



REGIONAL  
TRAINING  
CENTER  
ON MIGRATION



# Regional Training Center on Migration

## REGIONAL MIGRATION CURRICULUM

July 2022

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A/S	Asylum Seeker
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CEDAW	Conv. on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CoE	Council of Europe
COP21	Paris Climate Change Conference
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
ECHR	European Convention of Human Rights
EMN	European Migration Network
EMM	Essentials of Migration Management
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
GCM	Global Compact on Refugees
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMG	Global Migration Group

IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers Members of Their Families
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IML	International Migration Law
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JMDI	Joint Migration and Development Initiative
M&D	Migration and Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCOF	IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NoE	Network of Experts
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RTCM	Regional Training Center on Migration
SAR	International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMS	State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNCCA	UN Common Country Analysis
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children' Emergency Fund
UNNM	United Nations Network on Migration
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

## INTRODUCTION TO THE CURRICULUM

### CHAPTER 1 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

#### 1.1 Overarching Goal

The SMS and IOM jointly propose an initiative which supports the establishment of a Regional Training Centre on Migration that could serve as a hub for knowledge sharing, research and policy dialogue with governments and a broad range of stakeholders in the field of migration in the region.

The project's objective is to contribute to better migration management and regional cooperation in countries of the RTCM Region, through the establishment of a Regional Training Centre on Migration (RTCM). In this regard, the project will pilot the establishment of a Regional Training Centre on Migration (RTCM) under the SMS of the Republic of Azerbaijan. While the RTCM will be based in Baku, Azerbaijan and managed by the SMS, the RTCM is expected to serve countries of Central Asia, Middle East, Eastern Partnership, and beyond.

The Regional Migration Curriculum Development is an integral part of this over-arching goal.

#### 1.2 Objective

##### - Overall Objective

The overall objective is ***the Design of a Migration Curriculum tailored for the Region, based on specific migration trends, patterns, migration-management systems, as well as identified migration management and capacity-building needs and priorities in which Human Rights and Gender are mainstreamed and benefitting to all categories of stakeholders (whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach), and aiming at contributing to the implementation of the RTCM Road Map.***

##### - Detailed Objectives

✓ ***A Regional Migration Curriculum as one of the key components towards the implementation of the Road-Map***

According to the IOM/RTCM Project Document, the Regional Training Curriculum is one key component of the RTCM strategy to take initial steps towards the implementation of the RTCM Road-Map. The other elements of the strategy are:

- The establishment of the e-Library

- The creation of a regional pool of trainers<sup>1</sup>
- The organization of a Regional Training of Trainers<sup>2</sup>

This Curriculum therefore also aims at building synergies with the e-Library and the Regional pool of trainers, in particular through the inclusion of the pool of trainers as resource persons, but also in ensuring that trainers are beneficiaries of the Courses in order to ensure the roll-out of the knowledge at the national and sub-regional levels.

✓ ***A Regional Migration Curriculum Tailored to the Regional Needs, Specificities and identified priorities***

Regional Needs, specificities and priorities have been identified during the process of preparation of the Regional Needs Analysis Report and those findings have been translated into a strategic planning for short, mid and long-term actions in the Road Map for the RTCM. The Migration Curriculum builds from these processes to build a Curriculum that is tailored to the RTCM Region. It therefore aims not only at designing fully relevant Modules and Courses and Course Content, but also at identifying the most relevant partnerships, trainers and best practices.

✓ ***A Regional Migration Curriculum which fully mainstream human rights and gender related issues***

In accordance with RTCM Project documents requirement, and as per previous and constant vision of the RTCM, it must be ensured during the Migration Curriculum development that human rights and gender related issues are mainstreamed in the Curriculum.

## **CHAPTER 2                      METHODOLOGY AND TIME-FRAME**

### **2.1      Methodology**

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<sup>1</sup> Excerpt from the IOM/RTCM Project Document: “The project will make initial steps to facilitate the implementation of the roadmap through developing a regional training curriculum on migration and setting up an e-Library in the RTCM. The project will finally support the creation of a regional pool of trainers, who will further cascade the training in Azerbaijan and two other partnering countries” (...) “The Curriculum is tailored for future pool of expert of the RTCM which is expected to include trainers from region countries”.

<sup>2</sup> Excerpt from the IOM/RTCM Project Document: “For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the roadmap developed, the project will support the development of a Regional Training Curriculum and organize a regional Trainer of Trainers (ToT). The Curriculum is tailored for future pool of trainers of RTCM which is expected to trainers from region countries. The ToT will equip participant with in-depth training skills and they will be in the future contracted as trainers for RTCM Courses”.

### a) Team of Experts

The Curriculum was prepared by a Team of 3 Migration Experts. The Team was composed of an IOM international consultant leading the team and by two IOM national consultants.

- Isabelle Mihoubi-Astor, International Consultant
- Humay Eminli, National Consultant
- Nejla Ayvazi, National Consultant

All Consultants are migration experts, with previous work experience for IOM and/or international Organizations. The international Consultant had previously led the team of Experts in charge of the preparation of the RTCM Regional Needs Analysis Report, as well as the RTCM Road-Map, which facilitated the process of preparation of the Regional Curriculum, in particular in terms of understanding of the RTCM process, grasping the regional priorities and understanding the needs and expectation and subsequent time-gain in the shaping and development process.

### b) Management of the Process and Methodology

- The Expert Team conducted its work building on the **complementarity of skills and knowledge** of each team member, which enabled to ensure quality delivery but also timely delivery despite the strict time-constraints faced by the drafters of the Regional Curriculum.
- In order to ensure quality, the team has also put into place a system of **systematic internal review of each Module** prepared, so as to ensure that at least two members of the team would have been involved in the drafting or review of each Module.
- The Team held regular on-line meetings to exchange on the challenges and priorities. These meetings have in particular contributing to ensuring the overall objective of **comprehensiveness and of coherence of the Regional Migration Curriculum**, in particular through ensuring that all priorities are reflected and that redundancies are avoided between modules.

### c) IOM Guidance

The Team of Experts received all necessary guidance from the **IOM Mission in Baku** (the IOM Head of Mission and the IOM Program Manager for RTCM) throughout the process.

In addition to the support from IOM, the Team of Experts benefitted from an on-line meeting with the **IOM Essentials of Migration Management (EMM) Team**. The EMM Team provided an overview of existing training modules. This meeting has been extremely useful, in particular insofar as it was important for the Team of Expert to build on already existing solid training resources and expertise within IOM.

### d) Support and Review and Approval by the SMS

The SMS has expressed interest in and expressed support to the work of the Team throughout the drafting process.

In accordance with the Project Document, where it is stated that “the Curriculum will be validated by SMS”, the Regional Curriculum was shared with the SMS of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 30 June 2022. The SMS subsequently provided comments and input to the document and the document was finalized and approved by the SMS on 9 August 2022. It further provided detained comments and input, which have been reflected in this final document.

## **2.2 Time frame**

The time frame for the preparation of the Regional Curriculum was of 9 weeks. The drafting process took place within the period from 25 April to 30 June 2022. This tight time-frame was the major constraint and challenge of the preparation process.

The tight time frame stemmed from the strong inter-connection of the Regional Migration Curriculum development and other project activities to initiate the implementation of the RTCM Road-Map, in particular the forthcoming TOT Workshop in July, during which the current document will be presented and tested.

Despite the limited time, quality delivery remained the key target of the team. Strict work plan, teamwork and intensive work schedule have enabled the team to deliver quality within the required time-frame. However, some quality-control processes have had to be simplified.

## **2.3 Main Constraints and Mitigation Strategy**

### **a) Time Constraints**

The main constraint during the preparation process has been the **time constraints**. The mitigating strategy used by the Team of Experts has been the following:

- Building on already existing training capacity within IOM (in particular the EMM) in available areas/Modules and adjusting to Regional needs and priorities
- Building on the **complementarity of skills and knowledge** of each team member
  - Developing a flexible and “living” document and prioritizing the content of the Curriculum, so that more detailed and/or specific activities can be added or adjusted throughout the implementation process (for instance detailed evaluation tools to be prepared for each Course on the basis of the Evaluation Strategy developed).

### **b) Scope of the Curriculum**

The diversity of the needs in countries in the Region and **large spectrum of interest** expressed during the consultation process (Needs Assessment and Road-Map development processes), has also constituted a challenge, in terms of the wide scope of the Curriculum and prioritization of

topics. The scope is very ambitious (it reflects the Road Map approach) and aims at the same time to be comprehensive and tailored to the Region. As a mitigating strategy, the Team opted to make the Regional Curriculum as comprehensive as possible so that it would have full relevance to all countries in the Region, whilst at the same time not compromising on the quality.

## CHAPTER 3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE MIGRATION CURRICULUM

### 3.1 General/ the RTCM Project Document

**The RTCM Project Document** lays out the principle and objectives for the development of a Regional Migration Curriculum for the RTCM, as well as for the processes which led to the identification of the content of the Curriculum.

The Project Document states in particular:

*“The project’s objective is to contribute to better migration management and regional cooperation in Azerbaijan and the RTCM Countries, through the establishment of a Regional Training Centre on Migration (RTCM). In this regard, the project will pilot the establishment of a Regional Training Centre on Migration (RTCM) under the SMS of the Republic of Azerbaijan (...)*

*“In order to achieve the project objective (...) **the project will conduct an assessment of the existing training capacities and needs in Azerbaijan and targeted countries. Based on the findings of the assessment, the project will support its partner agencies with a step-by-step roadmap for the establishment of a RTCM. The roadmap will include full guidance to the SMS on establishing the training facility as well as on supporting regional capacity development on migration**”*

*“The project will make initial steps to facilitate the implementation of the roadmap through developing a **regional training curriculum on migration** and setting up an e-Library in the RTCM”.*

The policy framework used to prepare the Regional Migration Curriculum lays on four main documents, of which two are internal RTCM Documents (a) **The RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report**; (b) **the Road Map for the RTCM**; (c) the **SDGs and GCM** as the global and fundamental framework guiding the process; (d) Other Global dialogues and frameworks on migration; (e) International Legal Framework (f) Other regional or sub-regional dialogues on migration.

### 3.2 RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report

#### a) **Background Information**

The RTCM Project documents establishes that “In order to achieve the project objective, the project will conduct an assessment of the existing training capacities and needs in Azerbaijan and targeted countries”

The Assessment of the existing training capacities and needs in Azerbaijan and targeted countries was achieved in October 2021, and the findings of the Report **Gaps Analysis and Needs Assessment on Migration Management and Migration Capacity Development Within the Context of the Regional Training Center on Migration** (thereafter referred to as “**the Needs Assessment Report**”) were presented and discussed at a Regional Workshop held in Baku on 25/26 November 2021, The Needs Assessment Report was further endorsed by the RTCM Countries.

#### **b) Role of the Needs Assessment Report in the Curriculum development**

The Needs Assessment Report has served as the leading document to identify capacity-building priorities throughout the curriculum, as well as a tool to measure the relevance of the content of the Curriculum.

The content, as well as conclusions and recommendations contained in the Needs Assessment Report has systematically been used to design the Migration Curriculum. It has particularly served as a basis for identifying priority topics in each of the Modules of the Curriculum as well as for content development of the Topics (sessions and heading of session in the Course Description/outline part). It also played a key role in the defining approaches and for priority partnerships (with international organization as well as NGOs, the Media, the Academia and the private sector). It also enabled to identify areas of complementarity and potential synergies.

Chapter 4 below presents a brief overview of the Migration situation in the RTCM Region, but more detailed content of the main findings of the Needs Assessment Report, can be found at the “Objective and Expected Outcome” Section, at the beginning of each of the 8 Modules of this Curriculum, hence evidencing the regional relevance of the content of the Curriculum.

### **3.3 The Road Map of the RTCM**

#### **a) Overview of Road-Map**

In line with the Project Document<sup>3</sup> and following its endorsement by RTCM Countries, the RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report has served as the basis to prepare the Road Map for the RTCM. An IOM/SMS Regional Workshop on the Road Map Development, held in Baku on 25/26 November 2021 enabled to identify capacity building priorities for countries in the RTCM Region. A set of 24 Recommendations was endorsed at the Workshop.

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<sup>3</sup> Excerpt from Project Document: “Based on the findings of the assessment, the project will support its partner agencies with a step-by-step roadmap for the establishment of a RTCM. The roadmap will include full guidance to the SMS on establishing the training facility as well as on supporting regional capacity development on migration”

The Road Map (covering the short, mid and long-term perspective of the activities of the RTCM) was finalized and endorsed by SMS in April 2022.

### **b) The Road Map defines the Modular Approach and Modules of the Curriculum**

The present Curriculum follows a modular approach, which has been defined at the Workshop of the Road Map, and fully reflected into the Road-Map for the RTCM.

The Modular approach is in particular reflected in **Recommendation no 1** of the Workshop of the Road Map as follows:

*“Capacity building activities will be structured around a modular approach (8 Modules), reflecting **thematic priorities** of the countries in the Region. For short-term implementation, the thematic priorities have been identified as follows:*

- *Migration and Health*
- *The crisis dimension of Migration (including International Protection)*
- *Labor Migration*
- *Migration and the Environment*
- *Migration and Development*
- *Return and Re-integration*
- *Migration Management, International Cooperation and Partnerships on Migration*
- *Return and Re-integration”*

This Modular approach has been reflected in the Curriculum, with the 8 Modules identified as priorities (cf. details in Chapter 5 below).

## **3.4 SDGs and GCM**

### **a) Relevance of SDGs to Migration**

The Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact on Migration underpin all areas of the Migration Curriculum and shall continue to do so during the implementation phase.

It needs to be stressed that **all countries in the Region are GCM Members**.

One of the Agenda’s key principles is to “leave no one behind” and “reach those furthest behind first” (para 4). It further calls for the follow-up and review processes for the SDGs to be based upon evidence and data disaggregated by “income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts” (para 74, and Target 17.18).

The SDGs also recognize the vulnerability of migrants to exploitation and abuse, specifically through the targets related to countering human trafficking: Target 5.2 (eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation), Target 16.2 (end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children), and Target 8.7 (take immediate and effective

measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms).

### **b) GCM: A Key policy framework**

The global compact for migration is the first, inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner.

The Global Compact for Migration is the UN global agreement on a common approach to international migration. It covers all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The global compact and its 23 objectives constitute the key policy framework for the development of the RTCM Migration Curriculum.

### **3.5 Other key Global Framework on Migration Governance, Human Rights and Gender**

All Global Frameworks are presented in all Modules of the Curriculum, as per relevance to each Module.

Particularly important are: (non-exhaustive)

- The Global Compact on Refugees
- International Dialogue on Migration
- The Global Platform on Migration and Development
- Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- United Nations Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of law
- Etc.

### **3.6 The International Legal Framework**

#### **- Background**

The “Sustainable Development Goals” and GCM are unequivocally anchored in human rights and SDG is “to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the obligations of States under international law” (para 18).

Leading norms and standards of International Law pertaining to migration and to human rights and gender played a crucial role in the design and content of the Curriculum. They constitute a common regulatory platform for RTCM Countries.

#### **- Relevant International Law and the RTCM countries**

Countries in the Region have overwhelmingly ratified the main UN Human Rights Instruments as well as the UN 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol.

Most countries in the region have ratified international instruments pertaining to the rights of women and gender equality.

With regard to specific international instruments in the field of migration, the level of ratification of the ILO Convention on the Rights of Migrants is high, the level of ratification of UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants is lesser, but this is higher than the global trend.

The level of ratification of the UN instruments pertaining to protection of stateless persons and reduction of statelessness is also higher than worldwide.

Most countries in the Region have also ratified international instruments pertaining to the Environment.

**This Migration Curriculum therefore heavily builds from international norms and standards pertaining to migration (all areas), human rights, gender equality as the environment.**

### 3.6.1 Recapitulative Table on level of Ratification of Relevant International Instruments (human rights, migration, gender and the environment)

TABLE OF RATIFICATION OF RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS (R = Ratified, S = Signed)													
NAME OF COUNTRIES													
NAME OF CONVENTION / TREATY	<u>Azer baijan</u>	<u>Bel arus</u>	<u>Geo rgia</u>	<u>Iran</u>	<u>Kaz Akhs tan</u>	<u>Kyr Kyz Rep.</u>	<u>Mol dova</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>Taj ikis tan</u>	<u>Tur key</u>	<u>Turk meni stan</u>	<u>Ukr aine</u>	<u>Uzb ekis tan</u>
UN HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS (Incl. Migrants' Rights)													
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	R	R	R	NO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Convention against Torture & Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading	R	R	R	NO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Treatment or Punishment													
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CRC Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	R	NO	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	NO
Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	S	NO	NO	NO	R	R	S	NO	NO	NO	NO	R	NO
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	S
<b>ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING AND SLAVERY</b>													
UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
UNTOC Protocol to Prevent, Suppress & Punish TIP, Especially Women & Children	R	R	R	NO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
UNTOC Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	R	R	R	NO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S
Slavery Convention (1927)	S	R	NO	NO	S	R	NO	R	NO	S	S	R	NO
Supplementary Convention on Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade & Practices Similar to Slavery	R	R	NO	R	R	R	NO	R	NO	R	R	R	NO
<b>REFUGEES AND IDPS</b>													
1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R*	R	R	NO
										(Section B of Art 1 (a))			
1967 Protocol to the UN Refugee Convention	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NO
<b>CITIZENSHIP AND REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS</b>													
UN Convention on the protection of stateless persons	R	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	R	R	NO
UN Convention on the reduction of statelessness	R	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	R	R	NO
UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	R	R	NO	NO	R	R	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	R	NO
<b>ILO CONVENTIONS/MIGRATION</b>													
ILO Migration for Employment Convention	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	NO

ILO Migrant Workers' Convention	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	NO
Equality of Treatment Convention	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	R	NO	NO	NO
ILO Domestic Workers Convention	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY</b>													
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	R	R	R	NO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Optional Protocol to the CEDAW	R	R	R	NO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NO
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	R	R	NO	NO	R	R	NO	R	NO	NO	NO	R	NO
<b>THE ENVIRONMENT</b>													
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	R	R	R	NON	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

### 3.7 Other Regional and Sub/Regional Migration Dialogues/Frameworks

Although the Curriculum is strongly built on the global frameworks and norms and standards on migration, existing Regional and Sub/Regional Dialogues and Frameworks on Migration have also served as background for the Preparation of the Curriculum.

Those dialogues, frameworks and norms are in particular (non-exhaustive):

- The Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration
- The Prague Process
- The Budapest Process
- EU Visa Dialogues with several countries in the RTCM Region
- Council of Europe Conventions and relevant Jurisprudence
- EU acquis in the Area of Migration and Asylum (relevant EU Directives and Regulations)
- Intra-Regional Cooperation frameworks such as Central Asia Cooperation on the Environment (UNEP), Cooperation on Border Management in the field of Border Management (BOMCA) etc.

## CHAPTER 4 OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION SITUATION IN RTCM REGION

### 4.1 General Overview

The Migration situation in the RTCM countries at country as well as at sub/regional levels can be characterized by:

- A high complexity of the Migration patterns in all countries

- Most countries are at the same time countries of origin, destination & transit
- All categories of migration are represented in those countries (irregular, labor, students, investors, TIP, IDPS, Stateless persons, environmental migration etc.)
- Forced Migration, including with mass influx & protracted refugee/IDP situations is present, often in situation of mass-influx, in most countries in the Region, with countries hosting millions of refugees and forced migrants and crisis situations in the increase.
- The presence of a strong inter-connectivity of migration trends at sub-regional levels for all categories of migration (Labor, forced, students, irregular etc.)
- A strong interest for and tradition of developing strategic partnerships with international organizations in the field of migration, in particular with IOM

#### **4.2 Institutional Set-Up on migration and inter-agency cooperation**

Most countries have in place a centralized authority in charge of migration (independent or under MOI etc.). In one instance (Kyrgyzstan), two ministries are in charge of the migration portfolio. Most countries have in place comprehensive migration policies and other countries are in the stage of finalization/update of such comprehensive strategies or are taking concrete steps to design such policies and all countries have put into place sectoral migration policies. However, **in several countries, full-fledged coordination mechanisms are either not in place, or are not functioning efficiently. Whilst in other countries, important levels of achievement – can constitute best practices for the Region. Generally, inter-agency coordination in policy development is often considered from a centralized perspective (engagement of regional/local authorities).**

#### **4.3 Data Collection and Data Analysis**

Some countries have put into place some full-fledged data collection and data analysis units whilst others are at an earlier stage of development. Generally, important **gaps have been identified in terms of data collection;** gaps in inter-agency data exchange and in bilateral agreements on data exchange; Gaps in Data Protection Systems; Gaps in Gender disaggregated Data and Gaps in accessibility of Statistical and Analytical Reports to the public.

#### **4.4 National Legal Framework on Migration**

All countries in the Region have adopted and are implementing legislation in the area of migration and some countries even have an impressive track-record of legislation on migration. However, the main gaps have been identified as follows: Important gaps exist in legislative framework in the area of THB; Most countries still need full-fledged legislation on IBM; Important gaps in referral mechanisms for vulnerable groups at border crossing points; Gaps in legislation on integration of migrants; Gaps in standards or reception of migrants; Gaps in legislation on return and reintegration; Important gaps in **legislation on labor migration**, in particular the rights of migrant workers and their families; Despite important achievements, gaps in the area of **prevention and reduction or statelessness**; Gaps in **subsidiary protection** regime; Gaps in **data protection law**; Gaps in **climate change & the protection of environmental migrants**.

#### 4.5 Human Rights of Migrants and Gender-related matters

The RTCM County expressed throughout the consultation process leading to the preparation of the RTCM needs assessment report a strong interest to develop their capacity in the field of Human Rights of migrants and their families. In several countries in the Region, comprehensive Human Rights Strategies and Action Plans including are not in place. This strong interest echoes the identified gaps, in particular in the following areas: Specific approaches **to vulnerable groups of migrants** (identification, referral, protection); **Social inclusion of vulnerable migrants** and/or persons belonging to national minorities; **Child protection** (incl. special protection measures for unaccompanied minors & separated children); Human rights of **labor Migrants and their families**; **The right to a family life and the concept of family unity**, the rights of irregular migrants within the context of border management; **Women in crisis**; **GBV prevention and Protection etc.**

#### 4.6 Cooperation with IOM

The Cooperation with IOM is well established and assessed highly by all. In particular, most countries involve IOM in policy development. All countries are GCM Members. Most countries participate in the UN Network on Migration and several countries in the Region have already prepared a GCM Country report, with the support of IOM.

SDGs have, at least to a certain extent, guided policy development and implementation (in some countries, SDGs have been fully integrated into policy development). However, there is a need to systematize approaches to mainstream SDGs in Migration policy development and implementation.

However, not all countries have put into place structured mechanisms of IOM involvement in policy design; the level of knowledge of SDGs and their level of consideration by policy makers in developing migration strategic documents requires strengthening cooperation with UN Agencies is in general well established in RTCM countries.

#### 4.7 Cooperation with Civil Society Actors

- **NGOs and migrant's associations:**

Some kind of Government cooperation with NGOs and migrant's associations is usually in place in all the countries in the Region. However, this cooperation appears to mostly take place in areas of delivery of psycho-social and legal services to migrants and not necessarily on policy development. Both government stakeholders and NGOs appear to be willing to strengthen and expand their mutual cooperation. However, migration authorities generally do not provide direct funding to CSOs; CSOs and Governments tend not to consider the involvement of the Migrants themselves in public policy-making and consultation processes with migrants are not systematized by CSOs nor Governments. voices of migrants are often not heard and when they are, the Age, gender and diversity approach is not fully in place.

- **Cooperation with Academia:**

The situation is very contrasted in the Region, which allows for cross-fertilization. Cooperation with Academia is far from having reached full potential; there are important gaps in Migration curricula development and in cooperation on research on migration and in networking, gaps in exchanging migration researchers and Scholars.

- **Private Sector engagement:**

There is a strong potential for development. Initiatives to engage the private sector have been initiated in most countries but are still mostly driven by International organizations. Generally, there is a lack of understanding of the full potential of private sector engagement in the field of migration and assessment and evaluation of existing private sector support & of its impact are usually not in place.

- **Cooperation with the Media:**

Generally, there are important gaps in the area of PI and Public Relations. In particular, **some countries do not have public information strategies** in the area of migration - or including migration (but good practices), several countries **do not have mechanisms to brief media outlets** (even countries with PI strategy) on new policies or data, situations

#### **4.8 Summary of migration situation and gaps in the RTCM Region pertaining to each Module**

The brief summary (including needs and gaps) is presented in the introduction of each relevant Module. The reader of the Curriculum is therefore invited to refer to each Module and for detailed information, to refer to the RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report.

## **CHAPTER 5 PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRICULUM**

### **5.1 General**

The characteristics of the Curriculum stem from the general parameters set for the RTCM activities, in particular in the RTCM Project Document and Road Map, as well as from the general characteristics of what a good Curriculum should be. They reflect the ambitious objectives that the RTCM set for itself, reflected and presented in details in the Road-Map.

### **5.2 Presentation of each Characteristics and Leading Principles**

- **Educational quality:**

Despite the time-constraints, the delivery of a high-quality Curriculum, offering the opportunity for the delivery of high-quality Courses has been the leading principle and aim throughout the preparation process of the Curriculum.

- **Conceived through a Consultation Process:**  
The consultation process was thorough, it took place in several stages and included all key government stakeholders, and also key segments of the civil society (**whole-of society approach**). **The curriculum is therefore the product of many minds.**
- **The result of a long-term effort:**  
The process of planning, management, evaluation of needs and development of the Curriculum was carried out within a period of 18 months. The process was initiated already in **February 2021**, with the starting of the consultation process for the preparation of the Road Map and has been carried out since then (with the process of consultation on the Road Map and following actions.).
- **Based on the needs of the beneficiaries:**  
Through the above-described processes of consultation and implementation of whole-of society approach, the Curriculum could be tailored in order to address the specific needs of the countries in the RTCM Region, as well as all categories of stakeholders. This will allow to make the Course more responsive to the stakeholders that the RTCM Project is meant to serve, including the migrants themselves.
- **Comprehensive in Scope**  
Pursuant to the overall vision of the RTCM as well as the needs expressed by RTCM Countries, the scope of the Curriculum is comprehensive and encompasses all key areas of migration reflected in the GCM.
- **The curriculum is flexible and designed to be continuously evolving:**  
The design and format of the Curriculum themselves allow for adaptation of the educational activities (in terms of target audience, format of Course etc.) and allow for revision and development (areas for development are presented in Chapter 9 of this Introduction). Moreover, in order for the Curriculum to be fully effective, continuous monitoring and evaluation are reflected in the Curriculum, through the design of a Monitoring and evaluation Strategy (cf. Chapter 7 on Evaluation Strategy, below).
- **It provides for the logical sequence of subject matter:**  
The Curriculum has been designed in ensuring overall coherence within the Courses offered in each Modules (to avoid gaps and also duplication). In order to provide continuity of the learning experience, the logical sequence is reflected within each Module, but also amongst Modules. A specific Heading for each Course highlights also present other Courses related to the subject matter. Learning is developmental.
- **It complements and encourages synergies with other RTCM Activities and with RTCM Countries and builds on best practices**

The Curriculum content aims at ensuring complementarity with already existing Training activities in the Region, building on capacity-building needs in the Region which are not been addressed to the fullest extend or on partnerships that have not been fully explored. It also builds heavily on the complementarity of experience and best practices in amongst countries in the Region (in that regard, the Curriculum aims at the systematic inclusion of presentation on Regional best practices). In terms of other RTCM Activities it builds synergies specifically with the TOT component of the Road-Map, with the e-Library, with the existing Pool of Experts. As a living and flexible document, it also allows space for existing synergies to be strengthened through the implementation of the Curriculum (“snowball effect”).

