent Work for all migrants: Vigorous enforcement of labour standards**
   a) Adoption and application of International Labour Standards, particularly to places and conditions where migrants are working.
   b) Extend labour inspection to and in sectors and workplaces where migrants concentrated.
   c) Fully 'fire-walling' labour inspection from immigration control.

References: *All International Labour Standards, particularly ILO C-81 (labour inspection), ILO C-129 (labour inspection in agriculture), ILO CEACR –Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions and Recommendations-- rulings.*

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[6]    UNHCR Figures at a glance, July 2019. http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html

SDG Target 8.8: *Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, **including migrant workers**, in particular **women migrants**, and those in precarious employment.*

## 4. Stop Xenophobia, racism and discrimination against migrants

    a) Repeal discriminatory legislation; reinforce non-discrimination/equality of treatment in practice

    b) Define and implement national action plans against racism, xenophobia, discrimination

    c) Denounce and repudiate any and all acts of xenophobic violence.

    d) Demand anti-racist, anti-xenophobia political discourse, media reporting and school curricula.

Normative references: *ICERD, ILO C-111 (discrimination in employment and occupation), ICRMW, also the 2001 Durban Declaration and Program of Action.*

SDG 16.1: *Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere;* Preamble to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, paragraph 8*: we envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity.*

## 5. Gender-specific migration legislation and policy

    a) Ensure equality of rights, opportunities and protection for all migrant women and girls

    b) Obtain gender specific policy, measures and practices recognizing gender-based risks and ensuring equality in outcomes as well as intent.

Normative references: *CEDAW, ILO C-100 (equal remuneration).*

SDG 5: *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,* and its respective Targets.

## 6. Health for all migrants (health is a right for all).

    a) Full access by migrants to health prevention and care services and facilities

    b) Elaboration of national public health and OSH policy on health for migrants

    c) Uphold and monitor occupational safety and health (OSH) protection for migrants in all workplaces.

Normative references: *UDHR, ICESCR, ILO C-155, 161, 187 on OSH* plus some 30 other *International Labour Standards* on specific branches or specific risks.

SDG 3*: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,* and SDG Targets 3.3 (*eliminate communicable diseases*), 3.7 (u*niversal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services*)  3.8 (*universal health coverag*e), and 3c (*increase health financing... and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries*).

## 7. Social Security for migrants

    a) Immediate unilateral measures to extend social security coverage and portability to migrants in both origin and employment countries

    b) Incorporate and harmonize social security access in regional integration spaces.

    c) Wider ratification and implementation of ILO C-102 (social security) C-118 (portability)

Normative references: *UDHR, ICESCR, ILO C-102, C-118; ECOWAS General Convention on Social       Security, European Union and MERCOSUR instruments.*

SDG Target 1.3: *Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all.*

## 8. Social inclusion of migrants and refugees and their participation in unions and associations

    a) Advocate for legislation ensuring freedom of association rights for migrants and refugees

    b) Support migrant organizing in unions, by unions

c) Conduct outreach to engage migrants and refugees in unions, associations, and CSOs

Normative references*:  ILO C-87 (freedom of association), ILO C-98 (collective bargaining rights), ICCPR, rulings of ILO Committee on Freedom of Association*

SDG Target 10.2:  *By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.*

## 9.  Family Unity and family support

a) Demand family unity provisions in all immigration and migration regimes

b) Ensure immigration law facilitates family reunification

c) Measures to sustain socialization & education for children and adolescents remaining at home.

Normative references:  *UDHR, CRC, CEDAW*

## 10.  Training youth for employment; overcoming skills shortages

a)  Reform, renovate and expand technical and vocational education and training for all youth

b)  Promote migrant access to schooling, higher education and vocational and technical education and training (VTET) without discrimination.

c)  Harmonize qualifications and training standards across regions (such as the EU)

Normative references:  *UNESCO Conventions; international occupational classifications.*

SDG 4: *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;* SDG Targets 4.1 (*all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education*); 4.3 (*access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university); 4.4 (increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills...); 4.5 (eliminate gender disparities in education);* and other SDG 4 Targets.

## 11.  Facilitate migrant and diaspora entrepreneurship and their establishment of SMEs

a)  Provide comprehensive training and accompaniment coaching to candidate migrant/diaspora entrepreneurs in conception, organization, product/service development, legal registration, fiscal matters, start-up and operational management of enterprises.

b)  Advocate for access to modest cost financing for qualified migrant entrepreneurial initiatives.

c)  Support migrant entrepreneur/employer participation in employer/business associations.

SDG Target 8.3: *Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.*

## 12.  Re-frame the narrative, policy and practice on migration towards inclusive, rights-based, mobility-facilitating discourse, policy, measures and institutional behaviour.

Points to address include: that migration is people with rights and dignity; that migration is structurally necessary for current and future economic viability and prosperity worldwide; that migration is about *integrated human development* in all societies and countries; that forced migration can be impeded by ending military intervention and arms sales in areas of armed conflicts, that support to material development in many places will make it possible for people to both move freely and uphold their *right to remain* where they are established.