➤ **Cross-Cutting issues are mainstreamed**

In line with Project Document requirement<sup>4</sup>, Gender and Human Rights have been mainstreamed throughout the Curriculum. The Mainstreaming is reflected both will the inclusion of specific Courses on human Rights and Gender and with the systematic inclusion of gender-specific or human right perspectives into the outline of each topic of each Module of the Curriculum. As highlighted in this introduction above, international human right norms and standards constitute the key framework for development of the Curriculum.

In addition to gender and human rights, and in line with the overall approach of the RTCM Project, the Environment has also been mainstreamed in the document, in particular through the preparation of the specific Module (Module 7).

➤ **It is child-sensitive**

Pursuant to the CRC principle and best interest of the child principle, the Curriculum has been built in a fully child-sensitive manner. This approach is reflected in all Modules of the curriculum.

➤ **Whole of Government Approach**

Pursuant to the overall vision of the RTCM, the whole-of government approach has been fully integrated into the Curriculum. It is reflected both in terms of beneficiaries of training as well as providers of training/resources persons. Furthermore, the Curriculum encourages dialogue and synergies amongst relevant government entities, both at national as well as regional and local levels.

➤ **Whole-of-Society Approach**

In line with the overall vision of the RTCM, the whole-of-society approach has been fully integrated into the Curriculum. It is reflected both in terms of beneficiaries of training, as well as providers of training/resources persons. Following the flexible and evolving character of the Curriculum, and based on the gradual stakeholders’ involvement strategy

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<sup>4</sup> Excerpt from the Project Document: “The curriculum developed (...) will reinforce cross-cutting issues such as gender, human rights of migrants (...)

reflected in the RTCM Road-Map, it is expected that the whole-of-society approach will strengthen during the process of implementation of the Curriculum (through structured cooperation agreements with the Academia/research institutions, identification of private sector partners on migration, building of a pool of sympathetic media, identification of migrant leaders, including female migrants ,etc.)

➤ **It Builds on the Expertise of the Relevant UN Agencies**

In line with the RTCM Project Document, “The expertise of the relevant UN agencies (UNHC, etc.) will be considered during development of relevant sections of the Regional Curriculum and delivery of relevant sessions during ToT and rollout sessions. This perspective has been reflected throughout the Curriculum. To an extent that the Curriculum has opted not to specifically include regional actors or norms, except when it was of high relevance to certain topic – for instance EU Visa Dialogues for a Course on migration partnerships etc.). As already highlighted, the Curriculum is meant for a flexible and adjustable use, therefore the participation of regional actors will build during the implementation of the Curriculum.

The Expertise of IOM, as the **leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration** has been the primary source of inspiration for the Curriculum and, in line with the RTCM Project Document<sup>5</sup>, **the Migration Curriculum has been based on existing capacity-building programs and tools of IOM**. Such migration programs are in particular the **EMM**. The IOM tools are mainstreamed throughout the program and referenced accordingly.

## **CHAPTER 6                      VADE MECUM PRESENTATION OF THE MIGRATION CURRICULUM**

### **6.1      General Overview**

- The concept and presentation of the Curriculum have been designed to be **user-friendly** and **flexible in its implementation**
- It follows a **Modular approach** (8 Modules). Each Module follows the same structure and approach and the linkages between each Modules are cross-references.
- The 8 Modules are the ones identified in the Road-Map (cf. Chapter 3 below) the Recommendation no 1 of the Road-Map) and are formulated and numbered as follows:

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<sup>5</sup> Excerpt from the RTCM Project Document: “the training curriculum will be based on existing capacity-building programs and tools of IOM (...).

<b>Module 1</b>	Introduction to International Migration, International Migration Law, Migration Management, International Cooperation and Partnerships on Migration
<b>Module 2</b>	Preventing and Combatting Irregular Migration
<b>Module 3</b>	Legal Migration
<b>Module 4</b>	Migration in Crisis and International Refugee Protection
<b>Module 5</b>	Migration and Development
<b>Module 6</b>	Return and Readmission
<b>Module 7</b>	Migration and the Environment
<b>Module 8</b>	Migration and Health

- To adjust to the variety of needs of the RTCM Countries and their specific approaches, Module 4 regroups both Migration in Crisis and International Refugee Protection, although these closely inter-related are different in nature and in institutional and regulatory frameworks.
- Although following the same internal structure, **each Module has different numbers of Courses** (ranging from 4 to 14 courses per Module) depending on the needs of the RTCM Countries Specificities of Modules).

## 6.2 Overview of Structure of the Modules

### - **A General Introduction to the Modules**

It aims at showing the Relevance of the Modules and of the Courses chosen, presenting in particular a summary of the regional needs as per Needs Assessment Report. It also presents the global content and importance of the specific Modules in the Migration Management Context.

### - **A Presentation of the Relevant SDG Targets and GCM Objectives**

This complements the General Introduction. In order to make the policy framework easily accessible and to contribute to a user-friendly Migration Curriculum, the SDGs targets and the

GCM Objectives that are relevant to each Modules have been systematically enumerated at the beginning of each of the 8 Modules.

- **An Outline of all the Topics selected for each Modules**

To be user-friendly, the Topics/Courses are presented in a Table. The topics follow a **logical sequence** but the implementation of the Curriculum is **flexible** and the order **can easily be adjusted to the priorities expressed by the stakeholders at any stage of the implementation process**.

### 6.3 Overview of Structure of each Course/Topic

#### 3.4.1.1 General

- All Courses - **referred as “Topics”** in the Curriculum – which have been identified and presented in each Module follow similar structure, as follows:
  - ◇ Name and Number of Topic per Module (= Table)
  - ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome
  - ◇ Overview of Content
  - ◇ Target Audience
  - ◇ Format and Duration of Course
  - ◇ Resource persons
  - ◇ Training Material/Background Documents
  - ◇ Links to other Modules/Topics
- For which Course proposed, the Curriculum offers an overview of the context, content and presents the expected learning objectives.
- The overall objective is to ensure that the SMS/RTCM will be able to use the Course introduction, detailed Course learning objectives and detailed outline of Content **to prepare in a time-efficient and time-effective manner the agendas of each training events the RTCM choose to deliver. The Courses/topic offer already semi-finalized agendas, whilst at the same time offering the necessary flexibility to adjust (to emerging priorities, to target audiences etc.) and to identify specific experts etc. It attempts to allow even non specialist in a specific migration field to design an agenda and identify the required category of trainers/trainers and be able to make informed choice on subject-matters to be included at the training events.**

#### 3.4.1.2 Course Content

- This part of the Course presents a very detailed outline of what the Course should contain (by Sessions and Sub-Sessions). The objective is to make the future process of designing a specific training event as easy and time-efficient as possible.

- **The Courses/topic offer already semi-finalized agendas, whilst at the same time offering the necessary flexibility to adjust (to emerging priorities, to target audiences etc.) and to identify specific experts etc. It attempts to allow even non specialist in a specific migration field** to design an agenda and identify the required category of trainers/trainers and be able to make informed choice on subject-matters to be included at the training events.
- Although comprehensive, the Outline generally focus on the global frameworks, standards and partnerships. However, it can be easily adjusted by the SMS/RTCM when designing the Agenda of a detailed event on the basis of the detailed outline of Content
- The Course Outline **systematically includes space for the sharing and exchange of best practices in the Region**, as per key objective of the Road Map. The Needs Assessment Report already identifies the preliminary areas of existing best practices and more will surface during the implementation phase of the Curriculum and other RTCM activities as per Road Map.
- The Courses are comprehensive in content and their outlines are detailed also in order to enable to be easily adjusted for the design of capacity-building events that would be shorter and narrower in content (for instance, to build a course on a specific sub-topic if considered to be of particularly high relevance), or to adjust to a different activity of the RTCM (for instance, to guide a policy dialogue, interviews on best practices on a selected theme etc.).

#### 3.4.1.3 Target Audience / Participants

- The beneficiaries of the Courses are listed for each course. The target audience has been identified in keeping with the following parameters:
  - Whole of Government approach: All government entities with oversight or functional competence in the specific area of learning, at national, regional and local levels.
  - Whole of society approach: All stakeholders as per Road Map and Road Map engagement strategy have been included, depending on the relevance of the Course
  - As a rule, the Course promote the inclusion of all relevant categories of stakeholders, in order to support the RTCM Objective to promote a whole-of-society approach. However, in sensitive areas of work (some areas of border management for instance), the list may be more restricted
  - Some Courses have been specifically designed for a category of stakeholders. This is particularly the case of the Media (due to the specificities of the work of the Media and required knowledge and methodological approach)
  - ToT Trainers have been systematically included as target audience, as per objective of the Project to create synergies and develop the Regional training capacity and TOT roll-out.

- The list of categories of stakeholders only has an indicative value, as it can be expanded to more stakeholders in a progressive manner, in order to reflect the dynamic approach of stakeholders' engagement reflected in the Road-Map. As the RTCM activities are implemented more stakeholders will be identified and included (for instance Migrant's organizations, private sectors organizations etc.).
- Some key stakeholders have not been specifically mentioned in the list. It is the case for instance of lawyers and bar associations, the chambers of commerce, the prosecutor's office etc. It goes without saying, however that they are included in broader categories (private sector, Judiciary, SCOs etc.), but also that specific Courses for a specific audience can be drawn from the existing Courses (for instance specific Courses targeting Migration Lawyers and Asylum Judges etc.).

#### 3.4.1.4 Format and Duration of Course

- The Format indicated in the Curriculum only **has indicative value** (cf. above sub-para on content the flexibility in the design of the curriculum to be easily adjusted to other formats and adjusted in scope).
- The Curriculum approach is **to favor Hybrid format**. This approach is based on the consideration that education is the combination of two dynamic processes; the process of individual development as well as the process of socialization, so **training in situ** is the favored learning option. For administrative and financial efficiency however (and eventual travel restrictions due to resurgence of COVID 19 etc.), participants should also be given the possibility to have access to the Course on line, hence the hybrid format.
- Regarding **E-learning**, the **EMM e-learning platform and tools** is an excellent complement to the RTCM Curriculum. E-learning Modules tailored for the RTCM Region may also be developed at a later stage, based on the future experience of implementation of the Curriculum

#### 3.4.1.5 Resource Persons

- The list of Resource persons reflects the **whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches** which supports the Road Map design and implementation, in ensuring that practitioners from government institutions and from NGOs, can share their knowledge and experience/best practices, together with more institutionalized trainers (Researchers, training experts etc.). This will enable all categories of stakeholders to be a trainer, provided that the level of expertise required is met and the training technics are mastered.
- The TOT trainers and RTCM pool of trainers have been systematically included in the list of Resources persons. The Curriculum builds on a **dynamic approach**, insofar as the **RTCM**

**pool of trainers** will expand (a) as the implementation process of the Curriculum goes; (b) as the TOT trainers will progressively be able to become full-fledged trainers themselves; (c) as new strategic partnership will emerge in the region (with the Academia etc.) (d) as best practices in the Region will be collected in a systematized way. Reflect all of society approach, enabling all category of stakeholder to be a trainer, provided that the level of expertise required is met.

- In line with the RTCM Project Document, “The expertise of the relevant UN agencies will be considered during development of relevant sections of the Regional Curriculum and delivery of relevant sessions during ToT and rollout sessions”, the expertise of UN agencies has been systematically included in all Courses. IOM as the leading agency on Migration has been included in all Courses. As already stated, the focus of the Curriculum is on global actors of migration, but regional trainers have been included in specific areas of work (EU Visa Dialogue sessions for instance). When designing specific Workshop agenda, there is of course margin for adjustment.

#### **3.4.1.6 Training Material/Background Documents**

- This Section aims at providing trainers and trainees with the existing handbooks, training manuals and key policy documents that will enable them to train others and/or to support their learning process before and after the training Course and to consolidate their knowledge ex post.
- It focuses as a priority on existing training manuals, handbooks and policy notes and papers prepared by IOM, as well as by other key international organizations. Research work and academic publications on migration are listed the specific Annex (Annex 2). They have been identified in ensuring **synergy with the e-Library approach and content development**. It is expected that the **synergy with e-Library will deepen during the implementation of the Curriculum**.
- In order to support the overall perspective on Global norms, frameworks and partnerships, the Curriculum generally does not present policy documents/reports prepared by Regional organization (such as EUC or Council of Europe), but such documents can usefully be added, depending on their relevance during the design of a specific training event during the implementation of the Curriculum.
- Research work and academic publications on migration are listed the specific Annex 2 of this Curriculum. They have been identified in ensuring synergy with the e-Library approach and content development.

#### **3.4.1.7 Links to other Modules/Topics**

This Section of the Curriculum aims at demonstrating **comprehensiveness and coherence** of the Curriculum. Although the Curriculum avoids duplications, some areas of work appear as

background and then are covered as a full topic, in order to maintain the overall coherence of each Course and taking into account that different audiences will attend different Modules.

## **CHAPTER 7                      EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

### **7.1      Overview**

Evaluation of the Training is a key component of a Training Course.

The Evaluation tools are not contained in each Module of the Curriculum as it is important that the specific tools/questionnaires be prepared by the trainers themselves, in order to be specific and targeted to the subject-matter and the audience as well as to the specific training objectives.

In this context, it is suggested that all the trainers be requested by the RTCM to incorporate their evaluation as part of the training design process, and in particular that they prepare:

- **an evaluation Plan before the Training**
- **tools prior to the training to gather the data for evaluation**

### **7.2      Evaluation Objectives**

The evaluation of the training shall enable to determine:

- The level of relevance of the Course
- The Efficiency
- The Effectiveness
- The Impact of the Course

### **7.3      Evaluation Phases**

In order to support the preparation of the evaluation plan and tools when implementing this Curriculum and to ensure that the evaluation is **fully effective** and **enable future adjustment as well as impact measurement**, it is suggested that the evaluation methodology includes the **three phases as follows**:

#### **1. The Pre-Training Evaluation Phase**

This evaluation will be conducted at the beginning of the training. The purpose of this evaluation is to understand participant's expectations regarding the training so as to tailor and/or adjust the training program accordingly.

Concretely, this can be achieved through requesting a short feedback from the participants (for instance when sending the first course agenda and the invitation to the Course), either in the form of a short questionnaire (max 3 questions such as what is the field of work or session in the agenda that you see as a priority need for you and why and is there an additional area of work pertaining to the Course topic, that you would like to see included in addition). This phase is to be implemented by the organizers of the trainings, in close coordination with the trainers.

## **2. The Intermediate Training Evaluation**

This stage allows the trainers to make the training sessions efficient. It shall be done by gathering verbal information from training participants. It is crucial in this context to collect the participants' expectations and which improvement they would subsequently like to see in their area of work at the beginning of each Training Course during the implementation of this Module, and to eventually adjust the content of the training to the expressed needs. This Intermediate training evaluation phase is to be handled by the trainers themselves throughout the Course.

## **3. Post-Training Evaluation**

During this phase, different technics can be used, depending in particular on the type of audience.

In the context of the RTCM, it is very unlikely that post-training test or self-assessment be an adequate tool. This tool is much better used in the context of E-learning (participants can self-assess their acquired knowledge and/or skills and receive validation on the newly acquired knowledge/skills). It can also be used for the assessment of students in the context of the RTCM summer Course for example.

Generally, within the context of the RTCM, the preferred tools for post-training evaluation are **Training Evaluation Forms**.

**The training questionnaire aims at evaluating the effectiveness of the training, through gathering the trainees' feedback (both positive and negative).**

The form should be handed over to the participants after the training program. It is suggested to make specific time for this process so as trainees can fill in the form in situ (and or directly after the Course for on-line participants), so that they are immediately received by the organizers of the event/trainer and no time is further spent on seeking for feedback from very busy participants after the training.

The questionnaire should as a rule be short (one page, maximum 2), with comprehensive questions with a rating scale and a suggestion box.

For on-line participants, the training form should be available online and sent into a specific Evaluation box of the RTCM.

#### 7.4 Data Analysis

Based on the impact received, assessment report of the training should be prepared by the RTCM and shared with the Trainer so that necessary adjustment /improvement can be made in the future (to the training style, training content, practical work, training facilities and interpretation etc.).

As an institution, it is important for the RTCM to prepare regular evaluation report on the basis of the data collected and analysis, so as to be able to review the overall training approach.

The regular training evaluation reports are important monitoring tools enabling constant adjustment, update and improvement.

## CHAPTER 8 RISKS AND CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATING STRATEGIES

**RISKS ASSESSMENT MATRIX**

<u>Risk or constraints</u>	<u>Probability of Risk</u> (Likely, Possible, Unlikely)	<u>Impact of Risk</u> (Major, Moderate, Minor)	<u>Prevention and/or Mitigation strategy</u>
Lack of Budgetary/financial Resources for implementation of capacity-building activities	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fund-raising strategy is in place and implemented and RTCM supported by Resources mobilization Expert</li> <li>- Visibility strategy is in place and implemented</li> <li>- High relevance of the RTCM for the beneficiaries and for donors</li> <li>- Hybrid format of Training Courses</li> </ul>
Insufficient Level of interest from countries in the Region	Unlikely	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curriculum ensures high relevance for all countries in the region</li> <li>- Curriculum ensures high level of quality</li> <li>- Maintain relevance in ensuring complementarity with national activities</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure whole-of-society approach</li> </ul>
Changes in political situation in countries in the Region affecting level of involvement	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adjust activities to emerging needs</li> <li>- Neutrality in delivery of training</li> </ul>
COVID19 pandemic or similar crisis	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hybrid in situ event</li> <li>- On-Line events</li> <li>- E-learning tools</li> </ul>
Level of Expertise and availability of Experts	Unlikely	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support by EMM</li> <li>- TOT Roll-Out Strategy</li> <li>- Support by the Pool of Experts</li> <li>- Support by UN Organizations</li> </ul>
Insufficient Resources to prepare Events/Agendas	Unlikely	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curriculum is user-friendly</li> <li>- Curriculum is adjustable to different formats and audiences</li> </ul>
Difficulties measuring the impact of training activities	Unlikely	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curriculum contains a Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy</li> <li>- Design ex ante and ex post evaluation tools</li> <li>- Systematic evaluation reporting</li> <li>- Put into place a full-fledged M&amp;E system</li> <li>- Test Curriculum</li> <li>- Review and re-evaluate curriculum implementation on a regular basis, with strong regional involvement</li> </ul>
Lack of disaggregated data and difficulty to ensure gender equality in participation in training activities, both for resource persons/experts and for beneficiaries	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commitment of SMS and Countries in the Region to mainstreaming gender is in place</li> <li>- Curriculum content reflects gender mainstreaming</li> <li>- Gender Equality in TOT Trainers</li> </ul>
Insufficient definition of regional best practices	Possible	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define indicators of best practices</li> </ul>

and need to identify the best practices			- Implement ASAP activity to map out Best practices foreseen in Road Map
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## CHAPTER 9 AREAS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND SYNERGIES

### 9.1 General Considerations

As already mentioned, the Curriculum is a dynamic tool, which allows for constant adjustment and development in all areas (content, trainers, methods), in particular on the basis of the implementation of the evaluation tools, as well as on the parallel development of other activities of the RTCM and subsequent synergies developed.

In this context, the drafters of the Curriculum have already areas for future short-term and mid-term developments. Those areas reflect the approach of the Road Map

### 9.2 Best Regional Practices

The exchange best regional practices is one of the key capacity-building component in the Road Map and it is fully reflected in the Curriculum. This leads to the need to conduct in the short and mid-term the following activities:

- **A Mapping of the RTCM Country Best Practices** (as per Road Map) in all relevant areas of Migration. The mapping exercise is planned in the Road Map and it is important to initiate the process as soon as possible, so as to work hand-in-hand with the implementation of the Migration Curriculum.
- In order to collect country best practices, some clear **indicators of what constitutes a best practice** need to be designed, so as to ensure quality and adherence to certain norms. The Needs Assessment Report already systematically provides some examples of country best practices in all migration fields. This constitutes a basis for work. However, those best practices need to be revalidated in measuring with agreed indicators. This process would allow the SMS/RTCM to identify and select the best practices in preparing Workshop agendas in a fully time-efficient and effective manner and ensure quality-control.

### 9.3 Synergies with e-library

The synergy with the e-Library approach and content development activities needs strengthening. During the preparation process of the Curriculum, some positive exchanges/feedback have taken place with IOM Librarian. Moreover, the list of documents has also built from e-Library already. But the potential in this field has not been fully developed. In

the near future it is suggested to use the list of documents in the e-Library and cross-reference the list of documents annexed in the Curriculum.

Moreover, as the partnerships with research centers in the Region will developed during the process of implementation of the Curriculum, the synergies with e-Library will grow exponentially.

#### **9.4 Synergies with EMM, in particular for e-learning platform**

Regarding **E-learning**, the **EMM platform** is an excellent complement to the RTCM Curriculum. E-learning Modules tailored for the RTCM Region may also be developed at a later stage, based on the future experience of implementation of the Curriculum

#### **9.5 Connectivity to other RTCM Activities planned in the Road Map**

The Road Map includes a number of non-training activities, it is in particular the case of policy dialogues, interviews of migration officials, summer course for students and NGO workers etc.

As already highlighted, the Curriculum in its current format can be used to as a basis to prepare those complementary activities of the RTCM in a time-efficient manner.

For the Summer Course, the course could be designed in adhering to the following methodology:

- Selecting from all modules of the Course priority Courses (for instance the Introduction Topics to each modules)
- Selecting a specific Theme every year, for each Summer Course and using the already available material on the theme in the Curriculum
- Prepare additional material for practical exercise for a Moot Case for instance.

For the Regional Researches themes, the Curriculum implementation also may lead to the identification of the relevant research themes during the specific sessions devoted to Research in the Curriculum (Research on Migration and the Environment, on contribution of women to Migration and Development etc.)

#### **9.6 Evaluation Tools**

As highlighted in the evaluation strategy, the Curriculum does not contain specific evaluation tools/questionnaires, they are to be designed by the trainers, once they are identified for each specific training agenda. In the future, it will be important to develop standardized tools and procedures (charts, statistical reports etc.) to analyze the feedback received from the stakeholders (both trainees and trainers). For ex ante evaluation, tools will also need to be prepared (questionnaire on expectations, on knowledge etc.).

## MODULE 1

### INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, International Migration Law, Migration Management, International Cooperation and Partnerships on Migration

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Human mobility is a defining feature of the modern globalized world. It has an ancient history, strongly connected with the flows and exchanges of knowledge, ideas and resources that have helped develop human ingenuity. From agriculture to the arts, from science to sport, migrants have helped shape how we live and work.

A well-managed migration delivers high human, social and economic value as mobility enhances economic growth and social enrichment in countries of origin and destination. Securing well-managed migration is feasible through efficient migration governance and migration management. Migration governance is about adhering to international norms and standards, and principles. Migration management is establishing administrative structures and developing and implementing laws, policies, and procedures to achieve specific practical outcomes. Together, migration governance and management strive to ensure safe and orderly migration that benefits all, including migrants, host communities, and home countries.

A new phase in global migration governance and management was kicked off with the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. By adopting the document 193 UN Member States declared the need for an overarching outlook for management of human mobility and cooperation in the field at the global level. Adoption of the document also meant initiation of the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations for development of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and regular Migration. The consultations have been finalized with the adoption of the Global Compact on 10 December 2018 and formal endorsement by the UN General Assembly on 19 December 2018.

Aiming to “**facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration**”, GCM introduces **cooperative framework comprising 23 objectives** to implement, follow-up and review. **Objective 23** calls for **strengthening international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration**. This objective includes action 23.D., which emphasizes the importance of employing capacity-building mechanism and building upon other existing instruments to strengthen the capacities of relevant authorities by mobilizing technical, financial and human resources from States, international financial institutions, the private sector, international organizations and other sources in order to assist all States in fulfilling the commitments outlined in this Global Compact.

Taking into consideration above-mentioned, it is highly important to facilitate inter-state dialogue for the enhancement of cooperation among various stakeholders engaged in migration management. Further advancing this cooperation, is feasible through introducing interactive Module on main facets of the international migration. Module on Introduction to International Migration, consisting of 12 Courses, serves to this aim by at presenting all the key definitions and aspects, enabling a sound understanding of main concepts, complexities and opportunities of international migration and cooperation in the field.

Module also presents the international legal norms and standards regulating migration in all areas and for all categories of migrants. It also aims to highlight the paramount importance of cooperation and partnerships in migration, key partners, and partnership frameworks, including the Global Compact on Migration. Finally, it offers participants concrete tools and methodology to develop and implement comprehensive evidence-based Migration Policies, including tools for data collection and analysis in migration. At a more basic level, there is the challenge of gathering the necessary data and, through research and analysis, extracting from it the evidence on which to base policy and program development.

All countries of the RTCM deal with human mobility and adhere to the international migration law (IML) norms, manage migration, develop migration policies and implement migration programs. One of the primary purposes of RTCM is to enhance international cooperation and partnerships on migration among countries.

This Module aims to offer participants a tailored set of Courses which meet the following objectives:

- ✓ Recognize the scale and nature of international migration, differentiate between different drivers and types of international migration, distinguish different migration phases, and understand the nexus between migration and other transnational issues
- ✓ Identify the actors involved in migration, their roles, and ways to partner with them
- ✓ Describe the role inter-State policy dialogues can play in shaping migration governance and management and understand the role of global initiatives and commitments in advancing international migration cooperation
- ✓ Define what IML is, recognize the relevance of International Migration Law to national migration laws and policies, and describe how IML is reflected in regional systems.
- ✓ Understand the importance of developing evidence-based migration policies, fit for purpose and sustainable to enable good migration governance and management, explain drivers and influencers of migration policy formulation, and recognize the stages of the policy cycle to develop a sound migration policy
- ✓ Understand how to apply the seven stages of the policy cycle

#### ◇ [SDGs](#)

**Goal 9:** *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*

- 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*
- Target 16.2:** *End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children*
- Target 16.3:** *Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all*
- Target 16.7:** *Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*
- Target 16.8:** *Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance*
- Target 16.b:** *Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development*
- Target 17.9:** *Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation*
- Target 17.14:** *Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development*
- Target 17.16:** *Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries*
- Target 17.17:** *Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships*

### ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 1:** *Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies*
- Objective 3:** *Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration*
- Objective 4:** *Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation*
- Objective 5:** *Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration*
- Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*
- Objective 8:** *Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants*
- Objective 9:** *Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants*
- Objective 10:** *Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration*
- Objective 11:** *Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner*
- Objective 12:** *Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral*
- Objective 14:** *Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle*

**Objective 17:** *Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence- based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration*

**Objective 18:** *Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences*

**Objective 23:** *Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration*

◇ **Outline of Content of Module 1**

<b>OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 1</b>	
<b>TOPIC 1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: THE GLOBAL CONTEXT, SCALE AND NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION</b>
<b>TOPIC 2</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS ON MIGRATION</b>
<b>TOPIC 3</b>	<b>DEVELOPING EVIDENCED-BASED MIGRATION POLICY</b>
<b>TOPIC 4</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO MIGRATION MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>TOPIC 5</b>	<b>PROGRAMMING CYCLE IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT</b>
<b>TOPIC 6</b>	<b>THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON MIGRATION</b>
<b>TOPIC 7</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR MEDIA</b>
<b>TOPIC 8</b>	<b>CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN MIGRATION GOVERNANCE</b>
<b>TOPIC 9</b>	<b>PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN MIGRATION</b>
<b>TOPIC 10</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW</b>
<b>TOPIC 11</b>	<b>HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS</b>
<b>TOPIC 12</b>	<b>SPECIFICITIES OF WOMEN MIGRATION</b>

## TOPIC 1 THE GLOBAL CONTEXT, SCALE AND NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Migration is a topic that triggers debates about how it should be managed. Managing migration effectively requires a good understanding of its scale and complexity, its multiple drivers and influences, and the different types of movements they generate. In order to understand the nature of international migration, it is necessary to tackle the recent trends in migration, drivers of migration, demographic characteristics of migration, as well as origin and destination of migrants. This comprehensive analysis of various factors also allows for designing tailored programs aiming to ensure migration governance on a global level and continuous cooperation among states.

This Course outlines the scale and nature of international migration, explores the main drivers of migration, and discusses different forms in which migration can happen (e.g. voluntary or forced; temporary or permanent). It also explores considerations relevant to various phases of the migration process, from pre-departure to integration or, in some cases, return and reintegration. Finally, it discusses how migration is closely intertwined with other major transnational issues, such as trade, security and environment.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Recognize the scale and nature of international migration*
- ✓ *Differentiate between different drivers and types of international migration*
- ✓ *Distinguish the different phases of international migration*
- ✓ *Understand the nexus between migration and other transnational issues*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 The Scale and Nature of International Migration

- A. Introduction (concepts, definitions, migration corridors, etc.)
- B. Scale and nature of international migration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (main trends, stocks and flows)
- C. Drivers and types of migration (conceptual framework for drivers of migration and types of movements)

#### SESSION 2 The Phases of International Migration

- A. Migration cycle (Pre-departure; transit; Arrival, Stay and Integration and/or return and reintegration)

- B. Circular migration
- C. Permanent and temporary migration

### **SESSION 3    Nexus between Migration and Other Transnational Issues – Part 1**

- A. Trade
- B. Security (public security, regional stability)
- C. Sustainable development
- D. Environmental change (environment, climate change)
- E. Health

### **SESSION 4    Linkage between Migration and Other Transnational Issues – Part 2**

- A. Linkage between migration and social, economic issues
- B. Linkage between migration and globalization
- C. Linkage between migration and history
- D. Linkage between migration and international relations
- E. Linkage between migration and gender
- F. Linkage between migration and education, youth
- G. Linkage between migration, conflict and humanitarian action

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials in charge of Migration Policy development
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Youth

#### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

#### **◇ Resource persons**

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNHCR

- ✳️ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳️ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳️ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN General Assembly, 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1.
- ✳️ Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195), United Nations General Assembly, 2018.
- ✳️ The New Urban Agenda and the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)
- ✳️ The Paris Agreement and the Task Force on Displacement
- ✳️ The Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change (Protection Agenda) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)
- ✳️ The ILO Multilateral Framework on Labor Migration
- ✳️ Carling, J. (2017) 'How Does Migration Arise?', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners) (2017) Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM.
- ✳️ World Migration Report 2022, IOM 2022. Available at:  
<https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/wmr-2022-interactive/>
- ✳️ International Migrant Stock, UN DESA 2021. Available at:  
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>
- ✳️ Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2019, UNHCR, 2020. Available at:  
<https://www.unhcr.org/flagship-reports/globaltrends/globaltrends2019/>
- ✳️ World Migration Report 2020, IOM 2019. Available at:  
[https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr\\_2020.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf)
- ✳️ Draft Report on Conceptual Frameworks and Concepts and Definitions on International Migration, 2020. Background document prepared for Statistical Commission 52<sup>nd</sup> Session, March 2021. Available at:  
[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/BG-3g-TF2-Conceptual\\_Framework-E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/52nd-session/documents/BG-3g-TF2-Conceptual_Framework-E.pdf)
- ✳️ McAuliffe, M. and B. Khadria, World Migration Report 2020, IOM 2019. See Part I: Data and information on migration and migrants. Available at:  
[https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr\\_2020.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf)
- ✳️ Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners. Available at:  
<https://migration4development.org/en/resources/migration-and-2030-agenda-guide-practitioners>  
Global hub on migration and development (The M4D Net) UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) Migration for Development. Available at:  
<https://migration4development.org/en>

- ✱ de Haas, H., Castles, S. and Miller, M.J. (2020). The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World (6th revised edition). Macmillan Education Press UK. Chapter 1, 2 and 3
- ✱ Ratha et al. (2020). Phase II: Covid-19 Crisis through a Migration Lens. Migration and Development Brief, No. 33, October 2020. World Bank, Washington, DC.  
<https://www.knomad.org/publication/migration-and-development-brief-33>
- ✱ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>
- ✱ Videos related to topic.

## TOPIC 2                      INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIPS ON MIGRATION

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

International cooperation on migration is essential to well-managed and safe migration. This Course will explore why cooperation on migration bears crucial importance and which kind of partnerships and cooperation mechanisms are needed. It will also underline the expected outcomes of international cooperation.

States retain the principal responsibility for migration decisions. However, there has been growing recognition – reflected in the Global Compact for Migration – that no state acting unilaterally can fully manage international migration. Unilateral policies tend to ignore the interests of other actors and often lead to short-sighted responses. Much progress has been made in the past two decades toward establishing the international norms, rules and decision-making processes for managing migration collaboratively. Yet, compared to other transnational issues, such as the global movement of goods and capital, much more is needed to ensure full international cooperation.

The topic of International Cooperation on Migration explores how States, as the primary actors in managing migration, partner with each other and other governmental and non-governmental actors to address migration challenges and find new, creative, and effective solutions. It discusses the roles of the various actors involved and ways for States to partner with them at the international level. The topic also discusses the mechanisms and processes through which international cooperation occurs, such as inter-State consultation mechanisms. Finally, it provides an overview of significant initiatives and commitments that resulted from inter-State collaborative efforts to address various aspects of migration.

Upon completion of the Course, participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Identify actors involved in migration, their roles, and ways to partner with them*
- ✓ *Describe the role that inter-State policy dialogues can play in shaping migration governance and management at the international level*
- ✓ *Understand the role of key global initiatives and commitments in advancing international cooperation on migration*

### SESSION 1      Actors and Partnerships for Migration

- A. Importance of partnerships
- B. Actors: States (including State sovereignty and State interests)
- C. Actors: Intergovernmental organizations
- D. Non-governmental actors: Civil society and the private sector

## **SESSION 2    Inter-State Policy Dialogues on Migration**

- A. Aspects of inter-State policy dialogues
- B. Migration governance and Migration management at the international level
- C. Inter-State consultation mechanisms at the regional level: RCP's

## **SESSION 3    Initiatives and Commitments in the field of International Migration**

- A. Bilateral, regional and global initiatives and commitments addressing migration
- B. Migration governance in SDGs
- C. The Global Compact for Migration
- D. Key global initiatives and commitments addressing thematic aspects of migration
- E. Visa facilitation agreements within the EU Eastern Partnership

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Diaspora organizations
- ✱ Private sector employing migrants

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 1 day

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ UNHCR
- ✱ OHCHR
- ✱ IMF
- ✱ WB
- ✱ OCDE
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) (A/RES/71/1), 2016a. Available at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/291/97/PDF/N1629197.pdf?OpenElement>
- ✱ Report of the Secretary-General: Making migration work for all (A/72/643) United Nations Secretary-General, 2017. Available at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/439/62/PDF/N1743962.pdf?OpenElement>
- ✱ Harns, C., Regional Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration: Approaches, Recent Activities and Implications for Global Governance of Migration, IOM, 2013. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mrs45\\_en\\_10may2013.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mrs45_en_10may2013.pdf)
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- ✱ Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/inter-state-consultation-mechanisms-migration>
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- ✳ Bauloz, C., A Comparative Thematic Mapping of Global Migration Initiatives: Lessons learned towards a Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, 2017. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/global\\_compact\\_paper.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/global_compact_paper.pdf)
- ✳ Martin, S., and S. Weerasinghe, Global Migration Governance: Existing Architecture and Recent Developments (Chapter 5 of World Migration Report 2018), 2017. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr\\_2018\\_en\\_chapter5.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en_chapter5.pdf)
- ✳ Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), Migration in an Inter-Connected World: New Directions for Action, 2005. Available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy\\_and\\_research/gcim/GCIM\\_Report\\_Complete.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/GCIM_Report_Complete.pdf)

## TOPIC 3

## DEVELOPING EVIDENCE-BASED MIGRATION POLICY

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

In modern highly mobile world, a prerequisite of an efficient migration management relies on evidence-based policy designing and implementation. Constructing policies heavily based on data analysis and research ensures achievement of a sustainable results and long-term impact. Excelling in the policy development requires a thorough understanding of the main components of efficient migration policies, management of stakeholders closely involved in policy adoption and implementation, as well as factors and trends having an impact on the policymaking process.

**Objective 1 of the GCM** calls states to strengthen capacities and cooperation **in collecting and utilizing accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies**. For this purpose, a specific Course was included in the Module on Introduction to International Migration to enhance the capacity-building and information exchange in the RTCM region on employing evidence-based policymaking.

Upon completion of the Course, participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand the importance of developing migration policies that are evidence-based, fit for purpose and sustainable to enable good migration governance and management*
- ✓ *Explain drivers and influencers of migration policy formulation*
- ✓ *Recognize the stages of the policy cycle to develop a sound migration policy*
- ✓ *Understand how to apply the seven stages of the policy cycle*
- ✓ *Enhance knowledge on tools and strategies for data collection and analysis*
- ✓ *Acquire skills in translation collected data into policies tailored to current needs and trends*

### SESSION 1    **Developing Migration Policy**

- A. Definition of policy and policymaker
- B. Purposes of migration policy
- C. Migration governance and migration management
- D. Who makes migration policy?
- E. Factors that influence migration policy
- F. Triggers of new migration policies
- G. National Migration Strategy

### SESSION 2    **The Stages of Migration Policy**

- A. Overview of the policy cycle and its stages
- B. Stage 1 – Issue identification and definition
- C. Stage 2 – Data, research and analysis for policymaking

- D. Stage 3 – Policy formulation
- E. Stage 4 – Consultation
- F. Stage 5 – Policy adoption
- G. Stage 6 – Policy implementation
- H. Stage 7 – Policy monitoring and evaluation

### **SESSION 3 Evidence-based Approach in Migration Policy**

- A. Importance of evidence-based policy designing
- B. Data collection and data analysis (research methods, tools for processing data, drawing on lessons learned)
- C. Translating data into policy approaches
- D. Challenges for evidence-based policymaking

### **SESSION 4 Overview of Regional Trends in the Field of Evidence-Based Policymaking**

- A. Overview of trends in the RTCM Region
- B. Best practices on data collection and analysis
- C. The World Migration Report
- D. Challenges in the RTCM Region in evidence-based policymaking

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Diaspora organizations

#### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 days

#### **◇ Resource persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195), United Nations General Assembly, 2018.
- ✳ Bjerre, L., M. Helbling, F. Römer and M. Zobel, Conceptualizing and measuring immigration policies: A comparative perspective. *International Migration Review*, 2015. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/imre.12100>
- ✳ De Feyter, M. and R. Plaetevoet, A Guide for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Implementation of the UN Migrant Workers' Convention (IPMWC). 2005. Available at: [www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/NGOguide\\_IPMWC\\_eng.pdf](http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/NGOguide_IPMWC_eng.pdf)
- ✳ Measuring well-governed migration: The 2016 Migration Governance Index. The Economist Intelligence Unit, London. Economist Intelligence Unit, 2016. Available at: [www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our\\_work/EIU-Migration-Governance-Index-20160429.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/EIU-Migration-Governance-Index-20160429.pdf)
- ✳ 2020 Migration Strategy of Georgia 2021-2030. State Commission on Migration Issues, Tbilisi. Available at: [https://migration.commission.ge/files/ms30\\_eng\\_web2.pdf](https://migration.commission.ge/files/ms30_eng_web2.pdf)
- ✳ Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF): The Essential Elements for Facilitating Orderly, Safe, Regular and Responsible Migration and Mobility of People Through Planned and Well-Managed Migration Policies. IOM, 2016. Available at: [www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/migof\\_brochure\\_a4\\_en.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/about-iom/migof_brochure_a4_en.pdf)
- ✳ Migration and the 2030 Agenda: A Guide for Practitioners. IOM. Available at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-and-2030-agenda-guide-practitioners>.
- ✳ IOM Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines. 2021. Available at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-monitoring-and-evaluation-guidelines>
- ✳ Global Migration Group (2017). Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development. Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development. Part 1, Chapters 1 and 2  
<https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2017-11/Handbook%20for%20Improving%20the%20Production%20and%20Use%20of%20Migration%20Data%20for%20Development.pdf>
- ✳ Castles, Stephen, Hein de Haas, and Mark. J. Miller. (2014) *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World*. Fifth revised and updated edition ed (Chapter 10)
- ✳ Lebon-McGregor, E. (2020) *A History of Global Migration Governance: Challenging Linearity*, retrieved from <https://www.migrationinstitute.org/publications/a-history-of-global-migration-governance-challenging-linearity>
- ✳ Clemens, Huang, Graham and Gough (2018). *Migration Is What You Make It - Seven Policy Decisions that Turned Challenges into Opportunities*. CDG Note. Retrieved from: <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/migration-what-you-make-it-seven-policy-decisions-turned-challenges-opportunities>

- ✱ Huss and Segeš Frelak (2019). The migration policy cycle: Making the case for coherent, inclusive and evidence- informed policy-making. Retrieved from: [https://www.icmpd.org/fileadmin/ICMPD-Website/2019/Policy\\_Brief\\_Policy\\_Cycle\\_2019.pdf](https://www.icmpd.org/fileadmin/ICMPD-Website/2019/Policy_Brief_Policy_Cycle_2019.pdf)
- ✱ McKenzie and Yang (2015). Evidence on Policies to Increase the Development Impacts of International Migration. World Bank Research Observer,30:155–192. Retrieved from: <https://www.iza.org/publications/dp/8523/evidence-on-policies-to-increase-the-development-impacts-of-international-migration>

## TOPIC 4 INTRODUCTION TO MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

This topic aims to provide knowledge for policymakers and practitioners who face the challenge of improving the capacity of their country to manage migration. It provides an introduction to the issues involved in managing migration. The topic highlights the interaction between different thematic areas and builds a shared understanding of migration with a whole-of-government approach. The role of passports and visas in facilitating travel across national borders is particularly the focus of this topic. It also explores the role of private entities, such as airline companies, in facilitating pre-arrival migration management.

Upon completion, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand how migration is effectively managed and governed*
- ✓ *Analyze the responsibilities of different parties and government systems in managing migration*
- ✓ *Discuss best practices in the improvement of systems assisting in managing migration,*
- ✓ *Describe the main elements of secure identity management systems*
- ✓ *Identify opportunities for passports and visas brought by new technologies*
- ✓ *Recognize different approaches to visa policies and application processing*
- ✓ *Identify pre-arrival measures that facilitate travel and border management*

### SESSION 1 Managing Migration – Part 1

- A. Migration Drivers and Policy Regimes
- B. Passport and Visa Systems
- C. Immigration Systems
- D. Border Management Systems
- E. International Carrier Responsibilities
- F. Refugee Protection

### SESSION 2 Managing Migration – Part 2

- A. Integration of Migrants
- B. Migration and Citizenship
- C. Determination of Migrant Status and Appeals Systems
- D. Return Migration
- E. Management of Operational Data
- F. Migration and Intelligence Systems
- G. Irregular Migration

### **SESSION 3     Facilitating pre-arrival and pre-departure orientation**

- A. Passport management
- B. Visa management
- C. Pre-departure orientation

### **SESSION 4     Identity management**

- A. Evidence of identity
- B. National registration systems
- C. Statelessness and identification documents

### **SESSION 5     Travel documents**

- A. Passports
- B. E-passports
- C. Biometrics

### **SESSION 6     Visa policy categories and application management**

- A. Approaches to visa policy
- B. Visa categories and fees
- C. Visa liberalization
- D. Visa application and processing
- E. Document integrity and verification checking
- F. Sound policy principles applicable to outsourcing visa processing

### **SESSION 7     Pre-inspection measures**

- A. Extraterritorial border management enforcement measures
- B. Advance passenger information and passenger name records
- C. Data privacy and security

### **◇     Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ MFA officials
- ✱ Embassy Staff
- ✱ Airport employees
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✱ Academia

- ✳ TOT Trainers

## ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

## ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ UNHCR

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Visa application processing solutions: Facilitating orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility, IOM, 2018. Available at:  
[https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd486/files/our\\_work/DMM/IBM/ibm-visaapplicationprocessingsolutions\\_booklet.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd486/files/our_work/DMM/IBM/ibm-visaapplicationprocessingsolutions_booklet.pdf)
- ✳ Harns Ch., The role of IOM in the improvement of travel documents and issuance systems. Keesing Journal of Documents and Identity Symposium, 2005.
- ✳ Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2017. Available at:  
[https://www.icao.int/WACAF/Documents/Meetings/2018/FAL-IMPLEMENTATION/an09\\_cons.pdf](https://www.icao.int/WACAF/Documents/Meetings/2018/FAL-IMPLEMENTATION/an09_cons.pdf)
- ✳ Fundamental rights implication of storing biometric data in identity documents and residence cards, Opinion of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2018. Available at: [https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-2018-opinion-biometric-data-id-cards-03-2018\\_en.pdf](https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-opinion-biometric-data-id-cards-03-2018_en.pdf)
- ✳ Guidelines on Advance Passenger Information (API), Joint World Customs Organization (WCO), International Air Transport (IATA), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2014. Available at:  
[https://www.icao.int/Security/FAL/SiteAssets/SitePages/API%20Guidelines%20and%20PNR%20Reporting%20Standards/API-Guidelines-Main-Text\\_2014.pdf](https://www.icao.int/Security/FAL/SiteAssets/SitePages/API%20Guidelines%20and%20PNR%20Reporting%20Standards/API-Guidelines-Main-Text_2014.pdf)
- ✳ Doc 9303: Machine Readable Travel Documents – Part 3: Specifications Common to all MRTDs, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2015. Available at:  
[https://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9303\\_p3\\_cons\\_en.pdf](https://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9303_p3_cons_en.pdf)
- ✳ Althaus, A., and L. Parker, Preventing statelessness among undocumented migrants: The role of the International Organization for Migration. The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) Middle East Centre Blog, 7 May 2019. Available at:  
<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/mec/2019/05/07/preventing-statelessness-among-undocumented-migrants-the-role-of-the-international-organization-for-migration/>

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[www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy\\_and\\_research/gcim/tp/TP8.pdf](http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/policy_and_research/gcim/tp/TP8.pdf).
- ✱ Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS): A Comprehensive and Affordable Border Management Information System, IOM. Available at:  
[www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our\\_work/DMM/IBM/updated/midas-brochure18-v7-en\\_digital-2606.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/DMM/IBM/updated/midas-brochure18-v7-en_digital-2606.pdf)

## TOPIC 5

## PROGRAMMING CYCLE IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Migrants are oftentimes vulnerable thorough stages of the migration process, which makes them susceptible to violation of their rights. This results in situations, where migrants suffer from exploitation and discrimination, barriers to access basic services, such as education and health care. This situation urges the international organizations, state authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations to conduct detailed analysis of the needs of migrants to develop a well-tailored program empowering migrants and migrant communities. Moreover, it is crucial to employ a rights-based approach in programming since migrants are rarely aware of or informed about their rights. It is also worth to mention that certain groups of migrants, such as women migrants, may face a higher degree of marginalization in the receiving communities. Thus, the programming requires gender mainstreaming to enhance resilience of women migrants.

Following **Objective 1 of the GCM** states commit to further improve **collecting and utilizing accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies**.

Aligned with the current needs and GCM objectives, a specific Course was included in the Module on Introduction to International Migration to build capacity in programming by application of rights-based approach.

Upon completion of this Course, participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand the stages of the programming cycle in migration management*
- ✓ *Enhance knowledge and skills in situation assessment and analysis*
- ✓ *Learn main components of planning and designing programs*
- ✓ *Identify main requirements of efficient implementation of programs*
- ✓ *Apprehend tools and techniques of monitoring and evolution*
- ✓ *Design programs by applying rights-based approach and mainstreaming gender*

### SESSION 1 Overview of the Concept and Components of programming

- A. Stages of programming cycle (assessment and analysis, planning and design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)
- B. Evidence-based programming
- C. Rights-based approach in programming
- D. Gender mainstreaming in programming

### SESSION 2 Situation Assessment and Analysis

- A. Developing hypothesis for analysis
- B. Review of situation and documents

- C. Assessment of the needs of the beneficiaries
- D. Situation analysis
- E. Strategizing for the project

### **SESSION 3    Planning and Design**

- A. Defining project rationale
- B. Integrating rights principles into the process
- C. Producing results matrix
- D. Introducing indicators

### **SESSION 4    Implementation**

- A. Stakeholder engagement
- B. Equality and non-discrimination
- C. Accountability, transparency, and rule of law

### **SESSION 5    Monitoring and Evaluation**

- A. Monitoring tools
- B. Quality assurance
- C. Surveys with beneficiaries and stakeholders
- D. Interim reporting
- E. Evaluation and its criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability)
- F. Drawing on lessons learned and designing interventions

#### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ TOT Trainers

#### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 to 3 days

#### **◇    Resource persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Results Based Management: IOM Development Fund Projects, 2021. Available at: [https://kmhub.iom.int/sites/default/files/publicaciones/results\\_based\\_management-idf\\_2021.pdf](https://kmhub.iom.int/sites/default/files/publicaciones/results_based_management-idf_2021.pdf)
- ✱ Dufvenmark F., Rights-based Approach to Programming, IOM, 2015. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rba\\_manual.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rba_manual.pdf)
- ✱ Berne Initiative International Agenda for Migration Management, 2004. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/46949e762.pdf>

## TOPIC 6 THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

International cooperation requires agreed-upon legal norms, principles, and mechanisms for inter-state consultation and decision-making institutions to facilitate cooperation. Recent efforts to increase international cooperation in managing human mobility resulted in adoption of the Global Compact for Migration in 2018.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration adopted at the Marrakesh Summit represent essential advances in facilitating international cooperation by forging consensus on applicable norms, addressing a full spectrum of migration-related issues, involving a wide range of stakeholders, and putting in place new institutional arrangements to help States work together on migration management.

This Course is designed to introduce the main components of GCM, as well as legal principles and norms upon which GCM relies.

At the end of the Course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand the state approach to migration*
- ✓ *Analyze the mechanisms of international cooperation on migration*
- ✓ *Navigate through the GCM*

### SESSION 1 State Approach to Migration

- E. State sovereignty
- F. State interests
- G. Harmonization and coordination of migration policies

### SESSION 2 Mechanisms of international cooperation on migration

- A. Legal norms and principles
- B. Inter-state consultation, cooperation and decision-making
- C. Strengthening of international organizations to assist States

### SESSION 3 Overview of the main components of GCM

- A. The New York Declaration
- B. Guiding principles and objectives of the GCM
- C. The process of development of the GCM: Consultation, Stocktaking, Negotiations
- D. Content of the GCM

- E. Implementing the GCM
- F. Evidence, research and data
- G. Reporting on the GCM: Regional reviews
- H. International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)
- I. SDGs

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ Diaspora organizations
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Youth

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ UNICEF
- ✳ UNHCR

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ A comparative Thematic Mapping of Global Migration Initiatives: Lessons learned towards a Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, IOM 2017. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/global\\_compact\\_paper.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/global_compact_paper.pdf)
- ✳ 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. A/RES/73/195. UNGA, New York. Available at: [www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/195](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/73/195)
- ✳ IOM Activities in Support of the Global Compact for Migration. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/resources/iom-activities-support-global-compact-migration>
- ✳ Input to the UN Secretary General's Report on the Global compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our\\_work/ODG/GCM/Input1-IOM-Input-to-SG-Report-Structure-and-Elements.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/ODG/GCM/Input1-IOM-Input-to-SG-Report-Structure-and-Elements.pdf)

## TOPIC 7 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR MEDIA

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Media plays a crucial role in shaping opinion in the receiving countries on the issues related to migration management and governance. During recent year, a large number of projects has been implemented to promote awareness of the media on necessity to employ balanced reporting on migration. However, there is still a need to further capacitate media representatives' diversity-sensitive news reporting in order to ensure the protect rights of migrants on sustainable integration and social inclusion. Negative pictures of migrants in news reporting leads to further marginalization of migrant communities and negatively impact the integration process.

**Objective 17 of GCM** declares commitment of states to **eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration**. This objective also includes action on **promoting independent, objective and quality reporting of media outlets**. According to GCM, it is feasible to achieve this goal by sensitizing and educating media professionals on migration-related issues and terminology, investing in ethical reporting standards and advertising, and stopping allocation of public funding or material support to media outlets that systematically promote intolerance, xenophobia, racism and other forms of discrimination towards migrants, in full respect for the freedom of the media.

A specific Course was designed in accordance with the objectives and actions reflected in GCM in relation to reporting of media outlets. The Course reviews the basics of communication in the context of migration, the role of media in migration management, principles and standards of media reporting, as well as elements of balanced reporting on migration.

Upon completion of the Course, participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand the state approach to migration*
- ✓ *Understand role of media in migration management*
- ✓ *Apprehend the importance of communicating on migration*
- ✓ *Recognize the need for and use of correct terminology*
- ✓ *Understand the key principles of communication on migration*
- ✓ *Examine the components of balanced reporting on migration*
- ✓ *Learn possible policy approaches promoting balanced reporting on migration*

### SESSION 1 Overview of the Concept

- A. Communication in the context of migration
- B. Importance of communicating on migration
- C. Perceptions of migration
- D. Role of media in migration management

## **SESSION 2 Principles and Standards of Media Reporting**

- A. Principles of media reporting
- B. Ethical reporting standards and advertising
- C. Running information campaigns
- D. Encouraging migrants as their own messengers

## **SESSION 3 Balanced Reporting on Migration**

- A. Avoiding stereotypical and negative expressions
- B. Covering different aspects of migrations
- C. Cooperating for integration and social inclusion of migrants
- D. Diversifying sources in reporting on migration
- E. Recruitment of migrant journalists
- F. Adhering to equality and diversity in reporting
- G. Consulting with other stakeholders for reporting on migration (migrants, migrant communities, NGOs, etc.)

## **SESSION 4 Overview of Regional Trends in Cooperating with Media**

- A. Overview of trends in the RTCM Region
- B. Best practices on balanced reporting on migration

### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✧ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✧ Regional/Local Authorities and media representatives in the RTCM Region
- ✧ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✧ Academia
- ✧ Policy scholars
- ✧ Diaspora organizations
- ✧ TOT Trainers
- ✧ Media reporting on socio-economic issues

### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✧ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✧ 2-3 days

## ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (Guideline 6: Communicate effectively with migrants), IOM, 2016. Available at: [https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/micicinitiative/files/document/micic\\_guidelines\\_english\\_web\\_13\\_09\\_2016.pdf](https://micicinitiative.iom.int/sites/micicinitiative/files/document/micic_guidelines_english_web_13_09_2016.pdf)
- ✱ McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon, Media Coverage on Migration: Promoting a Balanced Reporting, IOM, 2017. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/media\\_coverage\\_on\\_migration.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/media_coverage_on_migration.pdf)
- ✱ Tjaden, J., S. Morgenstern and F. Laczko, Evaluating the impact of information campaigns in the field of migration: A systematic review of the evidence and practical guidance (IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre), 2018.
- ✱ Communication on Migration: an Issue of Local Governance ICMPD, UCLG & UN-habitat, 2019. Available at: [https://gfmd.org/files/documents/communication\\_on\\_migration\\_-\\_an\\_issue\\_of\\_local\\_governance.pdf](https://gfmd.org/files/documents/communication_on_migration_-_an_issue_of_local_governance.pdf)
- ✱ Ahad, A. & N. Banelescu-Bogdan, Migration Policy Institute Communicating Strategically about Immigrant Integration: Policymaker Perspectives, 2019. Available at: [www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIE-CommunicatingIntegration-FINAL.pdf](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIE-CommunicatingIntegration-FINAL.pdf)
- ✱ Bello, V., International Migration and International Security: Why Prejudice is a Global Security Threat. Routledge, Abingdon, 2017. Available at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imig.12262>
- ✱ Berry, M., I. Garcia-Blanco and K. Moore, Press Coverage of the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in the EU: A Content Analysis of Five European Countries. Cardiff School of Journalism, Media and Cultural Studies. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2015. Available at: [www.unhcr.org/56bb369c9.html](http://www.unhcr.org/56bb369c9.html)
- ✱ How the World Views Migration. IOM, 2015. Available at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/how-world-views-migration>
- ✱ Ethical Journalism Network (EJN) Five Point Guide For Migration Reporting. Ethical Journalism Network, London, 2016. Available at: <https://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/ethical-guidelines-on-migration-reporting>
- ✱ Hennebry, J., K. Williams, D. Celis-Parra and R. Daley Mis/representations of Women Migrant Workers in the Media: A Critical Analysis. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), 2017.