***International Human Rights Conventions, International Labour St***andards, ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration; regional Migration Policy Frameworks; formal policies adopted by States in various regions.

SDG Target 10.7:  *Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies*

## 13.  Ensure that all development aid is mutual determined by both 'donor' and recipient country, in accord with supporting material development of the latter first and foremost.

Ensure that development aid supports: *jobs rich* building up of industry, productive agriculture, and infrastructure; local, national and regional transformation of resources; local and regional production and consumption of goods, services, and knowledge; regional economic integration; and fair trade, especially of value added local resources employing people within their own regions.

In contrast, development aid must not be linked to migration control policies, measures nor to enhancing repressive capacities of control and policing institutions in recipient states.

### 14. Promote full implementation of free circulation regimes

a) Advocate political will by governments to implement and maintain free circulation of people

b) Advocate ratification of regionally agreed regimes by REC member States-namely their parliaments

c) Promulgate national implementing legislation

d) Harmonize labour codes and recognition of qualifications across REC member countries.

e) Derogate legal, administrative and control measures that thwart labour circulation.

Normative references: *REC Treaties, Protocols and Executive Decisions/Directives in: Andean Pact; CARICOM; CEMAC/ECCAS; COMESA; EAC; ECOWAS; EEU; EU; MERCOSUR; SICA.*

### 15. Consolidate migration policy and administrative responsibility, capacity and coordination by labour and social protection institutions:

*a)* Concentrate labour migration governance responsibilities in labour/employment ministries

*b)* Designate focal points or units in labour institutions on labour migration/mobility

*c)* Encourage engagement on migration by social partner organizations.

*d)* Training and capacity building for labour institutions and social partners.

*e)* Tripartite policy consultation and coordination at national, regional and continental levels.

Normative references: *ILO C-143 (involvement of social partners in migration policy); ILO C-144 (Convention on Tripartite Consultations) and ILO C-150 (labour administration)*

SDG 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*

### 16. Decriminalization of migrants, refugees, and migration:

a) De-criminalization/non-criminalization of immigration law and infractions to it.

b) Non-detention/ending detention of migrants for non-criminal offences.

c) Treatment of minors according to best interests of the child.

d) Repeal of generalized migrant/traveller identify control, surveillance and restriction measures.

e) Lift border controls and eliminate in-country travel/transport inspection-control posts within established areas of REC free circulation of persons.

Normative references: *UDHR, CRC, ICRMW, Regional Treaties and Executive Decisions.*

### 17. End repression of solidarity with migrants and of migrants rights defenders

a) Repeal any existing 'delit de solidarite' legislation/prevent enactment if proposed.

b) Demand that social protection, human/social services and CSO solidarity reach all migrants and refugees without discrimination of any kind, including on basis of status.

c) Ensure that Caritas and other civil society entities concerned attend to all migrants and refugees without discrimination.

*d)* Offer legal and political advocacy for anyone prosecuted or persecuted for defence of migrants' human and labour rights and social welfare.

Normative references: *UDHR, ICESCR, ICCPR, etc.*

**18. Establish national *policy frameworks on migration*, with "whole of government' consultation and "whole of society" participation including social partners and civil society:**

- *d)* Involve concerned government ministries/agencies/authorities at relevant levels as well as legislators/parliamentarians, social partners and civil society and migrant organizations.
- *e)* Address comprehensively concerns, issues, and challenges of international migration, including human rights and humanitarian protection responsibilities.
- *f)* Ensure that policy and practice respond to short, medium and long term considerations of domestic economic and social development, demographic trends and labour and skills needs.
- *g)* Insist that national policy on migration is rights-based and socially responsible in line with international normative standards.
- *h)* Address considerations of international development cooperation, public and private foreign investment, and migration implications/consequences of arms and munitions exports and international military engagements.

Normative references: Relevant *International Human Rights Conventions* and *International Labour Standards, ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration; regional Migration Policy Frameworks; formal policies adopted by States in various regions.*

*SDG Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies*


**19. Support implementation of *welcoming migrants and refugees* policy and practice by cities**

- k) Support city elaboration of values-based, inclusive *welcoming migrants and refugees* policy.
- l) Advocate for city policy and implementation that upholds and promotes inclusion, non-discrimination/equality of treatment and full participation of migrants and refugees.
- a) Engage with city/urban government administration on formulating and implementing city policy on reception, settlement, inclusion and integration of migrants and refugees.
- b) Promote involvement of local community organizations, local unions, employer and business groups, civil society organizations and migrant/refugee associations.

Global Policy Framework: The *New Urban Agend*a in full.

SDG 11: *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*; SDG 11 Targets.


**20. Obtain gender & age disaggregated data on migrant characteristics, situations, conditions.**

- *a)* Adoption/utilization of international labour migration database indicators.
- *b)* Apply international statistical standards to obtaining data on labour migration.
- *c)* Establish data sharing and coordination among national institutions concerned.
- *d)* Interface data with relevant international labour market and labour migration databases.
- *e)* Support provision of competencies, training and appropriate hardware & software.

See: *International Labour Statistics Standards; UN guidelines on international migration statistics*

SDG Target 17.18 *(increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, **migratory status**, disability, geographic location...)*


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