## TOPIC 8

## CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Effective migration governance on the national and international level is possible through close cooperation among a wide range of actors. Non-governmental actors play a crucial role in migration management and governance through service provision, advocacy, outreach, research, and consultation. As actors working with different groups of beneficiaries and delivering extensive fieldwork, the CSOs' engagement is essential in designing, implementing, and monitoring policies and improving existing policy and legal frameworks.

This course was designed to determine different types of actors grouped under civil society and understand the scope of cooperation with the government and international organizations for migration governance. It also sheds light on the guidelines on engagement with private companies and policies on fundraising and crowdfunding activities. Since CSOs are one of the front-line service providers to migrants, the workshop also covers their functions and responsibilities in assisting different groups of migrants.

Upon finalization of the workshop, the participants will be able:

- ✓ *Identify the role of CSOs in migration governance*
- ✓ *Understand possible ways of increasing cooperation between different actors and CSOs for better migration governance and assistance to migrants*
- ✓ *Analyze national laws of the regional countries regarding the regulation of the CSOs' engagement in migration governance*
- ✓ *Apprehend recent developments in the regional countries regarding the regulation of the CSOs' engagement in migration governance*
- ✓ *Determine possible ways to improve further the CSOs' engagement in migration governance.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Civil society actors and their Participation in Migration Governance

- A. Definition
- B. Actors grouped under civil society
- C. Cooperation with government
- D. Cooperation with international organizations
- E. CSOs role in policy designing, implementation, and monitoring

#### SESSION 2 Fundraising and Crowdfunding

- A. Cooperation with private companies

- B. Business-CSO cooperation for corporate social responsibility initiatives
- C. Guidelines for fundraising activities
- D. Guidelines for crowdfunding

## **SESSION 2    Working with Migrant Beneficiaries**

- A. CSOs role in assisting migrants
- B. Improving outreach to migrant communities
- C. Guidelines for working with vulnerable migrants

### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Migrants' associations

### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

### **◇    Resource persons**

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### **◇    Training Material/Background Documents**

- ✳ Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195), United Nations General Assembly, 2018.
- ✳ Inclusive and Innovative Partnerships for Effective Global Governance of Migration, IOM, 2018.
- ✳ Newland, K., McAuliffe, M. and Bauloz C., Recent developments in the global governance of migration: An update to World Migration Report 2018 (Chapter 11).
- ✳ Bisong, A., and A. Knoll, Mapping Private Sector Engagement Along the Migration Cycle, 2020.
- ✳ Dos Reis A., Koser K., and Levin M. Private Sector Engagement in the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, 2017.

## TOPIC 9 PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Migration has an impact on non-State actors, such as academia, civil society, trade unions and the private sector. When these actors work together at international, regional, national and subnational levels, policies, laws, projects and programs that include migration governance and management are designed and implemented most effectively.

The private sector engages migrants as employees, customers, shareholders, managers and corporate leaders. Many private sector companies also have international links and a vested interest in migration. There can be benefits to engaging the private sector, not only nationally but also at the international level. By exchanging labor market information between entities in different countries, individual States could have a complete picture of labor market dynamics. This could assist in developing compatible labor market information systems between countries and containing information about several countries within a particular region. The private sector can also be vital in creating jobs and internships to integrate migrants into the labor force and helpfully support global skill partnerships.

Considering the importance of engaging private sector engagement to ensure sustainable development and efficient migration governance, the Course aims to overview the role of the private sector in migration governance, their participation in policy dialogues and knowledge sharing, as well as regional best practices on cooperation with private sector in the area of migration management.

Upon completion of the course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Identify the role of private sector in migration governance*
- ✓ *Understand possible ways of increasing cooperation between different actors and private sector for better migration governance*
- ✓ *Analyze best regional practices on private sector engagement in migration governance*
- ✓ *Determine possible ways to enlarge further engagement of private sector in migration governance.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

## SESSION 1 Private Sector's Participation in Migration Processes

- A. Private sector actors as providers of goods and services to migrants
- B. Private sector actors as providers of services to governments in governing migration
- C. Private sector actors as an employer and job creator for migrants

- D. Private sector actors as lobbyists to influence migration governance and related policies

## **SESSION 2    Cooperation between Government and Private Sector on Migration**

- A. Cooperation to provide good and services
- B. Cooperation to provide services to migrants and governments related to migration governance
- C. Cooperation on employment, job creation and integration
- D. Regional best practices on private sectors' participation in migration management

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Migrants' associations
- ✳ Private sector

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Private Sector Engagement in the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM, 2017. Available at:  
[https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/private\\_sector\\_engagement.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/private_sector_engagement.pdf)
- ✳ Bisong A., Knoll A., Mapping private sector engagement along the migration cycle, ECDPM, 2020. Available at:  
<https://ecdpm.org/publications/mapping-private-sector-engagement-migration-cycle-full-report/>

- ✱ K. Koser, 'The business case for migration', Migration Policy and Practice, vol III, no 5, 2013.
- ✱ World Bank, Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) Stakeholder Mapping Toolkit, 2016. Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/842721467995900796/pdf/106395-WP-PUBLIC-PPD-Stakeholder-Mapping-Toolkit-2016.pdf>

## TOPIC 10

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

International law is fundamental to guide States' actions on issues like migration. In this context, it is imperative to analyze the roots of international migration law (IML), its scope, the nexus between international migration law and human rights law, and the application of the international migration law at the national level.

This Course is designed to answer the above-mentioned issues. For this purpose, the Course explores how International Migration Law is fundamental to regulating and informing migration governance and management. The topic clarifies that IML is the result of what States have agreed to be legal principles and rules that regulate how various aspects of migration should be managed, including how migrants should be treated. The topic outlines the branches of international law that compose IML and provides an overview of the mechanisms put in place at the global and regional levels for monitoring and accountability. The module also explores the binding and non-binding components of IML and outlines how they both inform legislation and policymaking at the national level.

Upon completion of this course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Define international migration law and its scope of application*
- ✓ *Explore the state sovereign right to regulate migration and its limits introduced by international migration law rules and principles*
- ✓ *Recognize the relevance of international migration law to national migration laws and policies*
- ✓ *Describe how international migration law is reflected in regional systems*

### SESSION 1 Overview of Definition and Concept

- A. Overview of International Migration Law (IML) and its Main Instruments
- B. IML's relevance for States and migrants
- C. Sources of IML (Human Rights of Migrants, Forced Migration, Labor Migration, Family Migration, The Rights of Migrant Children)
- D. Branches of IML (Human Rights Law, International Labor Law, International Humanitarian law, Trade Law, Law of the Sea, Aviation law, Transnational and International Criminal Law, Consular and Diplomatic Law, Refugee Law, Nationality Law)
- E. States' obligations under IML: Conventions and universal principles (customary international law)
- F. Non-binding aspects of IML: Soft law

## SESSION 2    **Complying with IML**

- A. Mechanisms for monitoring and accountability (including United Nations monitoring mechanisms)
- B. Regional systems implementing IML

## SESSION 3    **Implementing IML in a national context**

- A. Aligning national laws with IML
- B. IML as a frame of reference to guide migration policymaking at the national level

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials with migration-related policy functions working at the national or sub-national level in the RTCM Region
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ Policy scholars
- ✱ Diaspora organizations
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Judges

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (On-site /Hybrid format)
- ✱ 3-4 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ UNHCR
- ✱ OHCHR
- ✱ ToT experts

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), 1950. Available at:  
[https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf)

- ✳ European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1987.
- ✳ European Social Charter, 1961.
- ✳ Chetail V., Sources of International Migration Law, 2012. Available at: [https://legal.un.org/avl/ls/chetail\\_iml.html](https://legal.un.org/avl/ls/chetail_iml.html)
- ✳ Protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants and the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, IOM, 2017. Available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our\\_work/ODG/GCM/IOM-Thematic-Paper-Protection-of-Human-Rights-and-Vulnerable-Migrants.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/ODG/GCM/IOM-Thematic-Paper-Protection-of-Human-Rights-and-Vulnerable-Migrants.pdf)
- ✳ Good practices in nationality laws for the prevention and reduction of statelessness International Parliamentary Union (IPU), 2018. Available at: <https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2018-11/good-practices-in-nationality-laws-prevention-and-reduction-statelessness>
- ✳ Dufvenmark, F., Rights-Based Approach to Programming, 2015. Available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our\\_work/ICP/IML/rba\\_manual.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/ICP/IML/rba_manual.pdf)
- ✳ Dauvergne, C. (2004), "Sovereignty, Migration and the Rule of Law in Global Times", The Modern Law Review, Vol. 67(4), pp. 588-615.
- ✳ Opeskin, B. (2009), "The Influence of International Law on the International Movement of Persons", UNDP Human Development Research Paper 2009/18, pp. 1- 28, available at: [http://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/19200/1/HDRP\\_2009\\_18.pdf](http://mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de/19200/1/HDRP_2009_18.pdf)
- ✳ Wexler, L. (2007), "The Non-Legal Role of International Human Rights Law in Addressing Immigration", The University of Chicago Legal Forum, pp. 359-403.
- ✳ Binder A., "Gender and the membership in a Particular Social Group Category of the 1951 Convention", 10 Columbia Journal of Gender & Law 167 (2000-2001)
- ✳ Lewis C. (2012), UNHCR and International Refugee Law, Routledge: New York, pp. 23 – 42
- ✳ ILO Report III (1B) on Migrant Workers, Section II: Migration and the family, available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc87/r3-1b6.htm>
- ✳ Lahav, G. (1997), "International Versus National Constraints in Family Reunification Migration Policy", Global Governance, Vol. 3, pp. 349-372.
- ✳ Staver, A. (2008), "Family Reunification: A Right for Forced Migrants?", Refugee Studies Centre, Working Paper Series No. 51, available at: [http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/working-papersfolder\\_contents/RSCworkingpaper51.pdf](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/working-papersfolder_contents/RSCworkingpaper51.pdf)
- ✳ Abram, E.F. (1995), "The Child's Right to Family Unity in International Immigration Law", Law & Policy 17, pp. 397-440.
- ✳ Cholewinski, R. (2007), "The Rights of Migrant Workers", in Cholewinski, R. et al., International Migration Law. Developing Paradigms and Key Challenges, The Hague: T.M.C. Asser press, pp. 255-274.
- ✳ Helton, A., (1991), "The New Convention from the Perspective of a Country of Employment: The US Case", International Migration Review 25, pp. 848-858.

## TOPIC 11 THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

International legal framework establishes certain rights and freedoms that are universal and applicable to all people without distinction of any kind. Having signed these international conventions and treaties, the states carry an obligation to respect, safeguard, and fulfil everyone's rights, including migrants. Moreover, some of these universal rights are considered as a part of international customary law and are binding for all signatory and non-signatory parties.

This Course designed to explore the rights of migrants and their families, the states' responsibilities to migrants, as well as international and regional legal framework and mechanisms guaranteeing protection rights of migrants and their families.

Upon the completion of the course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Identify the specific rights applicable to migrants and their scope*
- ✓ *Apprehend the regional practices on protection the rights of migrants*
- ✓ *Understand relevant case law in relation to safeguarding rights of migrants*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Overview of the Scope and Main Principles

- A. Definition and scope of the human rights of migrants
- B. Principles of equality and non-discrimination
- C. Differential treatment based on nationality
- D. Types of migration and rights of migrants

#### SESSION 2 Specific Rights of Migrants

- A. Civil and political rights: right to live, integrity and liberty
- B. Civil and political rights: right to access justice, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, protection of family life
- C. Economic, social, and cultural rights

#### SESSION 3 International and Regional Legal Frameworks and their Transposition into National Policies and Legislation

- A. International human rights conventions and mechanisms
- B. Regional human rights conventions and mechanisms

- C. ECHR and relevant case law
- D. Rights-based approach in migration governance: translating human rights of migrants into national legal framework and policies
- E. Responding to challenges: human rights of migrants during COVID-19

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✱ Youth

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 3-4 days

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ ILO
- ✱ Council of Europe
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A/RES/3/217 A (III). UN General Assembly, 1948.
- ✱ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). 999 UNTS 171. UN General Assembly, 1966.
- ✱ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). 993 UNTS 3. UN General Assembly, 1966.
- ✱ UN Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live, UN General Assembly, 1985.
- ✱ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✱ Convention concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security (No. 118), ILO, 1962.
- ✱ General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment and Definition of Recruitment Fees and Related Costs, ILO, 2019.
- ✱ The European Convention on Human Rights, Council of Europe, 1952.

- ✳ European Social Charter, Council of Europe, 1961.
- ✳ European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, Council of Europe, 1977.
- ✳ Note on Access to Justice: A Migrant's Right. International Migration Law Unit, IOM, 2019.
- ✳ Frigo, M., 'Migration and International Human Rights Law - A Practitioners' Guide. International Commission of Jurists, 2021.
- ✳ Appleyard, R., The Human Rights of Migrants. Offprint of International Migration Vol. 38(6) Special Issue 3/2000. IOM, 2001.
- ✳ Fact Sheet No. 24 (Rev.1), The International Convention on Migrant Workers and its Committee, OHCHR, 2006.
- ✳ Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/73/178/Rev.1), UN General Assembly, 2018.
- ✳ Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights: Immigration, Council of Europe: ECHR, 2021.
- ✳ Frequently Asked Questions on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Fact Sheet No. 33. OHCHR, United Nations Publications, 2009.
- ✳ COVID-19 and the Human Rights of Migrants: Guidance. OHCHR, 2020.
- ✳ Hennebry, J., 'Securing and Insuring Livelihoods: Migrant Workers and Protection Gaps', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners), Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM, 2017.

## TOPIC 12

## SPECIFICITIES OF WOMEN MIGRATION

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Women have a significant share in the demographics of the migration, including labor migration. While all migrants experience during migration cycle relatively similar challenges, women migrants' have a higher degree of exposure to vulnerabilities and discrimination. Another group of women affected by migration are those who participate in the migration process without being the primary initiator of the movement: women members of reunified families and women members of families left behind. To meet the specific needs of all engaged or affected by migration, the actors involved in migration governance should pay special attention to the gender dimension while developing policy responses and legal frameworks.

The specific Course was designed to analyze the gender-related issues in migration, explore migrant women's rights and integration, and identify vulnerabilities to be addressed.

Upon the completion of the Course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand the specificities of women migration*
- ✓ *Review the peculiarities of women migration in the region*
- ✓ *Have explored efficient policies implemented by the regional countries to regulate women migration*
- ✓ *Identify the main features necessary to be included in the policy development to ensure gender-responsive migration governance.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1    Gender in the Context of Migration

- A. Drivers of women migration
- B. Women migrants engaged in different types of migration (permanent and temporary, low-skilled and high-skilled)
- C. Women migrants' role in development (country of origin and country of destination)
- D. Gender inequality in migration (gender-segregated labor market, integration of women from migrant families)

#### SESSION 2    Women rights and gender-responsive migration policies

- A. Fundamental rights of the women migrants
- B. Gender and labor market integration
- C. Indicators of effective gender-responsive migration policies

## SESSION 3     Protection from vulnerabilities

- A. Addressing gender-based violence against migrants
- B. Protection from risks of forced labor and trafficking in persons
- C. Protection from risks at transit
- D. Addressing needs of women left behind
- E. Principles of working with migrant women experienced violence

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ CSOs (working with migrants, especially women in migration)

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ UN Women
- ✳ UNFPA
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 (CEDAW).
- ✳ General Recommendation No. 26 on Women Migrant Workers, CEDAW, 2008.
- ✳ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✳ Convention concerning decent work for domestic workers (No. 189), ILO, 2011.
- ✳ Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labor Migration Policies, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), 2009.
- ✳ Policy Brief No. 2: Women Migrant Workers' Contributions to Development. UN Women, 2017.

- ✳ Women Working Worldwide: A Situational Analysis of Women Migrant Workers. UN Women, 2016.
- ✳ Women Migrant Workers' Journey Through the Margins: Labor, Migration and Trafficking. UN Women's Economic Empowerment Section, UN Women, 2016.
- ✳ Crushed Hopes: Underemployment and Deskilling Among Skilled Migrant Women. IOM, 2012.
- ✳ Taking Action Against Violence and Discrimination Affecting Migrant Women and Girls. Info-sheet. IOM, 2013.
- ✳ Recommendation 1891 (2009) on Migrant women: at particular risk from domestic violence, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, 2009.
- ✳ Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights: Immigration, Council of Europe: ECHR, 2021. ECtHR case law: B.S. v Spain, Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia, Siliadin v France, C.N. and V. v. France, C.N. v. the United Kingdom.
- ✳ Hennebry, J., 'Securing and Insuring Livelihoods: Migrant Workers and Protection Gaps', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners) (2017) Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM, 2017.

## MODULE 2

### COMBATting AND PREVENTING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Within the framework of the Global Compact for Migration, “(State) commits to **manage their borders** in a manner “that respects national sovereignty and obligations under international law” and in **an integrated, secure and coordinated manner** while “**preventing irregular** migration.

Through the Compact, States undertake to “facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration” and to “reduce the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration”. In parallel, States commit in the GCM to Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration (Objective 7), Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants (Objective 9), Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration (Objective 10), use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives (Objective 13); *Provide access to basic services for migrants (Objective 15)* and eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions in migration (Objective 17).

Combatting and Preventing irregular migration requires multi-faceted strategies and approaches in order to reflect all the key components of a complex phenomenon.

This Module aims, through the 10 Courses developed, at presenting in separate yet inter-connected Courses, all the components of strategies to prevent and combat irregular migration, so that government authorities in the RTCM Region receive a full picture of the components that preventing and combatting irregular migration entail. These components range from border-control and border management (land, air and sea), to prevention of irregular migration in countries of origin, protection the rights of the vulnerable migrants and implementation of protection mechanisms for them and mechanisms to ensure effective access to their rights by the irregular migrants.

The 10 Courses have been tailored for the RTCM Region on the basis of the Regional needs and gaps identified, in the specific area of preventing and combatting irregular migration, in the RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report. Those gaps and needs have in particular been identified in the areas of:

- ✓ Identification and Referral mechanisms for vulnerable persons
- ✓ risk analysis and risk management
- ✓ return and reintegration of third country nationals
- ✓ Data collection and data analysis

- ✓ Detention systems and standards of apprehended migrants
- ✓ International cooperation on transborder crime & irregular migration
- ✓ The Human Rights of Irregular Migrants
- ✓ TIP standards and prevention and the protection of victims of TIP

Although reflecting the full spectrum of topics in the area of irregular migration, the Module does not include a specific Course on Return and Readmission, as a **specific Module on Return, Readmission and Reintegration** has been included in the current Curriculum (Module 6 of this Migration Curriculum).

The Courses also fully reflect the **gender and human rights mainstreaming objectives** of the RTCM as well as a child-sensitive approach, as per GCM.

The Courses strive to encourage the whole-of-society approach reflected in the GCM and in the Road Map of the RTCM, through proposing Courses with mixed Government/SCOs/academia audiences, as well as proposing expertise from a wide spectrum of qualified experts (from IOM and other key international organizations, from government specialists, from the RTCM Regional pool of trainers and TOT Trainers, from the Academia and NOGs, including, in targeted areas, the migrants and/or migrants' associations themselves).

Ultimately, this Module is meant to support the design and implementation of coherent and holistic policies and programs in the field of irregular migration, which are human rights and gender responsive, child-sensitive and reflect the whole-of-society approach in RTCM countries.

## ◇ SDGs

- Target 1.4:** *By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance*
- Target 3.8:** *Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all*
- Target 4.1:** *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes*
- Target 4.5:** *By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations*
- Target 8.8:** *Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment*

- 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*
- Target 16.2:** *End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children*
- Target 16.3:** *Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all*
- Target 16.4:** *By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime*
- Target 16.9:** *By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*
- Target 16.10:** *Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime*

### ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 1:** *Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies*
- Objective 2:** *Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin*
- Objective 5:** *Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration*
- Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*
- Objective 8:** *Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants*
- Objective 9:** *Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants*
- Objective 10:** *Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration*
- Objective 11:** *Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner*
- Objective 12:** *Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral*
- Objective 13:** *Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives*
- Objective 15:** *Provide access to basic services for migrants*
- Objective 17:** *Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions in migration*
- Objective 23:** *Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration*

◇ Outline of Content of Module 2

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 2	
TOPIC 1	INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPTS AND THE CHALLENGES OF COMBATting AND PREVENTING IRREGULAR MIGRATION
TOPIC 2	INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT
TOPIC 3	ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION
TOPIC 4	FACILITATING PRE-ARRIVAL: PASSPORT AND VISA MANAGEMENT
TOPIC 5	COUNTERING MIGRANT SMUGGLING
TOPIC 6	ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
TOPIC 7	DETENTION STANDARDS FOR IRREGULAR MIGRANTS AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION
TOPIC 8	INTERCEPTION AT SEA AND SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS
TOPIC 9	HUMAN RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS
TOPIC 10	THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN PREVENTING TIP – SPECIFIC COURSE FOR MEDIA
CONNECTED MODULE(S)	MODULE 6 RETURN, READMISSION AND REINTEGRATION

## TOPIC 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPTS AND CHALLENGES OF COMBATting AND PREVENTING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

This introduction Course will present the definitions and challenges related to combatting and preventing irregular migration. It will present the particular the definitions, concepts and content of preventing and combatting irregular migration (definition of irregular migration/versus illegal migration, concepts of preventing and combatting) and the international framework pertaining to the issue.

It will also highlight the crucial importance of developing evidence-based migration policies for good migration governance, in particular in combatting and preventing irregular migration. Data and information, on one hand, and policies based on this information, on the other hand, are essential to the achievement of goals 10.7 and 17.18 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the field of irregular migration however, data collection and data exchange constitute a major challenge as irregular migration is a hidden phenomenon, often involving smuggling networks and/or other forms of transnational crimes.

The RTCM Region is a region of transit and destination for irregular migrants and irregular migration patterns are complex and involve mixed migration flows.

The Course aims at presenting the definition of concepts, the current irregular migration trends in the Region, with a view to strengthen the regional perspective to curb irregular migration, support the development of risk assessment and strengthen the identification of migrants with vulnerabilities and/or in need of protection.

The Course also aims at identifying best practices in the Region, in particular in the field of the comprehensiveness of the data collected (gender and age disaggregated data, data on vulnerabilities, data on routes etc.), the sources of data, the existing inter-agency cooperation, as well as the bilateral cooperation in place.

The participants will also be able to receive an overview on the main sources of data and to understand the paramount importance of data protection and receive an overview of standards applicable to personal data protection.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Receive an overview of the concepts, definitions pertaining to combatting and preventing irregular migration as well of the main actors and existing dialogues (at international, regional and subregional levels)*
- ✓ *Understand the crucial importance of preventing and combatting irregular migration and the challenges faced to achieve those objectives*

- ✓ *Understand the international legal frameworks pertaining to the issue as well as existing regional frameworks and tools and their realization in the RTCM Region*
- ✓ *Understand the crucial importance of data collection and analysis for policy-making and implementation in the area of irregular migration*
- ✓ *Be able to enhance their legal, institutional and technical environment in the area of data protection and analysis*
- ✓ *Receive tools and best practices to collect and analysis data*
- ✓ *Receive best practices on international, regional and bilateral cooperation on data exchange and data analysis*
- ✓ *Understand the importance of personal data protection and receive theoretical support to improve their data protection system in the field of irregular migration*
- ✓ *Improve gender mainstreaming in data collection and analysis, in particular through data disaggregation.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1      Concepts, Definition, Legal Framework and main Actors**

- A. What is Irregular Migration
- B. Why is prevention and combatting irregular migration important
- C. International and Regional Legal and Policy Frameworks
- D. Overview of Prevention activities and main actors of prevention

### **SESSION 2      Cooperation on Prevention and Combatting Irregular Migration**

- A. International and Regional Cooperation
- B. Bilateral cooperation
- C. Best practices in the Region

### **SESSION 3      Overview of Regional Trends in the Field of Irregular Migration**

- A. Overview of trends in the RTCM Region, by Category of irregular Migrants
- B. Gender disaggregated data
- C. Data on age and vulnerability status

### **SESSION 4      The Challenges of Collecting Data on Irregular Migration**

- A. Assessment of Gaps in the Region (legal, institutional, gender, vulnerability status)
- B. The Role of International and Regional Organizations in data collection
- C. The Role of Bilateral Cooperation in data collection on irregular migration
- D. Best Practices on Data Exchange
- E. Data Protection

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials in charge of Migration Policy development organ
- ✳ Government officials in charge of data collection and analysis (National Bureau for Statistics etc.)
- ✳ Border Police officials and officials in charge of Risk Assessment
- ✳ Members of analytical units in key ministries
- ✳ Representatives of Legal Departments in charge of bilateral cooperation on data exchange on Migration
- ✳ MFA (cooperation on data exchange in the area of irregular migration and mixed migration flows)
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Irregular Migrants)
- ✳ Academia (data protection etc.)

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNODC
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ ToT trainers
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ IOM Migration Data Strategy, Informing Policy and Action on Migration, Mobility and Displacement 2020/2025, 2021
- ✳ IOM Global Migration Indicators, 2018

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1 Topic 3
  - ✳ Module 4 Topics 1,2,7,8,12,13
  - ✳ Module 6, Topic 2,3,4
  - ✳ Module 7 Topic 4
-

## TOPIC 2 INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

In **Objective 11 of the GCM**, States commit to manage national borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner, through a series of inter-connected and coordinated actions and in respect for international law, the human rights of migrants, regardless of their migration status, and in non-discriminatory, gender responsive and child-responsive manners.

Integrated border management (IBM) aims at managing the crossing of the external borders efficiently and addressing migratory challenges and potential future threats at those borders, thereby contributing to addressing serious crime with a cross-border dimension (such as **migrant smuggling**, trafficking in human beings and terrorism) and ensuring a high level of internal security within the EU, while at the same time acting in full respect for fundamental rights and in a manner that ensures international mobility.

IBM is multi-faceted and involves a wide range of actors and partnerships (at national, regional and international levels). The Workshop aims at presenting an overview of all the components of an IBM, for participating countries to be able to receive an overview of all its components (ranging from border control to fundamental rights etc.) and all its stages (pre-entry, entry, return of third country nationals etc.).

The Introductory Course will be complemented throughout this Module by detailed Courses focusing on specific areas which are key components of integrated border management but which require a Specific Course in view of the high regional relevance (stemming from the regional needs assessment report and Road Map). This will be, in particular, the case in fields of guarantees and rights of persons of irregular migrants (for instance Trafficking in Persons and the Rights of Victims of Trafficking in Persons, the Rights of Irregular Migrants etc.). in the area of return and readmission, a full Module (Module 6: Return, Readmission and Reintegration) is included into the Curriculum.

At the end of this Introduction course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Have a solid knowledge and understanding on the concept of IBM, of all its components and main actors, so as to be able to enhance policy development*
- ✓ *Understand their own gaps and needs so as to develop new partnerships and tools in the area of IBM*
- ✓ *Have a full overview of existing and possible partnerships on IBM so as to develop/enhance new international and bilateral cooperation*

- ✓ *Have a full understanding of the rights of irregular migrants in the Border control and border-management context*
- ✓ *Receive knowledge and best practices on the search and rescue operations for persons in distress at sea*
- ✓ *Be able to improve their risk analysis strategies and tools in the field of migration*
- ✓ *Receive an overview of the return and readmission norms and procedures for irregular migrants and procedural guarantees and rights of the returned persons.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1      Concept and Definition**

- A. Definition
- B. Overview of Main Components of IBM
- C. Main Actors of IBM

### **SESSION 2      Border Control**

- A. Border Checks
- B. Border Surveillance
- C. Information systems  
supporting border control
- D. Rights and Guarantees

### **SESSION 3      Prevention and Detection of Cross-Border Crime**

- A. Concept of cross-border crime
- B. Mitigating Responses and operational and technical Responses
- C. Personal Data Collection, exchange and Protection

### **SESSION 4      Human Rights and Procedural Guarantees at Borders**

- A. Procedural Guarantees
- B. Identification of Vulnerable persons
- C. Referral of persons we wish to apply for international protection

### **SESSION 5      Search and rescue operations for Persons in Distress at Sea**

- A. SAR Concept
- B. Key International Instruments
- C. State Obligation pertaining to SAR and Disembarkation
- D. The role of IOM

### **SESSION 6      Risk Analysis for Internal Security and Security of the Borders**

- A. Definition and Content
- B. Intelligence Process
- C. Different Models

## SESSION 7 Cooperation with Third Countries

- A. Cooperation with Neighboring countries
- B. Cooperation with **countries of origin** and/or transit for irregular migration
- C. Identification of Best Regional Practices

## SESSION 8 Return of Third-Country Nationals who are Subject of Return Decisions

- A. Return Decision and Procedural guarantees and Rights
- B. Form of Return
- C. Readmission, Readmission Agreements

### ◇ Target Audience (same as for Topic 1)

- ✳ Government officials in charge of Migration policy development and implementation in the field of Border Management, referral mechanisms, risk assessment and intelligence (Border Officials, Migration Officials, Risks Analysts etc.)
- ✳ Government officials in charge of data collection and analysis (National Bureau for Statistics etc.)
- ✳ Border Police officials and officials in charge of Risk Assessment
- ✳ Members of analytical units in key ministries
- ✳ TOT Trainers

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 4 day to 5 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM EMM
- ✳ IOM Immigration and Border Management (IBM) Division
- ✳ IOM Border Identity Solution Unit (BIS)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ UNODC
- ✳ ICMPD
- ✳ UNOCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF etc.
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), 2012
- ✳ ICMPD Border Management and Security Program (on-line)
- ✳ FRONTEX, Risk Analysis for 2021
- ✳ UNODC, University Module Series - Organized Crime
- ✳ State Obligations Relating to Rescue at Sea, Booklet aimed at the Civil Society, Alliance Europe, 2022
- ✳ Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of Counterterrorism and Stemming the Flow of “Foreign Terrorist Fighters”, UNCCT (UN Counter Terrorism Center)
- ✳ OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders
- ✳ Lavenex, S. (2019) Regional migration governance – building block of global initiatives? , Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 45:8, 1275-1293
- ✳ Bhagwati, J. (2003). Borders Beyond Control. Foreign Affairs, January/February 2003, 98 –104.
- ✳ Helton, A. C. (2003). People movement: The need for a World Migration Organization. <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/people-movement-need-for-world-migration-organization/>

## ✳ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 4      Topics 1,2,7,8,12,13
- ✳ Module 6      Topics 2,3,4
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4

## TOPIC 3

## ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

The Compact provides that States will **manage their borders** in a manner “that respect national sovereignty and obligations under international law” while “**preventing irregular migration**”. Through the Compact, States undertake to “facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration” and to “reduce the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration”.

To discourage irregular migration, States undertake to **improve information on the dangers of irregular migration** by organizing, for example, **information campaigns** to prevent possible migrants from taking unconsidered risks.

The GCM also calls on countries of origin to reinforce their efforts to deal with the **root causes of migration**: by investing in development to create more economic opportunities for their population, with the help of countries of destination, but also by improving governance and respect for the rule of law, whose shortcomings are responsible for migrant departures.

This specific Course of this Module 2 on Preventing and Combatting Irregular Migration, aims at supporting state authorities in countries in the region in the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies and programs of prevention of irregular migration, in line with the GCM’s objective to prevent irregular migration through a holistic approach and a strengthened cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination.

In is expected that at the end of the Course, that the participants will:

- ✓ *Have received an overview of the main components of a strategy to prevent irregular migration and for each of the prevention components they will receive an overview of existing partners and best practices, as well as on existing tools to measure the impact of the policies on the prevention on irregular migration*
- ✓ *Be able to understand the root causes of irregular migration and in particular, the nexus between good governance, gender, human rights and human development and prevention of irregular migration.*
- ✓ *Have an overview of the best practices on information campaign to migrants to prevent the adverse effects of irregular migration in the country of origin (such as trafficking in persons and smuggling), as well as countries of transit/destination (combatting racism and xenophobia)*
- ✓ *Have in particular benefitted from the long-experience of IOM worldwide for design of information campaigns to migrants*
- ✓ *Be able to fully understand the crucial importance of cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination in the prevention of irregular migration.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1     Information campaigns**

- A. Information campaigns to reduce irregular movements in countries of origin
- B. Information and sensitization activities in host countries
- C. IOM's role and cooperation with International Organizations
- D. Information campaign for specific groups of migrants
- E. Cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination
- F. Measuring Impact

### **SESSION 2     Legal channels to reduce irregular migration**

- A. Legal Path for different categories of Migrants
- B. Presentation of EU Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration
- C. Cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination
- D. Measuring impact

### **SESSION 3     Addressing the root causes of migration in countries of origin**

- A. The Challenges of Identifying and Analyzing the Root-Causes
- B. Development Aid as a response
- C. Improving governance and the Rule of Law
- D. Promoting Gender Equality and economic and political Empowerment of Women
- E. Best practices in the Region

## ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development and implementation level)
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ Media outlets
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular in information campaign and prevention of TIP and prevention of xenophobia)

## ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (On-site or Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

## ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ EMN (on EU policy on cooperation with third countries)
- ✳ CSOs involved in information campaigns to migrants
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ EC Communication on establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration, Strasbourg, 7.6.2016 COM (2016) 385 final
- ✳ Rabat Process, Thematic meeting on the root causes of irregular migration, Oct 2018
- ✳ UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2006
- ✳ UNHCR, The 10-Point Plan - Information strategy Chapter 10
- ✳ UNHCR, *Combating Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance through a Strategic Approach*, 2009
- ✳ Tackling irregular migration through development – a flawed approach? Migration Policy Center, May 2017
- ✳ What does EU policy mean by ‘root causes of migration’:  
<https://www.devex.com/news/what-does-eu-development-policy-mean-by-root-causes-of-migration-91369>

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 3      Topics 1,2, 10
- ✳ Module 4      Topics 1,2,7,8,12,13
- ✳ Module 6      Topic 1, 2,3,4

## TOPIC 4 FACILITATING PRE-ARRIVAL: PASSPORT AND VISA MANAGEMENT

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

This course complements the Course on Integrated Border Management and aim at supporting the strengthening the capacity of the countries in the Region to develop and implement pre-arrival measures through passport and visa management. It aims at supporting policies to enhance human mobility whilst at the same time preventing irregular migration. Furthermore, some countries in the region already have solid and innovative practices in this field, including innovative technological tools, which can benefit all countries in the Region, the Course will therefore also offer the opportunity to exchange best regional practices in this field.

This Course supports the overall GCM Objectives to **manage borders** in a manner “that respect national sovereignty and obligations under international law” while “**preventing irregular** migration, as well as “facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration” and to “reduce the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration”.

At the end of the course, the participants:

- ✓ *Will be able to understand the main elements of a secure identity management systems*
- ✓ *Will know new technologies being introduced into passports and visas*
- ✓ *Will have an overview on the different approaches to visa policies and application processing (including in the RTCM region)*
- ✓ *Will be able to apprehend pre-arrival measures to facilitate travel within the broader context of border management*
- ✓ *Will understand the content of personal data protection in this field.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Identity management and travel documents

- A. Identity management
- B. Travel documents
- C. Responsible use of biometrics

#### SESSION 2 Approaches to visa policies and application processing

- A. Definition of a visa
- B. Visa liberalization, overview of visa dialogues and role
- C. Electronic system for travel authorization

- D. Outsourcing visa processing

### **SESSION 3     Pre-inspection measures**

- A. Extraterritorial border management
- B. Advance passenger information
- C. Personal data Protection

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (Border Officials, MOI Officials, Migration Officials (policy making and implementation levels)
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Academia/Research Institutions
- ✱ CSOs (in charge of policy development)

#### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2-3 days

#### **◇ Resource persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### **◇ Training Material/Background Documents**

- ✱ Visa application processing solutions: Facilitating orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility, IOM, 2018
- ✱ Machine Readable Travel Documents Eighth Edition, 2021 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2015
- ✱ Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2017
- ✱ Fundamental rights implications of storing biometric data in identity documents and residence cards, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2018
- ✱ Guidelines on Advance Passenger Information (API), Joint World Customs Organization (WCO), International Air Transport Association (IATA), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2014

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

✱ **Topic 1 of this Module**

✱ **Module 3      Topic 11**

## TOPIC 5

## COUNTERING MIGRANT SMUGGLING

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

The Workshop aims at ensuring that the participants have a full understanding of all the components of Migrants Smuggling and that they are aware of the content of the concept and its definition (in particular they will be able to understand the difference between smuggling and human trafficking as well as their inter-connections); existing international legal frameworks and cooperation frameworks, of the tools and best experiences to counter migrant smuggling whilst at the same time preserving the human rights of the smuggled migrants (in accordance with existing human rights standards).

Participants will be able to exchange regional best practices, in the area of legislation, institutional frameworks, investigation technics and intelligence, as well as regional best practices (joint investigating teams, law enforcement cooperation etc.).

The overall goal is to support the design and implementation of comprehensive of evidenced based policies to counter migrant smugglings and ensure the protection of all categories of smuggled migrants (irregular migrants, refugees, unaccompanied minors, etc.), taking into account the experience and expertise of the Civil Society and the Academia.

At the end of the workshop, the participants will:

- ✓ *Be able to understand the definitions and specificities of migrant smuggling by sea, by air and by land*
- ✓ *Be aware of international norms and standards pertaining to the issues*
- ✓ *Know who the international actors are as well as the existing cooperation frameworks*
- ✓ *Understand the investigation technics and the role of intelligence in counter-acting migrants smuggling*
- ✓ *Receive best practices in all areas of work, enabling them to enhance their policy development and implementation at the national level*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Concepts and Categories

- A. Definitions
- B. Categories
- C. Main actors

#### SESSION 2 Investigation

- A. Investigation Technics
- B. Intelligence

### **SESSION 3     Smuggling of Migrants by Sea and by air and land**

- A. Smuggling of Migrants by Sea
- B. Smuggling of Migrants by Air
- C. Smuggling of Migrants by Land

### **SESSION 4     Cooperation in Combatting and Preventing**

- A. Regional Cooperation (best practices)
- B. Law enforcement Cooperation
- C. Border Management
- D. Joint Investigating teams

#### **◇   Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (Border Officials, MOI Officials, Migration Officials (policy making and implementation levels)
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs
- ✳ Academia

#### **◇   Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 days

#### **◇   Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Other UN (UNODC etc.)
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### **◇   Training Material/Background Documents**

- ✳ IOM Training Manual on Counter Migrant Smuggling, PUB2020/003/R, 15 Jan 2020
- ✳ UNODC Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants
- ✳ IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse, PUB2019/002/R, Dec. 2019

- ✳ Refugee Protection and Human Trafficking - Selected Legal Reference Materials, UNHCR, First Edition – December 2008
- ✳ A field guide for migration management and humanitarian practitioners, The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, May 2018

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Topic 6 of this Module
- ✳ Module 1      Topic 12
- ✳ Module 6      Topics 1,2, 3 and 4

## TOPIC 6                      ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

There is widespread global consensus on the urgent need to prevent and combat human trafficking in migration pathways worldwide. There however remains general shortfalls in political will to introduce effective policies to that end and on how to achieve those goals in practice. Current trafficking trends and pattern in the RTCM Region demonstrate that the Region is massively affected by the phenomenon and by those global policy and implementation shortfalls. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) places each country into a tier based on its government's efforts to satisfy the TVPA's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. All countries in the RTCM Region rank either in Tier 2 or Tier 3 (also cf. RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report). In view of the above, the Course is of high relevance to the RTCM Region.

The overall objective of the Course is to lead to enhanced policy design and implementation in RTCM Region on preventing and combatting human trafficking in migration pathway and enhancing the protection of the victims of human trafficking. This objective should be reached in particular through the consolidation of data collection and analysis in this field, the establishment of efficient systems to prosecute traffickers, the development of protection system for victims and the enhancement of international and regional cooperation in this field.

At the end of the Course, the participants are expected to:

- ✓ *Fully understand the international norms pertaining to the issue and best practices for their realization in national contexts*
- ✓ *Enhance their knowledge on the data collection and analysis tools and methods*
- ✓ *Fully understand the magnitude and trend relating to TIP and the crucial importance of preventing and curbing TIP*
- ✓ *Have thorough knowledge of the international legal framework pertaining to anti trafficking*
- ✓ *Understand the crucial importance of developing and implementing effective protection mechanisms for victims of TIP*
- ✓ *Receive best practices on the procedures in place to identify, refer and protect the victims and bring the perpetrators to justice*
- ✓ *Have solid knowledge of the key international partners and on cooperation frameworks and best practices to counter human trafficking*
- ✓ *Have an overview on how cooperation with SCOs and Media can contribute to the prevention and curbing of TIP*

In view of the magnitude and the complexity of the issue at the global level, **an additional course on the specific aspects and protection mechanism for children victims of TIP** is included

in this Module and complements this Course. It will also be complemented by a **specific Course (one day) for the Media**, in view of the important role that the Media can play in TIP Prevention.

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1      Definition and trends**

- A. Definition
- B. Global trends
- C. Regional Trends
- D. International Legal Framework

### **SESSION 2      Data collection, analysis and Exchange**

- A. The Challenges and Importance of data collection and exchange
- B. The role of IOM and the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative
- C. International and Regional Cooperation on data collection and exchange

### **SESSION 3      Identification of Traffickers**

- A. Who are the Traffickers?
- B. Traffickers' Profile and Modus Operandi
- C. Identification of Traffickers and Indicators for Identification
- D. Counter-Trafficking and Border Management

### **SESSION 4      Victim Identification and Referral**

- A. The Role of Border Guards
- B. Referral Mechanisms of victims
- C. The role of Civil Society
- D. Screening, Identification and Assessment, presentation of the "Screening tools for trafficking victims"

### **SESSION 5      Protection and Assistance to victims of TIP**

- A. Institutional and Legal Framework
- B. Protection and Assistance Mechanisms in place
- C. Nexus between Asylum and TIP
- D. Protection of Child Victim of TIP

### **SESSION 6      Prevention of TIP**

- A. Risks factors for and drivers of TIP and Policies for addressing the root-causes
- B. IOM's Prevention tools and Programs

- C. The role of the Media
- D. Country best Practices in Prevention of TIP

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy making or implementation on counter-trafficking and protection of victims of TIP.
- ✱ TOT Trainers (border police, specialized units at MOI, Migration services etc.)
- ✱ CSO involved in the protection and assistance of TIP and/or in charge of advocacy for rights of victims of TIP
- ✱ Ombudspersons
- ✱ Academia/research centers
- ✱ Representatives of Consular Departments in charge of prevention of TIP (information campaign, community support for returnees etc.)
- ✱ Law makers (members of relevant parliamentary commissions etc.)
- ✱ Media Representatives

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 4-5 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ UNODC
- ✱ UNHCR
- ✱ NGOs in charge of assistance and/or protection of victims of TIP
- ✱ Academia/Research Centers
- ✱ Academia (from outside and within the region)
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Authorities in Region
- ✱ Representatives of migrants' associations

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ IOM World Migration Report 2022: Chapter 10 - Human trafficking in migration pathways: trends, challenges and new forms of cooperation, PUB2021/032/L\*/10, 1 Dec 2021
- ✱ The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking, 978-92-9068-371-1, Oct 2015
- ✱ IOM online course on Counter trafficking in humanitarian settings, CTM, June 2020

- ✳ IOM Training Manual on Psychosocial Assistance for Trafficked Persons
- ✳ An Introductory Guide to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts, Global Protection Cluster, 2020
- ✳ Human Trafficking: IOM's Response, Department of Migration Management - Migrant Assistance Division
- ✳ IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse
- ✳ UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2020
- ✳ UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2006
- ✳ 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report, US Department of State, July 2022

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ **Topic 5 of this Module**
- ✳ **Module 1      Topic 12**
- ✳ **Module 4      Topic 12**

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Immigration detention is a restriction on freedom of movement through confinement that is ordered by an administrative or judicial authority. In many countries, “administrative detention” is part of migration management procedures to ensure that other administrative measures, such as deportation or expulsion, can be implemented. In countries where unauthorized entry is considered a crime, detention can also be used as a criminal sanction.

Alternatives to immigration detention are measures that can and have been applied by States detention to migrants and asylum-seekers on their territories where some form of control is deemed necessary: these can range from non-custodial community-based and casework-oriented models to more restrictive options such as directed residence in semi-open centers.

The overall goal of the Course is hence to support realization in countries of the Region of Objectives 7 and 13 of the RCM, to “address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration” and to “use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives”.

At the end of the Course, participants will be able to enhance their policy development in this field, offering them the opportunity to review their current norms and practices in order to adjust to international norms and standards, with the support of IOM and other key international partners.

This Course aims at enabling the participants:

- ✓ *To understand the legal framework regulating the administrative detention of migrants and in particular that detention is a solution of last resort, requiring that certain conditions be met*
- ✓ *To understand the rights and procedural guarantees of persons detained, as well as the monitoring systems in place*
- ✓ *To get acquainted to international norms and standards pertaining to the criminalization of irregular migrants and subsequent risks of judicial detention*
- ✓ *To be acquainted with the alternatives to detention available to states, in order to minimize the negative impact of detention on the migrants*
- ✓ *To know the support role of IOM and existing best practices, so that concrete future avenues for further cooperation on policy design, as well as policy implementation and monitoring can be developed*
- ✓ *To understand the paramount importance of identifying solution to the detention of minors and other vulnerable groups of migrants and existing tools and best practices in this area.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1      The International Legal Framework**

- A. Detention of Irregular Migrants
- B. Alternatives to Detention
- C. Asylum-seekers and Refugees

### **SESSION 2      Rights and Procedural Guarantees**

- A. Detention Decision
- B. Protection from Criminal Liability
- C. Legal and psycho-social assistance
- D. Vulnerable groups
- E. Monitoring

### **SESSION 3      Best Practices on Effective Alternatives to Detention**

- A. Effectiveness
- B. Types of Alternatives
- C. Benefits

### **SESSION 4      Specific Rights of the Child**

- A. Non-Detention principle
- B. Best Interest of the Child Determination
- C. Interviewing techniques
- D. Family Reunification

## ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy and/or legislation development in the field of migration, asylum and/or human rights (MIA, Min of Justice, Migration Service)
- ✳ Law Makers
- ✳ Ombudsperson
- ✳ Management of Reception/Detention Centers for Irregular Migrants
- ✳ CSO in charge of Provision of legal and social assistance in detention/reception centers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ ToT experts

## ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3-4 days

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNHCR, UNOCHR, UNICEL, COE etc.
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Academia/Asylum Experts
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Asylum Authorities in Region
- ✳ Representatives of NGOs providing legal and social assistance to a/s and Refugees in detention Center

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ IOM Migration Detention and Alternatives to Detention, Immigration and Border Management Division
- ✳ Legal and practical aspects of effective alternatives to detention in the context of migration, Council of Europe, Analysis of the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) Adopted on 7 December 2017
- ✳ UNICEF, Alternatives to Immigration of Detention of Children, First published in September 2018, updated in February 2019
- ✳ UNOCHR, Administrative Detention of Migrants, The deliberation of the Working Group on Arbitrary *Detention* on the “Situation regarding immigrants and asylum-seekers” (E/CN.4/2000/4, annex II)
- ✳ UNHCR Guidelines on the Applicable Criteria and Standards relating to the Detention of Asylum-Seekers and Alternatives to Detention
- ✳ WHO, Addressing the health challenges in immigration detention, and alternatives to detention: a country implementation guide (2022), 2022, ISBN 978-92-890-5792-9
- ✳ Introduction to Immigration Detention Monitoring, Training Module, UNHCR IDM
- ✳ UNOCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 11
- ✳ Module 4      Topic 12
- ✳ Module 6      Topics 2,3,4

## TOPIC 8 INTERCEPTION AT SEA AND SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Although the question of search and rescue at sea and disembarkation has no immediate and/or direct relevance for a number of countries in the region which are land-locked, several countries in the region have been impacted, directly or indirectly by trends of irregular migration by sea. The regional needs assessment report has highlighted the fact that most countries in the region lack capacity-building activities and knowledge on this specific field.

The objectives of the Course are threefold:

- To provide a thorough overview on the international framework pertaining to this complex area of work to lawmakers and policy makers in relevant countries in the Region, in this complex area of work, so that they acquire the theoretical tools when designing policies in this field.
- To train the academic world in countries in the Region, so that academic interest in this complex topic is strengthened and new research at national and regional levels can emerge (as well as networking with existing research centers in other regions - (in particular the EU and Mediterranean Countries beyond the EU – MEDA region).
- To acquaint the participants with the mandate and roles of the key international partners in the area of interception at sea and search and rescue operations, in particular the role of IOM, UNHCR, IMO and UN Network on Migration, so that new avenues for partnerships are explored, both in terms of capacity development and operational support.

At the end of the Course, participants will:

- ✓ *Have an overview of the situation worldwide and in the Region in this complex area of work*
- ✓ *Fully understand international norms and standards pertaining to the issue*
- ✓ *Within the framework of the international Law of the Sea, they will understand the rights and standards of protection applicable to irregular migrants during interception and after disembarkation*
- ✓ *Have an overview of the role of key international actors and international partnerships in place*
- ✓ *Understand the nexus and articulation between the International framework on the Law of the Sea and International Refugee Protection.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 International Law of the Sea

##### A. UNCLOS

- B. SOLAS
- C. SAR Convention
- D. IOM Guidelines

## **SESSION 2      International Law Refugee Law**

- A. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951 and its Protocol
- B. UNHCR Guidelines and Position Papers
- C. Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

## **SESSION 3      International Human Right Law**

- A. UN CAT
- B. ICCPR and ICESCR
- C. Convention on the Rights of the Child
- D. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

## **SESSION 4      Statistics, General Principles and Best Practices**

- A. Statistical Data and Data collection and Analysis
- B. Search and rescue: general considerations
- C. Guidance on rescue at sea
- D. Disembarkation
- E. The principle of non-refoulement in the context of Interception at sea
- F. Best practices and role of Civil Society

### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy and/or legislation development in the field of migration, asylum and/or human rights (MIA, Min of Justice, Migration Service etc.)
- ✳ Law-Makers
- ✳ Office of the Ombudsperson
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs

### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3-4 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ IMO
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Representatives of NGOs providing legal and social assistance to a/s and Refugees

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Protection of Migrants at Sea, IOM, ENG0646, 17 Sept 2018
- ✳ UNHCR General legal considerations: search-and-rescue operations involving refugees and migrants at sea
- ✳ IMO, Guidelines on the Treatment of Persons Rescued at Sea (“Rescue Guidelines”), 20 May 2004, MSC.167(78)
- ✳ IMO, Principles Relating to Administrative Procedures for Disembarking Persons Rescued at Sea, 22 January 2009, FAL.3/Circ.194

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 4      Topic 12
- ✳ Module 6      Topics 2,3,4

## TOPIC 9

## THE RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

The 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development**, includes a commitment to ensure the “full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants regardless of migration status” such human rights include inter alia, social protection, access to basic services (1.4), Health (3.8), Education (4.1-5), Decent work (8.8) and Access to justice (16.3).

The GCM emphasizes the crucial importance of the human rights of migrants, at all stages of the migration cycle and regardless of their migration status. Objectives 7 reflects a commitment to Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration and Objective 13, to provide access to basic services for migrants.

The Course aims at presenting the rights and guarantees that should be available to irregular migrants, pursuant to existing norms and standards of international law, that countries in the Region have adhered to. It aims at providing policy and law makers, as well as implementers with the full spectrum of rights, as well as procedures to make sure that those rights and procedural guarantees are realized in practice.

At the end of the Course the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Clearly understand that fundamental human rights apply to persons, regardless of their migration status and know the content of those rights*
- ✓ *Receive an overview on those rights and the international legal framework, as well as the specific rights and guarantees applicable to vulnerable migrants*
- ✓ *Understand the procedural guarantees and monitoring systems that need to be in place to ensure the realization of their rights by irregular migrants*
- ✓ *Understand which specific set of rights applies to which specific group or categories of irregular migrants*
- ✓ *Receive a concrete overview on how those rights are realized in practices, through the sharing of relevance Guidance and existing best practice.s*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Policy Debate Definitions and International Framework

- A. Concept of Irregular Migration
- B. The Policy Debate
- C. SDGs, GCM and the Rights of Irregular Migrants
- D. The International Framework

## **SESSION 2      Socio Economic rights of Irregular Migrants**

- A. Right to Health
- B. Right to Social Security
- C. Right to Housing
- D. Right to Education
- E. Other social rights

## **SESSION 3      Rights to Safety and Protection from Violence**

- A. Protection from GBV
- B. Protection from TIP
- C. Protection from Racism and Xenophobia
- D. Non refoulement
- E. Referral at borders

## **SESSION 4      Access to Rights**

- A. “Firewalls”
- B. Access to services and protection mechanisms without fear of deportation
- C. Access to Rights by Children, including unaccompanied and separated children
- D. Selection of best practices in Europe and worldwide
- E. Presentation of best practices in the RTCM Region

### **◇      Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy and/or legislation development in the field of migration, asylum and/or human rights (MIA, Min of Justice, Migration Service etc.)
- ✳ Law-Makers
- ✳ Office of the Ombudsperson
- ✳ Academia/Research Institutions
- ✳ CSOs
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Migrant representatives and/or representatives of Migrants’ associations

### **◇      Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop on -site or Hybrid format
- ✳ 3-4 days

### **◇      Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ UNOCHR
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ UNOCHR, Protecting the rights of migrants in irregular situations
- ✳ CESC, The Duties of States Towards Refugees and Migrants under the ICESCR, February 2017, E/C.12/2017/1
- ✳ Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, UNOCHR, GMG
- ✳ IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse, PUB2019/002/R, Dec 2019

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 7
- ✳ Module 2      Topic 6
- ✳ Module 4      Topics 1 and 2

## TOPIC 10

## THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING – SPECIFIC COURSE FOR THE MEDIA

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

There is widespread global consensus on the urgent need to prevent and combat human trafficking in migration pathways worldwide. There however remains general shortfalls in political will to introduce effective policies to that end and on how to achieve those goals in practice. Current trafficking trends and pattern in the RTCM Region demonstrate that the Region is massively affected by the phenomenon and by those global policy and implementation shortfalls. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) places each country into a tier based on its government's efforts to satisfy the TVPA's minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. All countries in the RTCM Region rank either in Tier 2 or Tier 3 (also cf. RTCM Regional Needs). In view of the above, the Course is of high relevance to the RTCM Region.

This Module on “Preventing and Combatting Irregular Migration” contains a specific Course on “Anti-trafficking and Protection of victim of TIP” (**Topic 6**) for a wide-range of government and non-government audience. It aims at offering an overview of the full spectrum of issues pertaining to TIP (international framework, definitions and concepts, best practices for law enforcement, victim referral, assistance and protection, international and regional cooperation etc.).

In view of the importance of the Media in the prevention of TIP, a specific topic for Media outlets in the region has been included in this Module. The overall objective of the Topic is to support the work of the media in reporting on TIP, with the aim to strengthen their role in the prevention of TIP (through Media campaign and awareness activities) and in cooperating with state actors and NGOs in the implementation of policies aiming at countering TIP and supporting migrants who are victims of TIP at all stages of the process (including in the field of combatting stigmatization of victims of TIP in country of origin, destination and return).

At the end of the Course, the media representatives:

- ✓ *Will know the concept and definitions so that they produce quality reporting*
- ✓ *Will be aware of the dos and the don'ts on reporting on TIP*
- ✓ *Will fully understand the spectrum of activities they can contribute to and the potential for cooperation with state actors and civil society actors in prevention and protection of victims of TIP, at every stage of the migration cycle*
- ✓ *Will be able prepare quality, balanced and well substantiated reports/material on the topic*
- ✓ *Will increase their interest in reporting on the issue and will contribute to enhancing the visibility and protection of victims of TIP.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

## **SESSION 1      Overview of Concepts and Definition**

- A. Definition of TIP and other related concepts
- B. Forms of TIP
- C. Presentation of main Actors in charge of prevention, law-enforcement and victim protection

## **SESSION 2      Overview of Awareness Raising Roles of Media to Prevent TIP**

- A. Investigative Journalism on TIP
- B. Broadcasting news on TIP
- C. Reporting on Court cases involving Traffickers
- D. Cooperation media with national authorities

## **SESSION 3      Educating the Public and Awareness Media Campaign**

- A. The dos and don'ts of MEDIA Reporting
- B. Awareness campaigns by MEDIA
- C. Presentation of best Media practices

## **SESSION 4      Preventing TIP in Advertising**

- A. The dos and don'ts of Advertising on adult services
- B. Cooperation with Police
- C. Presentation of best practices

### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✱ MEDIA Outlets from RTCM Region
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Press focal point in Ministry/organs in charge of policy development/implementation in areas of TIP (prevention, victim protection and assistance etc.)
- ✱ CSOs (in charge of information campaign to prevent TIP
- ✱ Academia

### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (on-line)
- ✱ 1-2 days

### **◇ Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ UNODC
- ✳ Selected MEDIA outlets to present best practices of campaign, reporting and cooperation with law-enforcement/judiciary etc.
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### ◇ Training Material / Background documents

- ✳ UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Global Program against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2006
- ✳ OSCE, Human Trafficking - Manual for Journalists, April 2013
- ✳ UNODC Human Trafficking Toolkit for Journalists
- ✳ Media and Trafficking in Human Beings Guidelines, ICMPD, 2017
- ✳ Trafficking in Women; Manual for Journalists, Anti-Sex Trafficking Action
- ✳ Reporting Trafficking in Persons—A Media Handbook, UNDP project on the prevention of trafficking, HIV/AIDS in Women and Children, New Delhi, 2006.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 7

*(Module 2 ends here)*

## MODULE 3

### LEGAL MIGRATION

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

With a cross-cutting and complex nature, migration impacts various areas on a national and global scale. A holistic understanding is that more robust migration governance and enhanced regular migration pathways guarantee safe, orderly, and regular migration, consequently contributing to secure and sustainable development. It has been proven by the willingness of the states to enhance global cooperation in this field and adopt a more comprehensive approach to migration governance.

This willingness to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies", has been reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development under Target 10.7. The states' commitment to further develop migration governance and timely response to arising challenges resulted in adopting the Global Compact for Migration, addressing all facets of international migration and supporting the target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By adopting the Global Compact for Migration, the states recognized shared responsibility "to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, while reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration through international cooperation and a combination of measures".

Based on states' unilateral consensus to cooperate for better migration governance, various regional and global policy dialogue networks and initiatives are operating to scale up the capacity building, achieve new milestones in migration cooperation, and exchange practices on effective policy responses.

According to the outcomes of the Needs Assessment Report, the Workshop on the Road-Map of the RTCM, as well as the Road-Map document for the RTCM elaborating on the regional characteristics of the migration situation and trends, a tailored Training Module on Legal Migration was included into the capacity building program of the RCTM. The Module's content has been designed based on the needs and priorities of the region identified in the aforementioned analytical documents.

Following the Needs Assessment Report, all countries in the region are the countries of immigration. Nevertheless, the Assessment revealed a lack of well-structured policies and legislation to regulate migration, promote mobility, and protect migrants' rights in some of the countries. Such gaps in the national policy and legislative framework result in a higher share of unregulated migration. This situation leads to negative consequences, such as brain waste, a

missed opportunity for national development, violation of the safeguard rights of migrants and their families, and failure to prevent the increase of trafficking in human beings and forced labor cases.

The Needs Assessment Report reveals the lack of full-fledged migration management policies and mechanisms for legal migration, especially seasonal labor migration. This gap can deprive those migrants of adequate protection of their human rights. All countries in the region, except Turkey and Moldova, do not have in place labor market analysis to match the qualification of migrants with the needs of the local market. Nevertheless, there are bilateral cooperation agreements on labor migration signed by some countries in the region. While some agreements can be regarded as best practices for the region, some of the agreements do not fully align with international standards. Thus, some of these agreements ascertain that the human rights of migrants and their families are protected.

While some countries have interesting practices in place regarding the regulation of student mobility, there is still room for developing and implementing more holistic and harmonized policies.

Regarding the policies on the portability of social security entitlements, pensions, and earned benefits, Moldova has a very well-developed practice of cooperation based on bilateral schemes and agreements. Other countries in the region can employ this effective practice to negotiate bilateral agreements.

The Module considers all the findings mentioned above to develop a comprehensive learning material that puts into the spotlight the existing gaps and challenges, introduces relevant international standards, and guides on developing possible policy responses. It aims to explore thoroughly the efficient policies regulating different aspects of legal migration and conduct a detailed discussion of the identified best practices that can kick off good practices in other countries.

## ◇ [SDGs](#)

- Target 4.1:** *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes*
- Target 4.4:** *By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship*
- Target 5.1:** *End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere*
- Target 5.4:** *Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate*

- Target 5.c:** *Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels*
- Target 8.5:** *By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value*
- Target 8.6:** *By 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training*
- Target 8.7:** *Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms*
- Target 8.8:** *Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment*
- Target 8.b:** *By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact*
- 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*
- 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*
- Target 16.3:** *Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all*
- Target 16.b:** *Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development*

## ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 2:** *Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin*
- Objective 3:** *Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration*
- Objective 5:** *Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration*
- Objective 6:** *Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work*
- Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*
- Objective 14:** *Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle*
- Objective 15:** *Provide access to basic services for migrants*
- Objective 16:** *Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion*
- Objective 17:** *Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration*

- Objective 18:** Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- Objective 19:** Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- Objective 20:** Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- Objective 22:** Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
- Objective 23:** Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

◇ Outline of Content of Module 3

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 3	
TOPIC 1	<b>UNDERSTANDING LEGAL MIGRATION</b>  <b>PART I. Definition of the Concept and Standards of its Regulation</b>
TOPIC 2	<b>UNDERSTANDING LEGAL MIGRATION</b>  <b>PART II. Policy Dialogue and International Legal Framework</b>
TOPIC 3	<b>LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LABOUR MIGRATION</b>
TOPIC 4	<b>POLICIES GOVERNING LABOUR MIGRATION AND MOBILITY</b>
TOPIC 5	<b>VISA DIALOGUE: BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL LABOUR AGREEMENTS</b>
TOPIC 6	<b>HIGHLY SKILLED MIGRANTS</b>
TOPIC 7	<b>FOREIGN INVESTORS AND MIGRATION</b>

<b>TOPIC 8</b>	<b>CHILDREN AND MIGRATION</b>
<b>TOPIC 9</b>	<b>YOUTH AND MIGRATION</b>
<b>TOPIC 10</b>	<b>POLICY DEVELOPMENTS FOR INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS</b>
<b>TOPIC 11</b>	<b>PRE-DEPARTURE AND POST-ARRIVAL TRAINING</b>
<b>CONNECTED MODULE(S)</b>	<b>MODULE 2 IRREGULAR MIGRATION MODULE 6 RETURN, READMISSION AND REINTEGRATION</b>

## TOPIC 1                      UNDERSTANDING LEGAL MIGRATION

### PART I                      Definition of the Concept and Standards of its Regulation

#### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Legal migration, including enhanced regular/legal pathways for migrant reception and stay in destination countries, is inextricably linked to the concept of safe, orderly, and regular migration, that is considered as beneficial for all (migrants and societies). Along with GCM, this concept is reflected in in **Target 10.7 of Sustainable Development Goals**, which aims to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

The Course on Understanding Legal Migration consists of two parts. The first part aims to enhance the participants capacity in understanding and regulating different forms of legal migration. The workshop will also present standards on regulating different stages of migration, reception, and documentation of migrants through identified global and regional best practices. The second part of the Course delves into binding and non-binding normative framework on legal migration and delivers comprehensive analysis of policy dialogue on safeguarding and promoting legal migration. The participants of the Course will be able to identify actors involved in migration, understand the role of inter-state policy dialogues and global initiatives in shaping migration governance.

Upon the completion of two Courses, the participants will:

- ✓ *Have a full overview of the legal migration*
- ✓ *Understand international legal migration*
- ✓ *Have an insight on international migration cooperation opportunities and regulation standards*
- ✓ *Strengthen knowledge and skills in policymaking and legislation development concerning legal migration.*

#### ◇ Overview of Content

### SESSION 1      Main Concepts, Drivers, and Phases of Migration

- A. Defining legal migration
- B. Drivers of legal migration
- C. Forms of legal migration (labor migration, family formation and reunification, student mobility)

## SESSION 2    Stages of Legal Migration

- A. Pre-departure, departure, transit, and arrival
- B. Permanent and temporary migration
- C. Circular migration and return
- D. Sustainable integration
- E. Return and reintegration

## SESSION 3    Legal Migration Management

- A. States' competence in migration: regulating entry, stay, and exit, facilitating free movement
- B. Regular migration pathways (labor mobility regimes, sponsorship programs for high-skilled workers, student visas, and protection for refugees)
- C. Standards of reception of migrants
- D. Documentation of each category of migrants and their families

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of Event

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 3-4 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ ILO
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (A/RES/73/195), United Nations General Assembly, 2018.

- ✳ World Migration Report 2022, IOM, 2021.
- ✳ International Migration Report 2019, UN DESA.
- ✳ The right to leave a country (Issue Paper), Council of Europe, 2013
- ✳ Carling, J. (2017) 'How Does Migration Arise?', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners) (2017) Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM.
- ✳ Newland, K., M. McAuliffe and C. Bauloz, Recent Developments in the Global Governance of Migration: An Update to the World Migration Report 2018 (Chapter 11 in World Migration Report 2020), IOM, 2019.
- ✳ Migration, inclusion and social cohesion: Challenges, recent developments and opportunities. In: World Migration Report 2020 (M. McAuliffe and B. Khadria, eds.). IOM, Geneva.
- ✳ IOM, Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration, 2021b.
- ✳ EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027)
- ✳ Triandafyllidou, A., Bartolini, L. and C.F. Guidi (2019) Exploring the Links Between Enhancing Regular Pathways and Discouraging Irregular Migration, IOM.

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Topic 2 of this Module
- ✳ Module 1      Topics 1, 11, 12

## TOPIC 2                      UNDERSTANDING LEGAL MIGRATION

### PART II                      Policy Dialogue and International Legal Framework

#### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Increasing the effectiveness of legal migration and addressing its challenges on a national level is interlinked with the positive outcomes of international dialogue and cooperation, as well as further advancement of international and regional legal framework. Modern migration governance incorporates a vast array of actors, initiatives, and other mechanisms of cooperation.

The Course on Understanding Legal Migration consists of two parts. The first part aims to enhance the participants capacity in understanding and regulating different forms of legal migration. The workshop will also present standards on regulating different stages of migration, reception, and documentation of migrants through identified global and regional best practices. The second part of the Course delves into binding and non-binding normative framework on legal migration and delivers comprehensive analysis of policy dialogue on safeguarding and promoting legal migration. The participants of the Course will be able to identify actors involved in migration, understand the role of inter-state policy dialogues and global initiatives in shaping migration governance.

Upon the completion of two Courses, the participants will:

- ✓ *Have a full overview of the legal migration*
- ✓ *Understand international legal migration*
- ✓ *Have an insight on international migration cooperation opportunities and regulation standards*
- ✓ *Strengthen knowledge and skills in policymaking and legislation development concerning legal migration.*

#### ◇ Overview of Content

### SESSION 1      Policy dialogue for migration governance

- A. Actors (states, intergovernmental organizations, civil society, trade unions, private sector)
- B. Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on migration and its types
- C. Bilateral and multilateral agreements
- D. Regional initiatives (Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, European Agenda on Migration)
- E. Global initiatives (Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration)

## SESSION 2    Normative framework and guidelines on legal migration

- A. International binding laws and norms regulating various aspects of legal migration
- B. Principles and Guidelines pertaining to different types of legal migration
- C. Monitoring mechanisms (UN human rights mechanisms, international labor standards mechanisms)

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Report of the Secretary-General: Making migration work for all (A/72/643), UN Secretary-General, 2017.
- ✳ Inclusive and Innovative Partnerships for Effective Global Governance of Migration, IOM, 2018.
- ✳ Advancing a common understanding of migration governance across regions
- ✳ International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019.
- ✳ Inter-State Consultation Mechanisms on Migration (Brochure), IOM, 2017.
- ✳ A Comparative Thematic Mapping of Global Migration Initiatives: Lessons learned towards a Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, IOM, 2017.

- ✳ Martin, S. and S. Weerasinghe (2017) 'Global Migration Governance: Existing Architecture and Recent Developments' in IOM (2017) World Migration Report 2018.
- ✳ Newland, K., M. McAuliffe and C. Bauloz, Recent Developments in the Global Governance of Migration: An Update to the World Migration Report 2018 (Chapter 11 in World Migration Report 2020), IOM, 2019.
- ✳ International Labor Organization (ILO), Multilateral Framework on Labor Migration: Non-binding Principles and Guidelines for a Rights-Based Approach to Labor Migration, 2006.
- ✳ Protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants and the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, IOM, 2017.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Topic 2 of this Module
- ✳ Module 1      Topics 1, 11, 12

## TOPIC 3                      LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LABOUR MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Employment, taking form of temporary or long-term employment, as well as self-employment, remains one of the **principal drivers of the migration and human mobility**. The workshop focuses on international labor migration, including main concepts, access to labor market and recruitment process, and legal framework regulating the process. The objective of the Course is to enable the participants to identify different types of labor migration, review effective policies regulating access to labor market, mechanisms on fair recruitment, as well as explore legal framework through analysis of international standards and best practices in the region.

Upon the completion of the Course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Identify different types of labor migration*
- ✓ *review effective policies regulating access to labor market and mechanisms on fair recruitment,*
- ✓ *Understand legal framework on labor migration*
- ✓ *Analyze international standards and best practices in the region*
- ✓ *Understand international legal migration*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1    Types of Labor Migration

- A. Duration (permanent and temporary migration, including seasonal and circular migration)
- B. Skills level (low skilled and high skilled migrant workers)
- C. Entrepreneurship as a form of labor migration

#### SESSION 2    Access to Labor Market and Recruitment

- A. Process of admitting migrant workers (demand- and supply-driven approaches)
- B. Managing labor market (tests, work permits, quotas, recognizing migrant workers' skills and qualifications)
- C. Integration of migrant workers into national labor market, recognizing skills and qualifications
- D. Ensuring ethical recruitment and addressing migrants' vulnerabilities in recruitment

#### SESSION 3    Legal Framework Regulating Labor Migration

- A. International standards and normative framework
- B. European standards and normative framework

## C. Global/regional monitoring mechanisms

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Trade Unions
- ✳ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ Council of Europe
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material

- ✳ Promoting Fair Migration. International Labor Conference, 105/III/1B. ILO, 2016.
- ✳ Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), (No. 097), ILO, 1949.
- ✳ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✳ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education in the European Region. No. 165. Council of Europe and UNESCO, 1997.
- ✳ Wickramasekara, P., Bilateral Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on Migration of Low Skilled Workers: A Review. ILO, 2015.
- ✳ How to Facilitate the Recognition of Skills of Migrant Workers: Guide for Employment Services Providers. Second edition, ILO, 2020.
- ✳ General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment and Definition of Recruitment Fees and Related Costs, ILO, 2019.
- ✳ The Montreal Recommendations on Recruitment: A Road Map Towards Better Regulation, IOM, 2020.

- ✳ Guiding principles on business and human rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework, OHCHR, 2011.
- ✳ Global Policy Network on Recruitment. International Recruitment and Integrity System (IRIS), IOM.
- ✳ Guidelines for Labor Recruiters on Ethical Recruitment, Decent Work and Access to Remedy for Migrant Domestic Workers. IOM and IRIS: Ethical Recruitment, 2020.
- ✳ Position Paper on Labor Migration, International Organization of Employers, 2018.
- ✳ Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights: Immigration, Council of Europe: ECHR, 2021.
- ✳ Naudé, W., M. Siegel and K. Marchand, Migration, Entrepreneurship and Development: A Critical Review. Discussion Paper No. 9284. Institute for the Study of Labor, 2015.
- ✳ ISCED 2011 Operational Manual: Guidelines for Classifying National Education Programs and Related Qualifications. OECD, Eurostat and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.
- ✳ McLoughlin, S. and R. Münz, Temporary and Circular Migration: Opportunities and Challenges. Working Paper No. 35. European Policy Centre (EPC), 2011.
- ✳ Hennebry, J., 'Securing and Insuring Livelihoods: Migrant Workers and Protection Gaps', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners), Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM, 2017.
- ✳ Handbook on Establishing Effective Labor Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination (2006) Guidance on Bilateral Labor Migration Agreements (2022)
- ✳ OSCE/IOM/ILO (2006). Handbook on Establishing Effective Labor Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination. Please read the introduction + Module D.
- ✳ ILO (2019). General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment & Definition of recruitment fees and related costs. International Labor Office - Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch, Labor Migration Branch. Geneva: ILO. Please read Part I.I-III (p. 11-14).
- ✳ Avato, J., J. Koettl & R. Sabates-Wheeler (2010). Social Security Regimes, Global Estimates, and Good Practices: The Status of Social Protection for International Migrants. World Development, 38(4): 455-466

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1      Topics 1, 6, 10, 11, 12

## TOPIC 4

## POLICIES GOVERNING LABOUR MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Global human mobility processes, including labor mobility are constantly evolving. **Regional agreements and bilateral mobility schemes** have increased the number of migrants engaged in temporary, circular, and seasonal migration. It consequently brought the necessity to develop more efficient policies providing better protection for these categories of migrants. Some issues may even have a higher impact on labor mobility. For instance, climate change or armed conflicts may cause human mobility, which requires the development of satisfactory policy responses. In other situations, unexpected outbreaks with sweeping global effects can paralyze countries' readiness to respond to arising issues and guarantee adequate protection of migrants, which end up being deprived of access to basic services.

The availability of efficient policies on labor migration management and well-developed migration governance is advantageous not only for countries of origin and destination but also to the global community as it eventually also promotes safe and orderly migration. This Course aims to provide an insight into the policies on labor migration and mobility management.

Upon the completion of the course, participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Become familiarized with issues requiring further policy developments*
- ✓ *Understand characteristics of effective labor migration policies*
- ✓ *Explore policy responses to labor migration and mobility issues in the context of global challenges.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Policy issues Related to Labor Migration and Mobility

- A. Policy issues peculiar to countries of origin (migrant workers' contribution to the country of origin, protection of migrant workers' rights, addressing brain drain)
- B. Policy issues peculiar to countries of destination (assessing need for foreign labor, admission procedures, protection and integration of migrant workers and their families, address brain waste and migrant vulnerabilities)
- C. Policy issues peculiar to different types of migration (rights of migrants, including women migrants, in case of seasonal and circular migrations)
- D. Stakeholders involved in labor migration management and policy development

#### SESSION 2 Policy Development for Labor Migration and Mobility

- A. Indicators of an effective labor migration policies

- B. Bilateral mobility schemes (temporary migration partnership, global skills partnership, win-win of international mobility)
- C. Inter-state policy dialogues on labor migration and recruitment

### **SESSION 3    Policy Responses to Labor Mobility Policies in the Context of Global Challenges**

- A. Labor mobility as a response to climate change
- B. Labor mobility as a pathway for displaced populations
- C. Responding to challenges: labor migration during COVID-19

#### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Trade Unions
- ✱ Academia

#### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 to 3 days

#### **◇    Resource Persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ ILO
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

#### **◇    Training Material/Background Documents**

- ✱ Migration in the 2030 Agenda, IOM, 2017.
- ✱ Promoting Fair Migration. International Labor Conference, 105/III/1B. ILO, 2016.
- ✱ McLoughlin, S. and R. Münz, Temporary and Circular Migration: Opportunities and Challenges. Working Paper No. 35. European Policy Centre (EPC), 2011.
- ✱ Addressing Governance Challenges in a Changing Labor Migration Landscape. Report IV on the International Labor Conference 106th Session. ILO, 2017.

- ✳ Regulating Labor Migration for Mutual Benefit: Explaining the Global Skill Partnership Model. Brochure. CGD,
- ✳ Wickramasekara, P., Bilateral Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on Migration of Low Skilled Workers: A Review. ILO, 2015.
- ✳ How to Facilitate the Recognition of Skills of Migrant Workers: Guide for Employment Services Providers. Second edition, ILO, 2020.
- ✳ Good Practices Database – Labor Migration Policies and Programs, ILO, available from: [www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.listPractices?p\\_lang=en](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.listPractices?p_lang=en)
- ✳ Matching Economic Migration with Labor Market Needs in Europe. OECD Publishing, 2014.
- ✳ Expanding Legal Labor Migration Pathways to the EU: Will This Time be Different?, Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), 2020.
- ✳ Laczko, F. and C. Aghazarm (eds.), Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence. IOM, 2009.
- ✳ Migration and Global Environmental Change: Future Challenges and Opportunities. Final Project Report. The Government Office for Science, 2011.
- ✳ Triandafyllidou, A., Bartolini, L. and C.F. Guidi (2019) Exploring the Links Between Enhancing Regular Pathways and Discouraging Irregular Migration, IOM.
- ✳ Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees. UNCTAD/DIAE/2018/2. UN, 2018.
- ✳ Model Bilateral Agreement for Trade Unions in Countries of Origin and Destination to Protect Migrant Workers (accessed 15 October 2021).
- ✳ Guiding Principles: Access of Refugees and Other Forcibly Displaced Persons to the Labor Market. Labor Migration Branch, ILO, 2016.
- ✳ Complementary Pathways for Admission of Refugees to Third Countries: Key Considerations. Division of International Protection (DIP), UNHCR, 2019.
- ✳ Protecting Migrant Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Recommendations for Policy-makers and Constituents. Policy Brief. ILO, 2020.
- ✳ What is the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Immigrants and their Children. OECD, 2020.

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1 Topic 3

## TOPIC 5

## VISA DIALOGUE: BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL LABOUR AGREEMENTS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Since the states hold a sovereign right to regulate entry, stay, and exit, there are no international standards regarding visa policies. The expected standard from states is **to maintain a well-defined visa policy** clarifying the visa requirements for citizens of different countries, types of visas, and duration of stay for each type of visa. The **growth of human mobility**, especially large-scale migration among countries in the same region, increased the need to **adopt bilateral and multilateral agreements facilitating labor mobility**. Such visa dialogues boost cross-border labour mobility and enhance the availability of pathways for regular migration.

The goal of this Course is to define the primary objective and scope of labor agreements, as well as to examine the feasibility of visa dialogues for labor mobility based on bilateral and multilateral agreements and policies. The session will focus on regional best practices used on a bilateral and multilateral level, including best practices in the visa facilitation agreements with the EU.

Upon the completion of the Course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand primary objective and scope of labor agreements*
- ✓ *Examine the feasibility of visa dialogues for labor mobility*
- ✓ *Explore on bilateral and multilateral agreements and policies*
- ✓ *Understand characteristics of effective labor migration policies*
- ✓ *Explore regional best practices used on a bilateral and multilateral level*
- ✓ *Apprehend best practices in the visa facilitation agreements between countries in the region and the EU.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Overview of the Concept and Scope

- A. Concept and objective
- B. Types of visa facilitation agreements for labor mobility
- C. Normative foundations of bilateral and multilateral labor agreements

#### SESSION 2 Labor Agreements in Practice

- A. Monitoring implementation of bilateral and regional labor agreements
- B. Best regional practices on bilateral agreements visa facilitation
- C. EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Trade Unions
- ✳ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 1 to 2 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ EU
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), (No. 097), ILO, 1949.
- ✳ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✳ Guidance on Bilateral labor migration agreements, ILO, 2022.
- ✳ Guidelines for skills modules in bilateral labor migration agreements, ILO, 2020.
- ✳ Wickramasekara, P., Bilateral Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on Migration of Low Skilled Workers: A Review. ILO, 2015.
- ✳ Wickramasekara, P., Assessment Guide for Bilateral Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on Labor Migration, With a Special Focus on Bangladesh. ILO, 2018.

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ **Module 1**      **Topics 2, 8, 9**

## TOPIC 6

## HIGHLY SKILLED MIGRANTS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

In case of labor migration categorization, there are **two categories of migrant workers differentiated by skill level**: low-skilled migrant workers or highly skilled migrant workers. While the states adopt different criteria to determine migrants' skills at the national level, methods employed at the international level to categorize migrant workers are based on education and employment. However, there is evidence of highly skilled migrants undertaking low-skilled jobs in destination countries. Thus, there should be a **standardized and well-applied practice in recognizing skills and qualifications**.

This Course is designed to will address highly skilled migration and labor market management policies. The Course's objective is to enable the participants to understand policies focusing on highly skilled migrants and different approaches aiming to attract highly skilled migrants. A separate session will cover the regional best practices, cooperation among states in the region, as well as existing gaps and possible policy responses.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will be able:

- ✓ *Understand policies on management mobility of highly skilled migrant*
- ✓ *Explore different policy approaches aiming to attract highly skilled migrants*
- ✓ *Analyze regional best practices and cooperation among states in the region in this field*
- ✓ *Identify existing gaps and possible policy responses to address them*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1    Highly Skilled Migration and Access to Labor Market

- A. Defining highly skilled migrants
- B. Policy issues of countries of destination (brain waste and brain gain)
- C. Policy issues of countries of origin (brain drain)

#### SESSION 2    Labor Market Management

- A. Labor market test
- B. Work permit for certain categories of labor migration
- C. Quota system
- D. Points-based systems
- E. Recognizing skills, diploma and qualifications

### SESSION 3     Regional Trends

- A. Best practices in relation to highly skilled migrants
- B. Assessment of Gaps in the region

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Trade Unions
- ✳ Academia

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 1 to 2 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), (No. 097), ILO, 1949.
- ✳ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✳ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education in the European Region. No. 165. Council of Europe and UNESCO, 1997.
- ✳ How to Facilitate the Recognition of Skills of Migrant Workers: Guide for Employment Services Providers. Second edition, ILO, 2020.
- ✳ ISCED 2011 Operational Manual: Guidelines for Classifying National Education Programs and Related Qualifications. OECD, Eurostat and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.
- ✳ Good Practices Database – Labor Migration Policies and Programs, ILO, available from: [www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.listPractices?p\\_lang=en](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.listPractices?p_lang=en)

- ✱ Matching Economic Migration with Labor Market Needs in Europe. OECD Publishing, 2014.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✱ Module 5      Topics 4, 5, 6

## TOPIC 7

## FOREIGN INVESTORS AND MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Along with different economic incentives, **foreign investments are also found to follow historical migration pathways**. Thus, states should put explicit policies and legislation to attract foreign investors.

The Course aims to define foreign investors, explore their legal status, and analyze policies on attracting foreign investors. The workshop participants will be able to explore best practices in the region concerning the legal status of foreign investors, understand existing gaps, and elaborate on possible policy solutions.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Have an understanding of the best practices in the region concerning the legal status of foreign investors*
- ✓ *Identify existing gaps concerning the legal status of foreign investors*
- ✓ *Explore possible policy solutions for the countries in the region concerning the legal status of foreign investors*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Overview of the Concept

- A. Defining foreign investors
- B. Importance of foreign investment
- C. Foreign investment mobility

#### SESSION 2 Legal Framework

- A. Bilateral investment treaties
- B. Legal status of foreign investors
- C. Investment protection
- D. Policies on attracting foreign investors

#### SESSION 3 Regional Trends

- A. Best practices in relation to policy and legal framework on foreign investors
- B. Assessment of Gaps in the region

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Trade Unions
- ✳ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 1 to 2 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Cottier, T., & Shingal A. Migration, International Trade and Foreign Direct Investment in the Twenty-first Century: Towards a New Common Concern of Humankind, IOM, 2021.
- ✳ Javorcik B.S., Özden C., Spatareanu M. & Neagu C., Migrant networks and foreign direct investment. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, No. 4046. World Bank, 2006.
- ✳ Good Practices Database – Labor Migration Policies and Programs, ILO, available from: [www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.listPractices?p\\_lang=en](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/migpractice/migmain.listPractices?p_lang=en)
- ✳ The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) Convention, 1966.

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 5      Topics 4, 5, 6

## TOPIC 8 FAMILY AND MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Migration has a strong and multidimensional impact on family structure. One of the main drivers of migration for the families, especially labor migration, remains to pursue higher living standards. Nevertheless, **both reunified families and families left-behind experience deterioration of their well-being.** This dichotomy between migration and family requires addressing the complex effects of migration on families and developing policies promoting the inclusion of those families into societies.

This Course aims to explain family reunification policies, explore the impacts of family separation on migrants and family members left behind, and identify considerations for the efficient integration of family migrants. The participants learn about the impact of migration on families, best practices on family reunification and transfer of remittances, the challenges of migration on families left behind, and steps for successful integration of migrant families.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Determine the impact of migration on families*
- ✓ *Exchange best practices on family reunification and transfer of remittances*
- ✓ *Analyze the challenges of migration on families left behind*
- ✓ *Understand the required steps for successful integration of migrant families*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Policies Pertaining to Family Migration

- A. Right of migrants to family reunification and family protection
- B. Conditions of eligibility for family reunification
- C. Challenges related to family reunification

#### SESSION 2 Separation of Families and its Impact

- A. Causes of family separation
- B. Impact of family separation
- C. Detention and deportation
- D. Remittances to support families left behind

#### SESSION 3 Integrating Migrant's Families: Equal Access to Services

- A. Access of the migrant's family members to labor market
- B. Access of the migrant's family members to education

### C. Access of the migrant's family members to health care

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Trade Unions
- ✳ Academia

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ UNFPA
- ✳ UNICEF
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✳ Respect for the Right to Universal Freedom of Travel and the Vital Importance of Family Reunification: Resolution, A/RES/63/188, UN General Assembly, 2008.
- ✳ International Dialogue on Migration No. 24: Migration and Families. IOM, 2015.
- ✳ Family Reunification for the Benefit of All: Policies and Practices Supporting Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration. Info-sheet. IOM, 2018.
- ✳ Making Integration Work: Family Migrants, OECD, 2017
- ✳ Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights: Immigration, Council of Europe: ECHR, 2021. ECtHR case law: Abdulaziz, Cabales and Balkandali v. the United Kingdom, Berrehab v. the Netherlands, Boultif v. Switzerland, Üner v. the Netherlands, Jeunesse v. the Netherlands.

- ✱ Families on the move. In: Progress of the World's Women 2019-2020: Families in a Changing World. UN Women, 2019.
- ✱ Family Migration Policies and Social Integration. United Nations Expert Group Family Policies for Inclusive Societies, 2018.
- ✱ Hennebry, J., 'Securing and Insuring Livelihoods: Migrant Workers and Protection Gaps', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners) (2017) Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM, 2017.

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✱ Module 1      Topics 3, 10, 11, 12
- ✱ Module 2      Topics 6, 7, 8, 9
- ✱ Module 3      Topics 8, 9
- ✱ Module 4      Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7,9,10,11,12,14
- ✱ Module 7      Topic 4

## TOPIC 9

## CHILDREN AND MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

The reasons and drivers for children to migrate alone or accompanied by their families vastly vary. The drivers of migration include but are not limited to seeking better economic opportunities, education, cultural reasons, climate change, or humanitarian crises. Many children engage in migration every year. However, **migrant children represent a group of migrants with distinct needs and disproportionate vulnerability** to different forms of discrimination. The higher degree of exposure of migrant children to discriminatory treatment calls for consistent cooperation on a global level to eradicate vulnerabilities and safeguard the rights of migrant children.

The objectives of the Course are to introduce international legal framework and mechanisms safeguarding the rights of migrant children, migrant children exposure to vulnerabilities, and indicators of child rights-based approach in migration policymaking. It will touch upon the case law of the European Court of Human Rights pertaining to rights of children migrants.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Learn about international legal framework and mechanisms safeguarding the rights of migrant children*
- ✓ *Identify the challenges faced by child migrants and their exposure to vulnerabilities*
- ✓ *Understand indicators of child right-based approach in migration policymaking*
- ✓ *Explore case law of ECHR in relation to rights of child migrants.*

### ◇ Overview of the Content

#### SESSION 1 International Framework on the Rights of Migrant Children

- A. Definition of a migrant child
- B. Principle of the best interest of child
- C. The right of non-discrimination
- D. Fundamental rights of migrant children (right to life, right to development, right to family life, right to documentation, right to be heard and protection)
- E. Principles of working with migrant children

#### SESSION 2 Migrant Children in Vulnerable Situations

- A. Discrimination against migrant children
- B. Exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation
- C. Detention
- D. Separation from family and primary caregivers

## SESSION 3    Protection Mechanisms Policy Approaches

- A. International and regional mechanisms protecting migrant children's rights
- B. Protection of unaccompanied migrant children (IOM Note)
- C. Child rights-based approach in migration policymaking

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✳ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✳ Trade Unions
- ✳ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNICEF
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- ✳ Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). 1577 UNTS 3. UN general Assembly, 1989.
- ✳ Council of Europe Action Plan on Protecting Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe (2017-2019).
- ✳ Recommendation CM/REC (2019)11 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on Effective Guardianship for Unaccompanied and Separated Children in the Context of Migration.

- ✳ Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)9 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on life projects for unaccompanied migrant minors, 2007.
- ✳ Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights: Immigration, Council of Europe: ECHR, 2021. ECtHR case law: Kanagaratnam v. Belgium, Popov v France, Mubilanzila Mayeka and Kaniki Mitunga v. Belgium, Ponomaryovi v. Bulgaria.
- ✳ Child Rights in the Global Compacts: Recommendations for protecting, promoting and implementing the human rights of children on the move in the proposed Global Compacts, Working Document, Bhabha Jacqueline, Dottridge Mike, 2017
- ✳ International Migration Law N°15, Human Rights of Migrant Children, IOM, 2008.
- ✳ IML Information Note on the Protection of Unaccompanied Migrant Children, 2016.
- ✳ Report of the 2012 Day of General Discussion: The Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2012.
- ✳ Joint General Comment No. 3 (2017) of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and No. 22 (2017) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the General Principles Regarding the Human Rights of Children in the Context of International Migration. CMW/C/GC/3- CRC/C/GC/22. CMW, 2017.

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1      Topics 3, 10, 11, 12
- ✳ Module 2      Topics 6, 7, 8, 9
- ✳ Module 3      Topics 9, 10
- ✳ Module 4      Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7,9,10,11,12,14
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4

## TOPIC 10

## YOUTH AND MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Environmental, political, or social issues can cause youth migration and mobility. Some youth migration occurs due to poverty, absence of good-paying employment opportunities, or high unemployment rates in the country of origin. It can also be related to the motivation of youth to seek better educational opportunities or reunite with family members. It can be caused by humanitarian crises or armed conflicts in other cases. While **youth migrants** experience the same challenges as other groups of migrants, they **might be exposed to more significant risks than adult migrants**.

This Course aims to shed light into the types of youth migration and rights of young migrants, policy responses in the light of youth migration for employment. As student mobility is one of the most occurring forms of the youth migration, the Course will pay a special attention to student mobility systems and practices. Course will encourage exchange of regional good practices and durable solutions implemented in relation to management of youth migration and mobility. The good practices available in the region concerning promotion of youth and student mobility will be also covered during workshop.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Explore the forms of youth migration*
- ✓ *Identify the rights of young migrants*
- ✓ *Understand the policy responses in relation to youth migration for employment*
- ✓ *Learn about the student mobility systems and practices in place*
- ✓ *Participate in the exchange of regional practice and durable solutions implemented in relation to management of youth migration and mobility*

### ◇ Overview of the Content

#### SESSION 1    Defining Youth Migration

- A. Definition of young migrant
- B. Different types of youth migration
- C. Challenges and vulnerabilities of young migrants
- D. Fundamental rights of young migrants

#### SESSION 2    Youth Labor Migration

- A. Impact of migration status on employment opportunities
- B. Labor rights of young migrants

- C. Policy issues of countries of origin (preventing brain drain, diaspora mentorship programs)
- D. Policy issues of countries of destination (brain waste and brain gain, inclusion into education programs, youth employment strategies)

### **SESSION 3 Youth Migration for Education and Student Mobility**

- A. National programs promoting student mobility
- B. International cooperation for learning mobility and integration of education systems
- C. Recognition of diploma and qualifications
- D. Policies to support student mobility (authorizing part-time employment, working visa programs for graduates)

### **SESSION 4 Youth Engagement in Migration Management**

- A. Overview of Existing for a at international and sub-regional levels
- B. Presentation of best practices on national youth engagement with Migrants
- C. Youth engagement with refugees and migration in crisis situation

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Trade Unions
- ✱ Academia

#### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 to 3 days

#### **◇ Resource Persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ UNICEF
- ✱ ILO
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ International Dialogue on Migration No. 29, Youth and Migration: Engaging youth as key partners in migration governance Unlocking the potential of youth to respond to the new challenges and opportunities of migration, IOM, 2020.
- ✳ Migration and youth: challenges and opportunities, SHS-2014/WS/4, UNESCO and Global Migration Group, 2014.
- ✳ Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications Concerning Higher Education in the European Region. No. 165. CoE and UNESCO, 1997.
- ✳ ISCED 2011 Operational Manual: Guidelines for Classifying National Education Programs and Related Qualifications. OECD, Eurostat and UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.
- ✳ Youth, Employment and Migration: Review of MDG-F Joint Programs Key Findings and Achievements, MDG Achievement Fund, ILO, 2013.
- ✳ Cortina, J., P. Taran and A. Raphael (eds. on behalf of the Global Migration Group [GMG]) 2014 Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2014.
- ✳ 2013 World Youth Report: Youth and Migration, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2014.
- ✳ The Resilience of Students with an Immigrant Background, OECD. 2018.

## ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topics 3, 10, 11, 12
- ✳ Module 2      Topics 6, 7, 8, 9
- ✳ Module 3      Topics 8, 9
- ✳ Module 4      Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7,9,10,11,12,14
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4

## TOPIC 11

## POLICY DEVELOPMENTS FOR INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Effective migration governance assumes not only expanding regular migration pathways, improving legal migration policies, and enhancing the protection of migrants' rights but also implementing consistent policies aiming to promote integration and inclusion of migrants. Integration and inclusion are necessary to establish sustainable mechanisms capable of accommodating the up-to-date needs of migrants and providing comprehensive protection to migrants and their families. Such **overarching policies are beneficial both for migrants and receiving communities**. They provide migrants and migrants' families with better protection mechanisms against vulnerabilities, and well-integrated migrants have a higher share of contribution to the country of destination's human capital and economic growth.

A special Course was designed to enable participants to better understand legislative framework for migrants' inclusion and existing challenges in migrants' integration. The participants will get acquainted with design tools and techniques for developing effective policy responses encouraging durable social inclusion.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand legislative framework for migrants' inclusion*
- ✓ *Identify existing challenges in migrants' integration*
- ✓ *Explore design tools and techniques for developing effective policy responses and developing durable social inclusion*

### ◇ Overview of the Content

#### SESSION 1    Main concepts and legal framework

- A. Defining integration and social inclusion
- B. Indicator and models of migrant integration
- C. Legal framework of migrant inclusion

#### SESSION 2    Overcoming challenges

- A. Migrant exclusion and discrimination
- B. Eradicating discrimination
- C. Social mixing interventions

#### SESSION 3    Policy approaches to integration and inclusion

- A. Overarching approaches
- B. Sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches
- C. Social and political participation

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Trade Unions
- ✱ Academia

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 to 3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), (No. 097), ILO, 1949
- ✱ Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, (No. 143), ILO, 1975.
- ✱ Convention concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security (No. 118), ILO, 1962.
- ✱ Integration and Social Cohesion: Key Elements for Reaping the Benefits of Migration.
- ✱ Global Compact Thematic Paper. IOM, 2017.
- ✱ The IOM / IPL Migrant Integration Index.
- ✱ Settling in 2018: Indicators of Immigrant Integration, EU and OECD, 2018.
- ✱ Migration, inclusion and social cohesion: Challenges, recent developments and opportunities. In: World Migration Report 2020 (M. McAuliffe and B. Khadria, eds.). IOM, Geneva.
- ✱ The Power of Digitalization in the Age of Physical Distancing: Strengthening Social Connections and Cohesion Through the Digital Inclusion and Connectivity of Migrants. Fourth edition, IOM, 2020.

- ✳ A Resource Bank on Building Capacity for Diversity and Social Inclusion in Migrant Integration Programming. IOM, 2021.
- ✳ Driving Migrant Inclusion Through Social Innovation: Lessons for Cities in a Pandemic. Migration Policy Institute Europe and IOM, 2020.
- ✳ The Power of “Contact”: Designing, Facilitating and Evaluating Social Mixing Activities to Strengthen Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion Between Migrants and Local Communities, A Review of Lessons Learned. IOM, 2021.
- ✳ EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027).
- ✳ Making Integration Work: Refugees and Others in Need of Protection. OECD Publishing, 2016.
- ✳ Together in the EU: Promoting the Participation of Migrants and Their Descendants.
- ✳ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2017.
- ✳ IOM’s Response to Xenophobia and Discrimination in the COVID-19 Response and Recovery. Xenophobia and Migrant Inclusion Brief. IOM, 2020.
- ✳ Countering Xenophobia and Stigma to Foster Social Cohesion in the COVID 19 Response and Recovery. Issue Brief No. 1. IOM, 2020.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 4      Topics 8, 13

## TOPIC 12

## PRE-DEPARTURE AND POST-ARRIVAL TRAINING

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Although there are well-developed standards for departure and reception of legal migration, **migrants may face a wide range of challenges upon arrival and settlement in the country of destination.** These challenges include but are not limited to social integration problems, cultural shock, adverse effects of the migration process on migrants' well-being, and language barrier. Pre-departure or post-arrival orientation/training organized for migrants is an effective tool for integration.

This Course was designed to equip and empower the migrants about their rights, deliver information on the culture and history of the country of destination, and help them learn the language. The Course aims to discuss the departure and arrival process, forms of pre-departure/post-arrival activities, and the content of such activities. The participants will also be provided with the best practices employed by countries in the region based on bilateral agreements with other regional countries and cooperation with international organizations.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand departure and arrival within the migration process*
- ✓ *Explore forms of pre-departure/post-arrival training activities*
- ✓ *Apprehend the content of pre-departure/post-arrival training sessions*
- ✓ *Explore best practices employed by countries in the region based on bilateral agreements and cooperation with international organizations.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Pre-departure/Post-Arrival Activities

- A. Objective (information and orientation)
- B. Forms of activities (orientation and counselling)
- C. National legislation in countries of origin and destination
- D. Bilateral agreements (best practice in the region)
- E. Regional policy framework and instruments (e.g. EU)
- F. IOM's support in pre-departure trainings

#### SESSION 2 Components of Pre-Departure/Post-Arrival Trainings

- A. Cultural orientations
- B. Psychosocial well-being
- C. Access to services
- D. Legal aspects of stay

## E. Language sessions

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants)
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Trade Unions
- ✱ Academia

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2-3 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Head-start to Integration: A Global Review of Pre-departure Support Measures for Migrants. IOM,
- ✱ Mainstreaming Gender in Pre-departure Orientation: Guidelines for Practitioners. IOM, 2019.
- ✱ Best Practices: IOM's Migrant Training / Pre-departure Orientation Programs. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/main/site/activities/facilitating/Best-Practices-Migrant-Training.pdf>
- ✱ Online Pre-departure O2015/orientation Seminar (PDOS) for Filipino Emigrants to the United States of America (USA) (accessed 29 December 2021).
- ✱ Pre-arrival Services: Prepare to Live in Canada (updated 13 July). Available at: [www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/new-immigrants/new-life-canada/pre-arrival-services/prepare-live.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/new-immigrants/new-life-canada/pre-arrival-services/prepare-live.html)

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✱ Module 2      Topic 4

## MODULE 4

### MIGRATION IN CRISIS SITUATION

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Within the framework of the Global Compact for Migration<sup>6</sup>, “(State) commit to respond to the needs of migrants who face situation of vulnerability, which may arise from the circumstances on which they travel or the conditions they face in the country or origin, transit and destination, by assisting them and protecting their human rights, in accordance with (their) obligations under international law”.

In order to reflect this commitment, state commit inter alia to “apply specific measures to ensure that migrants caught in situation of crisis in countries of transit and destination have access to consular protection and humanitarian assistance, including by facilitating cross-border and broader international cooperation, as well as by taking migrant population into account in crisis preparedness, emergency response and post-crisis action”<sup>7</sup>.

A specific Training Module on Migration in Crisis has been assessed as of high relevance for the RTCM Region, in particular in view of the current migration situation and trends in RTCM.

The content of the Module has been tailored to the identified needs and priorities of the Region, as identified in the Needs Assessment Report<sup>8</sup> and during the IOM/SMS Workshop on the Road-Map of the RTCM held in Baku on 25/26 November 2021 and as further reflected in the Road-Map<sup>9</sup> document for the RTCM so as to reflect the regional specificities of the migration situation and trends. For this reason, this module covers a wide scope of topics, including beyond the scope of the GCM, as it also includes objectives which pertain to the Global Compact on Refugees and provides for a tailored introduction to international protection and its challenges and best practices in the RTCM Region (although often intertwined with Migration in Crisis, International Refugee Protection is obviously different in framework, partnership and content – in particular as it does not always take place in crisis situation in countries of destination.).

Migration in Crisis situation and International Refugee Protection was assessed as top priority of the RTCM Countries during the Road Map development process.

All countries in the RTCM Region are, to different quantitative degrees, facing important challenges in terms of response to migration crisis situations. Turkey alone is hosting over 3,6

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<sup>6</sup> Objective 7 of GCM “Address and Reduce Vulnerability in Migration”

<sup>7</sup> Objective 7 (j) of GCM

<sup>8</sup> IOM Report on Gaps Analysis and Needs Assessment on Migration Management and Migration Capacity Development within the Context of the RTCM, prepared by Isabelle Mihoubi-Astor, September 2022

<sup>9</sup> IOM/SMS Road-Map of the Regional Training Center on Migration, drafted by Isabelle Mihoubi-Astor, April 2022

million asylum-seekers and refugees. Iran has also been home through decades to over 3 million refugees and other forced migrants. The humanitarian situation in Ukraine has caused and continues to cause the displacement (both internal and external of over 14,3 persons (refugees and IDPs) <sup>10</sup>. Several countries have been facing both protracted refugee and/or IDP crisis. Most of the countries in the region have also had to address challenges relating to reduction and prevention of statelessness and some of them have developed and implemented innovative policies and programs, that can serve as best practices for the Region and beyond.

Most countries in the Region are State Parties to the UN Refugee Convention. Countries which either are not State Party (Iran) or have ratified the Convention with a geographic limitation for non-European refugees (Turkey) have demonstrated a strong sense of hospitality towards refugees and other categories of forced migrants. In addition, some countries have undergone a process of transposition of relevant the EU Directives and have therefore fully included Subsidiary form of protection (massive violation of human rights, situation of generalized conflict etc.) and Temporary protection (in case of mass-influx). All participating countries could greatly benefit from those standards and the sharing of best practices from the countries having transposed the EU Directives.

In addition to those humanitarian challenges, the COVID 19 crisis has had a strong impact on migrants worldwide, and the challenges faced and responses designed by the countries in the Region offer opportunities to draw some interesting lessons learnt for future migration crisis, enabling for innovative policy development and implementation, with the contribution of migrants themselves.

The Module also aims at presenting all components of migration crisis and at reflecting all the stages of a migration crisis, including early warning stages, risk assessment and contingency planning.

The curriculum also reflects the commitment to cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles, which are of paramount importance in situation of crisis. This is particularly the case of the human rights of migrants in situation of crisis, the gender-responsive approach, the child-sensitive approach and the whole-of-society approach. All those components have been duly reflected in this curriculum.

The structure of the Module does not split Migration in Crisis and International Refugee Protection in two different sub-Modules, as it seemed important to present the fundamentals of both migration in crisis and International Protection at the beginning of the implementation of the Curriculum and also to preserve the intrinsic relationship between the two. However, for eventual future needs, as the Curriculum is an evolving and flexible tool, the Module can be separated into two different sub-modules, so as to reflect the structure of the GCM and GCR. Furthermore, the numbering of Topics, except for the introductory Courses, only bear an indicative value.

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<sup>10</sup> UNOCH, Ukraine Situation Report, 19 May 2022

The **Module 7 (Migration and the Environment)** as well as **Module 2 (Preventing and Combatting Irregular Migration)** also are closely connected to this Module and those three Modules complement each other.

#### ◇ SDGs

- Target 1.1:** *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day*
- Target 2.1:** *By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round*
- Target 3.8:** *Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all*
- Target 4.1:** *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes*
- Target 4.2:** *By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education*
- Target 5.2:** *Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation*
- Target 6.2:** *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*
- Target 8.7:** *Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms*
- Target 8.8:** *Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment*
- 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*
- Target 11.2:** *By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons*
- Target 16.2:** *End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children*
- Target 16.9:** *By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration*

**Target 16.10:** *Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements*

#### ◇ GCM Objectives

**Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*

**Objective 8:** *Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants*

**Objective 9:** *Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants*

**Objective 10:** *Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration*

**Objective 12:** *Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral*

**Objective 17:** *Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions in migration.*

#### ◇ OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 4

PRESENTATION OF CONTENT OF MODULE 4	
TOPIC 1	INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS AND MIGRATION PART 1 Definitions of Concepts and Overview of Regional Situation and Regional Actors
TOPIC 2	INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS AND MIGRATION PART 2 International Legal Framework pertaining to Migration Crisis Management
TOPIC 3	STRATEGIC PLANNING IN MIGRATION CRISIS
TOPIC 4	CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN MIGRATION CRISIS
TOPIC 5	GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN CRISIS MIGRATION
TOPIC 6	THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 CRISIS ON MOBILITY AND ON MIGRATION AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS: LESSONS LEARNT AND WAYS FORWARD

<b>TOPIC 7</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION PART 1 The Content of International Protection</b>
<b>TOPIC 8</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION PART 2 Asylum Procedures, Reception of asylum-seekers and Durable Solutions for Refugees</b>
<b>TOPIC 9</b>	<b>THE PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS</b>
<b>TOPIC 10</b>	<b>THE CONCEPTS OF SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION</b>
<b>TOPIC 11</b>	<b>REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS, RIGHTS OF STATELESS PERSONS AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES</b>
<b>TOPIC 12</b>	<b>PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANTS VULNERABLE TO VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE</b>
<b>TOPIC 13</b>	<b>SITUATION OF MASS INFLUX OF MIGRANTS – CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES, INCLUDING IN MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS</b>
<b>TOPIC 14</b>	<b>PREVENTING AND COMBATting RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND XENOPHOBIA</b>
<b>CONNECTED MODULES</b>	<b>MODULE 1 PREVENTING &amp; COMBATting IRREGULAR MIGRATION MODULE 2 MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT</b>

## TOPIC 1      INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS AND MIGRATION - Part 1

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

Within the framework of the Global Compact for Migration<sup>11</sup>, “(State) commit to respond to the needs of migrants who face situation of vulnerability, which may arise from the circumstances on which they travel or the conditions they face in the country or origin, transit and destination, by assisting them and protecting their human rights, in accordance with (their) obligations under international law”.

In order to reflect this commitment, state commit inter alia to “apply specific measures to ensure that migrants caught in situation of crisis in countries of transit and destination have access to consular protection and humanitarian assistance, including by facilitating cross-border and broader international cooperation, as well as by taking migrant population into account in crisis preparedness, emergency response and post-crisis action”.

Understanding Migration in Crisis is of paramount importance to the Countries in the RTCM Region and this Course aims at offering a full-fledged Introduction, so as the concept, definitions, role and mandate of international organizations, legal framework and necessary responses are known to the audience.

At the end of the two workshops (part 1 and part 2), participants:

- ✓ *Will be able to have a clear understanding of the concept of Migration in Crisis and all its forms and components*
- ✓ *Will be able to identify the categories of migrants that may be placed in crisis situation. And have an overview of Regional trends in the field of migration in crisis (per category of migrants)*
- ✓ *Will have a clear understanding on the existing international legal framework pertaining to migration in crisis and will be acquainted to best practices of countries in the Region in reflecting those international norms in national legislation, as well as the existing challenges and the responses and mitigating measures to address those challenges*
- ✓ *Will know the leading actors in migration and crisis and the existing cooperation frameworks.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

## **PART 1      Definitions of Concepts and Overview of Regional Situation and Regional Actors**

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<sup>11</sup> Objective 7 of GCM “Address and Reduce Vulnerability in Migration”

## **SESSION1      Main Concepts, Forms and Actors**

- A. Components of a Crisis
- B. Phases of a Crisis
- C. Presentation of the forms of a humanitarian crisis (natural disaster, Human-mediated disasters, complex emergency) and main regional crisis situations
- D. Definition and main component of a migration crisis (internal/international conflicts, outbreak of infectious diseases, natural and environmental disasters, global financial crisis etc.)

## **SESSION2      Main Categories of Migrants and Overview of Regional Situation**

- A. Definition and main component of a migration crisis (internal/international conflicts, outbreak of infectious diseases, natural and environmental disasters, global financial crisis etc.)
- B. Identification of Migrants who may be placed in crisis situation (refugees, IDPs, Migrants who may be unable to access humanitarian assistance etc.)
- C. Regional Overview of Migration in Crisis Situations

### **◇      Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)

### **◇      Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

### **◇      Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ UNOCHR etc.
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### **◇      Training Material and Background Documents**

- ✳ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework - Introduction to Strategic Planning, facilitator Manual
- ✳ Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, UNOCHR-GMG
- ✳ UNHCR Handbook – Protection of Internally Displaced Persons

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Topic 2 of the current Module
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4

## **TOPIC 2        INTRODUCTION TO CRISIS AND MIGRATION - Part 2**

### **PART 2        International Legal Framework pertaining to Migration Crisis Management**

#### **◇   Objective and Expected Outcome**

This Course is a continuation of the Topic 1 (cf. above)

At the end of the two workshops (part 1 and part 2), participants:

- ✓ *Will be able to have a clear understanding of the concept of Migration in Crisis and all its forms and components*
- ✓ *Will be able to identify the categories of migrants that may be placed in crisis situation. And have an overview of Regional trends in the field of migration in crisis (per category of migrants)*
- ✓ *Will have a clear understanding on the existing international legal framework pertaining to migration in crisis and will be acquainted to best practices of countries in the Region in reflecting those international norms in national legislation, as well as the existing challenges and the responses and mitigating measures to address those challenges*
- ✓ *Will know the leading actors in migration and crisis and the existing cooperation frameworks.*

#### **SESSION 1        International Instruments**

- A. Presentation of International Instruments Pertaining to Migration in Crisis
- B. Regional Instruments and Frameworks (Council of Europe/EU)
- A. Overview of International Protection Instruments
- B. International Framework for the Protection of IDPs
- C. Principles and Guidelines on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations

#### **SESSION 2        Regional Situation**

- C. Overview of Ratification of Instruments and Identification of Regional Trends and Regional Actors
- D. Best country practices in the area of national legislation to address migration in crisis situations

#### **◇   Target Audience = (same as for Topic 1)**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular advocacy)

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ UNOCHR etc.
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### ◇ Training Material /Background Documents

- ✳ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework - Introduction to Strategic Planning, facilitator Manual
- ✳ Principles and Guidelines, supported by practical guidance, on the human rights protection of migrants in vulnerable situations, UNOCHR-GMG
- ✳ UNHCR Handbook – Protection of Internally Displaced Persons
- ✳ OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Topic 1 of the current Module
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4
- ✳ Module 8      Topics 4, 5

## TOPIC 3      STRATEGIC PLANNING IN MIGRATION CRISIS

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Planning in Migration Crisis is key to mobilizing resources (financial, human, technological etc.) in an effective and efficient manner in order to save lives and to provide the affected persons the level of protection and assistance that they deserve. It also enables to ensure coherence and complementarity in humanitarian responses and to ensure that the human rights of the affected migrants are respected and that the gender perspective is mainstreamed.

The Course will present key global frameworks, in particular the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), as well as existing national frameworks, so as to support government officials in the Region to develop or enhance their own response framework and ensure that their national responses integrate the human rights and gender dimensions.

At the end of the training, the participants:

- ✓ *Will have a clear understanding on the MCOF and the existing international partnership on migration and crisis*
- ✓ *Will also receive an overview on other existing frameworks on Crisis Management.*
- ✓ *Will know the four existing MCOF clusters and the partners. They will be able to receive from countries in the Region the best practices of implementation of MCOF (government stakeholders, coordination mechanisms, regulatory framework, support by CSOs, inclusion of migrants etc.).*
- ✓ *Will be able to understand the importance of the human-rights based approach and its principles and implementation within the MCOF and at national levels.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1      The Migration Crisis Operation Framework

- A. Components of MCOF
- B. Indicators on migration dimension of crisis
- C. Frameworks and Modalities of Cooperation
- D. Structure of MCOF
- E. The Region and MCOF

#### SESSION 2      Human Rights-based Approach in Migration Crisis Management

- A. Elements of a Human-Rights-Based Approach (HRBA)
- B. Underlying Principles of HRBA
- C. Other International Frameworks on Crisis Management

### **SESSION 3      National Operational Framework for Crisis Management: Best Practices in the Region**

- A. Presentation of Country best practices
- B. Role of Civil Society
- C. Role of Academia
- D. Role of Media

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development and implementation level)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ CSOs (working with Migrants, in particular in delivery of protection/assistance)

#### ◇ Format and Duration of Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 to 3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ ICRC
- ✱ UNOCHA etc.
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework - Introduction to Strategic Planning, facilitator Manual

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✱ Module 1      Topic 5

## **TOPIC 4**                      **CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN MIGRATION CRISIS**

### ◇ **Objectives and Expected Outcome**

This Workshop complements and follows the Course on Strategic Planning in Migration Crisis (**Topic 2 of this Module**). It aims at highlighting the crucial importance of contingency planning and coordination mechanisms in this field. It also aims at supporting the regional efforts in preparedness in migration crisis, so as to strengthen the migration management in case of crisis (such as mass influx of refugees, environmental disasters etc.).

The workshop will present guidance on emergency preparedness, the emergency response and the existing strategic partnership and inter-agency response frameworks. It will also present some identified regional best practices, to guide the future development of contingency plans and emergency responses by countries in the Region.

At the end of the Course the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the content of emergency preparedness, its main actors and existing frameworks*
- ✓ *Be acquainted with the methodology and tools for risks analysis*
- ✓ *Be able to design possible scenarios for contingency planning and receive best practices in this field, including from the RTCM Region.*

### ◇ **Overview of Content**

#### **SESSION 1                      Content of Preparedness and its Main Actors and Frameworks**

- A. Emergency Consular Support
- B. Overview of MCOF
- C. Definition of Concept and components of Emergency Preparedness
- D. Actors (national and international) and inter-agency preparedness

#### **SESSION 2                      Risk Analysis and Monitoring**

- A. Risk Monitoring
- B. Minimum Preparedness Actions, presentation of Key functional areas

#### **SESSION 3                      Contingency Planning**

- A. Definition and Actors

- B. Designing Possible Scenarios
- C. Example of Contingency Planning in the Region

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region, in charge of emergency preparedness, risk analysis and/or refugee protection and migration management (policy development and implementation level)
- ✳ Representatives of the Ombudsperson Office
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of emergency preparedness, risk analysis and/or refugee protection and migration management (policy development and implementation level)
- ✳ TOT Trainers

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Other International Organization (UNHCR, UNOCHR)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material

- ✳ IOM Emergency Preparedness Manual

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 5
- ✳ Module 2      Topics 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4
- ✳ Module 8      Topics 2, 3, 4

## TOPIC 5

## GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN MIGRATION CRISIS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

The key objective is to enable the participant to fully understand the paramount importance of ensuring gender mainstreaming (GM) in crisis migration and to be in a position to strengthen their policy and operational frameworks, as well as practices and to develop new partnerships in this field. At the end of the workshop, the participants will be aware of the institutional framework for addressing GM in crisis (such as concepts, global policies, operational models etc.). It will also provide guidance on how to integrate GBV intervention in humanitarian actions and will enable the participants to receive concrete best practices in both the institutional and the operational areas.

At the end of the Course, participant will:

- ✓ *Understand the relation between crisis and GBV and the necessity to address and prevent GBV in crisis*
- ✓ *Know the existing framework for addressing GBV in crisis*
- ✓ *Understand the concept of GBV interventions in humanitarian actions and be able to integrate GBV into humanitarian action*
- ✓ *Understand the potential of migrant women to support policy and programs to prevent and address GBV in crisis situation.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### **SESSION 1     Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crisis**

- A. GBV in Crisis – Core Concepts
- B. IOM Institutional Policies
- C. Principles and Operational Models
- D. Best Practices

#### **SESSION 2     Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Actions**

- A. Concept
- B. Thematic Guidance Area
- C. Partnerships
- D. Best Practices

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development and implementation level)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Other UN (UNWOMEN etc.)
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material/Background Document

- ✳ IACS Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action, reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery
- ✳ IOM Department of Operations and Emergencies (DOE), Institutional Framework for addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ **Module 1**      **Topic 12**
- ✳ **Module 7**      **Topic 3**

## TOPIC 6      THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS ON MOBILITY AND ON MIGRATION AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS: LESSONS LEARNT AND WAYS FORWARD

### ✧ Objectives and Expected Outcome

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted mobility and migration and continues to have impact to date. Travel restrictions have been passed to contain the virus, including by prohibiting entry of residents from other countries, and some countries have closed their borders entirely. Labor migration was or has been suspended in some countries while, in others, migration processing and assistance to asylum seekers have slowed down. These mobility restrictions and concerns have particularly exposed forced-migrants and refugees as it forced to suspend refugees' resettlement travels. It also had a particularly detrimental impact on women migrants.

The restrictions have impacted all categories of migrants (students, labor migrants, seasonal migrants etc.), and have affected them in crucial areas of life (family life, human rights, freedom of movement, including the right to return, health, security, including protection from GBV, economic development, access to education, exclusion and stigmatization etc.).

The Workshop aims at exploring the mitigating measures that governments in the Region have put into place, that have served as mitigating factors to the migration perspective of the COVID-19 crisis. It also aims at taking stock at lessons learnt and exploring the long-term reforms that have been put into place to prevent/address/mitigate future migration crisis (early-warning mechanisms, risk assessment methods and tools, Contingency planning, human rights monitoring systems, specific protection framework for vulnerable migrants and refugees).

At the end of the Workshop the participants will:

- ✓ *Have a clear understanding of the effect of COVID-19 restriction on mobility and migration and the impact on the human rights of migrants*
- ✓ *Be able to receive and present best practices that mitigated the negative impact of the measures to curb COVID-19 prevalence through restricting mobility*
- ✓ *Beyond the specific COVID-19 crises, be acquainted to existing tools and best practices for prevention/early-warning/emergency responses to future migration crisis and on future support role of IOM and other international and regional actors*
- ✓ *Be able to develop innovative approaches on Mobility and Migration in Crisis.*

### Overview of Content

## **SESSION 1      Overview of Impact of COVID-19 Crisis on Mobility and Migration**

- A. Overview of Global Migration Trends since COVID-19 Crisis
- C. Presentation of Regional and sub-regional Migration Trends since COVID-19 Crisis
- D. Impact of the Restrictions on Vulnerable Migrants (health, stigmatization, family life, human rights, smuggling and trafficking etc.)
- E. Impact of the Restrictions on Women Migrants

## **SESSION 2      Responses to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 Crisis on Migration and Migrants' human rights**

- A. Relevant International Law protecting the migrants in Crisis Situations
- B. Responses by IOM and International Organization
- C. Responses by Government authorities
- D. Responses by Civil society
- E. Mitigating strategies by migrants themselves
- F. Cooperation frameworks at national and regional levels

## **SESSION 3      Lessons Learnt and Ways Forward**

- A. Strengthening Early warning mechanisms
- B. Contingency Planning and Risks Analysis
- C. Institutional and Legislative Reforms
- D. Establishing Human right framework for migrants and protection frameworks for Migrants
- E. Setting Inter-agency Response frameworks

### **\* Target Audience**

- \* Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy making or implementation on migration, health, education, emergency preparedness, human rights etc.
- \* Regional and Local authorities in charge of Health, migration, emergency preparedness
- \* TOT Trainers
- \* CSOs involved in advocacy and/or delivery of services to migrants
- \* Academia

### **\* Format and Duration of the Course**

- \* Workshop (Hybrid format)
- \* 2 days

### **\* Resource Persons**

- \* IOM
- \* OECD
- \* World Bank
- \* Other UN Organizations (UNWOMEN, UNOCHR, UNHCR, UNDP etc.)
- \* Regional Pool of Trainers
- \* Academia (from outside and within the region)
- \* Regional Best Practices presented by Authorities in Region
- \* Representatives of NGOs providing legal and social assistance to migrants
- \* Representatives of migrants' associations

#### \* Training Material/Background Documents

- \* The impact of COVID-19 in the migration area in EU and OECD countries, OCED EMN, April 2021
- \* COVID-19 Crisis Through a Migration Lens, World Bank
- \* IOM World Migration Report 2022
- \* COVID-19 and the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC, 2021
- \* Ratha et al. (2020). Phase II: Covid-19 Crisis through a Migration Lens. Migration and Development Brief, No. 33, October 2020. World Bank, Washington, DC.  
<https://www.knomad.org/publication/migration-and-development-brief-3>

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- \* Module 7      Topics 4, 5

## **TOPIC 7**      **AN INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION – Part 1**

### **Part 1**      **The Content of International Refugee Protection**

#### ◇ **Objectives and Expected Outcome**

The objective of the two-session Introductory Course on International Refugee Protection is to provide Regional Participants with an overview of all main components of International Protection. It targets policy makers in institutions in charge of developing migration and asylum policies, legislation and operational plans, the judiciary and institutions in charge of human rights, as well as law-makers.

The Introduction Course is divided in two Parts, the first part will be an introduction to International Refugee Protection (definition of refugee, international legal framework, roles and responsibility to protect refugees). The second part covers more operational issues (asylum procedures, access to procedures, reception standards, durable solutions for refugees etc.).

At the end of the two Workshops, it is expected that government officials will have a full overview of all the components of international Refugee Law and will hence be able to strengthen policy-making and legislation development in this field.

*NB; This **Introduction to International Protection** will not include specific presentations to the situation of mass-influx, as a specific workshop on Mass-Influx Situation is designed in this Module. Protection of Stateless person and the protection of IDPs will also be presented as two separate topics of this Module.*

At the end of the Course, participants will:

- ✓ *Know the international legal framework pertaining to refugee protection, as well as key regional frameworks*
- ✓ *Be able to know who is in need of international protection (refugee definition, exclusion clauses, cessation clauses)*
- ✓ *Understand the responsibility and role of the State to protect refugees and the role of international organizations (in particular the Mandate of UNHCR)*
- ✓ *Understand the rights of refugees, including the specific rights of refugees (non-refoulement etc.), as well as the specific rights of vulnerable groups of refugees and know the obligation of Refugees in countries of asylum.*

#### ◇ **Overview of Content**

### **SESSION 1**      **The International Legal Framework Protecting Refugees**

- A. International refugee law and standards
- B. Regional refugee laws and standards
- C. Other legal standards and guidance that protect asylum-seekers and refugees

## **SESSION 2      Determining Who Needs International Protection**

- A. State Responsibility
- B. Definitions and trends
- C. Exclusion
- D. Cessation
- E. Temporary and subsidiary protection

## **SESSION 3      Roles and Responsibilities for Protecting Refugees**

- A. Responsibility of the State
- B. Role of UNHCR and partnerships
- C. Specific responsibilities towards particular categories of Refugees
- D. Integration and social protection of refugees

## **SESSION 4      Rights and Obligations of Asylum-Seekers and Refugees**

- E. Non-Discrimination principle
- F. Non-refoulement
- G. Rights of Refugees
- H. Obligations

### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy and/or legislation development in the field of migration, asylum and/or human rights
- ✳ Law Makers
- ✳ Judges
- ✳ Lawyers
- ✳ TOT Trainers

### **◇ Format and Duration of Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 days

### **◇ Resource Persons**

- ✳ UNHCR

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia/Asylum Experts
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Asylum Authorities in Region
- ✳ Representatives of NGOs providing legal and social assistance to a/s and Refugees

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ UNHCR Self-Study Module 1: An Introduction to International Protection: Protecting Persons of Concern to UNHCR
- ✳ UNHCR “A guide to international refugee protection and building state asylum systems” Handbook for Parliamentarians N° 27, 2017
- ✳ UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees
- ✳ IML Information Note on the Principle of Non-Refoulement
- ✳ Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, OHCHR

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 2      Topics 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

## TOPIC 8 AN INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE PROTECTION – Part 2

### Part 2 **Asylum Procedures, Reception of asylum-seekers and Durable Solutions for Refugees**

#### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

The objective of the two-session Introductory Course on International Refugee Protection is to provide Regional Participants for an overview of all main components of International Protection. It targets policy makers in institutions in charge of developing migration and asylum policies, legislation and operational plans as well as the judiciary and institutions in charge of human rights, as well as law-makers.

The Introduction Course is divided in two Parts, the first part will be an introduction to International Refugee Protection (definition of refugee, international legal framework, roles and responsibility to protect refugees). The second part covers more operational issues (asylum procedures, access to procedures, reception standards, durable solutions for refugees etc.).

At the end of the two Workshops, it is expected that government officials will have a full overview of all the components of international Refugee Law and will hence be able to strengthen policy-making and legislation development in this field.

*NB; This **Introduction to International Protection** will not include specific presentations to the situation of mass-influx, as a specific workshop on Mass-Influx Situation is designed in this Module. Protection of Stateless person and the protection of IDPs will also be presented as two separate topics of this Module.*

At the end of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the content of the principle of non-refoulement and how it is realized at every stage of the migration cycle, including at international borders*
- ✓ *Know the challenges of mixed-migration flows and response mechanisms in place and role of the key international organization in this field*
- ✓ *Have an overview of standards of reception for asylum-seekers and refugees and the specific rights of most vulnerable groups of asylum-seekers and refugees (unaccompanied minors etc.)*
- ✓ *Know the fundamentals for fair and efficient asylum procedures*
- ✓ *Understand the three possible durable solution and the existing framework.*

#### ◇ Overview of Content

## **SESSION 1      Managing the Border and Regulating the Entry of Refugees**

- A. Admission and scope of non-refoulement
- B. Access to Asylum Procedures
- C. Challenges of Mixed Flows
- D. Non penalization for irregular entries

## **SESSION 2      Receiving Asylum-Seekers and Refugees**

- A. Reception Standards
- B. Freedom of movement, detention and alternatives to detention
- C. Responses in Mass Influx or Emergency

## **SESSION 3      Making Asylum Procedures Fair and Efficient**

- A. Fair and Efficient Asylum Procedures
- B. Procedural Guarantees
- C. Asylum-Seekers with special needs in procedure
- D. Appeal and effective remedies
- E. Cancellation revocation and Cessation
- F. Communicating and interviewing

## **SESSION 4      Securing Durable Solutions**

- A. Framework for Durable Solutions
- B. Local Integration
- C. Resettlement
- D. Voluntary Repatriation
- E. Other Migration Channels

### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy and/or legislation development in the field of migration, asylum and/or human rights
- ✳ Law Makers
- ✳ Judges
- ✳ Lawyers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ SCOS in charge of protection and/or assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers

### **◇ Format and Duration of Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)

- ✳ 3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ IOM
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia/Asylum Experts
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Asylum Authorities in Region
- ✳ Representatives of NGOs providing legal and social assistance to a/s and Refugees

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ UNHCR Self-Study Module 1: An Introduction to International Protection: Protecting Persons of Concern to UNHCR
- ✳ UNHCR “A guide to international refugee protection and building state asylum systems” Handbook for Parliamentarians N° 27, 2017
- ✳ UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 2      Topics 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

## TOPIC 9

## THE CONCEPTS OF SUBSIDIARY AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

This Course complement the Courses on International Refugee Protection Part 1 and Part 2 (Topic 7 and Topic 8 of this Module).

During the consultation process leading to the development of this Migration Curriculum, most countries in the RTCM Region highlighted this topic as a priority need. Temporary protection applies in situation of mass-influx in the country of destination and/or transit and stemming from a situation of Crisis in the country of origin. Subsidiary form of protection addresses a crisis situation in country of origin (threat to life, security or liberty stemming from situations of indiscriminate violence). Several RTCM Countries face challenges of mass influx of migrants and refugees (including in situation of mixed-flows). In those situations, the questions of international cooperation and responsibility-sharing are key. This specific part of the Course complements the course on **The Situation of Mass Influx of Migrants, Challenges and Responses – including in Mixed Migration Flows (cf. Topic 13 of this Module).**

In the suggested format, both the concepts of Subsidiary and of Temporary Protection have been included in one Course, as it is important for RTCM countries to be able to distinguish those two distinct concepts. However, and provided that a general overview would enable to clarify all definitions, **this Course can be easily adjusted into becoming two different Courses/ training sessions** (in case for instance when the RTCM would want to offer a one-day on-line course to a targeted audience (academia, CSOs etc.).

At the end of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the content the concepts of subsidiary and temporary protection and be able to receive best practices on how they are implementation*
- ✓ *Receive knowledge on the legal framework on subsidiary protection and the key international partners*
- ✓ *Receive knowledge on the legal framework on subsidiary protection and the key international partners*
- ✓ *Understand who are the beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, as well as their rights and obligations and possible durable solutions for them*
- ✓ *Understand the nexus and articulations between those forms of protection and the Refugee Status stemming from the 1951 UN Refugee Convention*
- ✓ *Be aware of the key mechanisms in place for international cooperation and international responsibility-sharing in case of mass-influx.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1      Subsidiary Protection, Concept and Definition**

- A. Historical Debate
- B. Definition
- C. Legal Framework
- D. The EU Qualification Directive
- E. UNHCR Position and Role

### **SESSION 2      The Beneficiaries of Subsidiary Protection**

- A. The status of Civilian
- B. Threat to life, security or liberty
- C. Situation of indiscriminate violence
- D. Exclusion and Secession of Status
- E. Articulation between Subsidiary Protection and Refugee Status

### **SESSION 3      The Rights of the Beneficiaries of Subsidiary Protection**

- A. Rights and procedural guarantees pending determination of their status
- B. Rights of persons granted the subsidiary protection status
- C. Durable Solutions

### **SESSION 4      Best Practices in Implementation of the Subsidiary Protection Regime**

- A. Best EU practices in categories of persons protected
- B. Subsidiary Protection and GBV
- C. Best Practices in Reception Conditions
- D. Best practices in Access to rights

### **SESSION 5      Temporary Protection, Concept and Definition**

- A. Definition and Characteristics of Temporary Protection
- B. Nexus International Refugee Protection and Temporary Protection Regime
- C. International Legal Framework
- D. European Legal Framework

### **SESSION 6      Minimum Standards of Treatment of Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection**

- A. Documentation
- B. Freedom of movement
- C. Housing, social rights, health and assistance
- D. Education

- E. Family life and family unity and family tracing
- F. Physical Security and protection from GBV

## **SESSION 7      Transition from Temporary Protection to Alternative Statuses, Solution and Termination**

- A. End of Situation Causing the forced displacement: How to voluntarily assess the situation and the return possibility
- B. Transitioning to another form of Protection: Presentation of best practices in EU and in RTCM Region
- C. Best practices on Durable solution to third country

## **SESSION 8      International Cooperation and Responsibility-Sharing**

- A. Overview of international support and key international partners
- B. Consultation and Coordination Mechanisms
- C. Resettlement of humanitarian admission
- D. Best Regional Practices

### **◇   Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region involved in policy and/or legislation development in the field of migration, asylum and/or human rights
- ✳ Law Makers
- ✳ Judges
- ✳ Lawyers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ SCOS in charge of protection and/or assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers
- ✳ Academia

### **◇   Format and Duration of Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 days

### **◇   Resource Persons**

- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ IOM
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers

- ✳ Academia/Asylum Experts
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Asylum Authorities in Region
- ✳ Representatives of NGOs providing legal and social assistance to a/s and Refugees

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ UNHCR Self-Study Module 1: An Introduction to International Protection: Protecting Persons of Concern to UNHCR
- ✳ UNHCR “A guide to international refugee protection and building state asylum systems” Handbook for Parliamentarians N° 27, 2017
- ✳ UNHCR Guidelines of Temporary Protection or Stay Arrangement, February 2014
- ✳ UNHCR, Expert Meeting on International Cooperation to Share Burdens and Responsibilities, 28 June 2011, Amman, Jordan, Summary Conclusions
- ✳ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (‘UNHCR’), Roundtable on Temporary Protection, 19-20 July 2012, San Remo, Italy
- ✳ UNHCR Statement on Subsidiary Protection Under the EC Qualification Directive for People Threatened by Indiscriminate Violence, January 2008.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topics 10, 11

## TOPIC 10                    THE PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

Several countries in the RTCM Region face situations of internal displacement, most of which from protracted situations. The relevance of the Course is therefore high for the RTCM Region.

The specific protection framework for IDPs and the existing protection and operational frameworks and guidelines are usually not well known, or at least not as known as the protection framework for refugees.

The objective of this Course is to enable the participants (both government and CSOs actors in the Region) to strengthen their protection and assistance responses to IDPs (through the strengthening of policy design and/or implementation and/or monitoring and evaluation). The participants will in particular be able to learn about the foundations of IDP protection (definitions, identification of international and national actors of protection and assistance) as existing cooperation framework (including the IOM Framework on Addressing Internal Displacement). At the end of the Workshop, they will also have a full understanding of the legal framework applicable to IDPs (both at international and national levels) and will know the durable solution options available to them, as well as their existing frameworks and coordination mechanisms.

At the end of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Know the existing framework for protection and assistance to IDPs and the international actors*
- ✓ *Understand the rights of IDPs and the primary responsibility of the State to ensure the realization of their rights by the IDPs*
- ✓ *Understand IOM's specific role and framework for addressing internal displacement*
- ✓ *Have an overview of the durable solutions for IDPs, the existing framework for durable solutions and the planning and coordination in place for durable solutions*
- ✓ *Receive information on strategies to IDPs, in particular through the sharing of best practices from the RTCM Region.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1                    Foundation of IDP Protection

- A. Definitions
- B. Actors of protection of IDPs

- C. Protection in Operations: Rights-based Approach, Community-Based Approach, Age-Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming
- D. The Core Principles of Humanitarian Action
- E. The IOM Framework on Addressing Internal Displacement

## **SESSION 2      The Rights of IDPs**

- A. International Legal Framework
- B. The “Guiding Principles”
- C. National Legislation

## **SESSION 3      Durable Solutions for IDPs**

- A. Three possible durable solutions for IDPs
- B. The Framework for Durable Solutions and its operationalization
- C. Coordination and planning mechanisms for durable solutions

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development and implementation level), in charge of IDPs
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (in charge of protection/assistance to IDPs and advocacy for their rights)
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ IDP representatives and/or representatives of IDP associations

### ◇ Format and Duration of Event

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2-3 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Other IO (ICRC, peace-keeping mission etc.)
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

### ◇ Training Material

- ✳ IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement
- ✳ UNHCR Handbook on the Protection of IDPs

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Topic 7, 8 and 13 of this Module
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 4

## **TOPIC 11      REDUCTION OF STATELESSNESS, RIGHTS OF STATELESS PERSONS AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

### **◇ Objective and Expected Outcome**

Citizenship is often defined as “the right to have rights”. Most countries in the RTCM have been affected for a series of reasons, including historical ones, by challenges in preventing and reducing statelessness. Such challenges have been addressed by enacting new legislation on citizenship and/or procedures to facilitate acquisition of citizenship in a simplified manner and or/ prevention of statelessness at birth. Despite real achievements in the field, pockets of statelessness remain and there is a need to continue efforts to ensure that statelessness is eradicated.

This Course aims at presenting the framework for protection of stateless persons, the rights of stateless persons, as well as the need, expressed by international norms, to prevent, reduce and work towards the elimination of instances of statelessness worldwide. It will also acquaint the participants with the specificities of child statelessness and the need to prevent and eradicate it, as well as the gender perspectives of statelessness (in particular the issue of transmission of citizenship to children at birth by women as well).

The Region offers particularly interesting and innovative response to prevent and reduce statelessness and the workshop will benefit from the presentation of those best practices. The Workshop will offer the participants an overview on statelessness worldwide and in the Region. It will then present the specific framework for protection of stateless persons, both at international and regional level, as well as the actors of protection. It will finally present the international framework for the prevention and the reduction of statelessness and the best country practices in the Region.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that the participants will:

- ✓ *Have depth knowledge of the existing international framework pertaining to the reduction and the prevention of statelessness*
- ✓ *Receive a statistical overview of the statelessness situation in the RTCM Region and the root-causes*
- ✓ *Have an understanding of the gender-perspective of statelessness, in particular in the field of prevention of statelessness*
- ✓ *Understand the rights of stateless persons as the State interest in eradicating statelessness*
- ✓ *Receive information on strategies to reduce statelessness, in particular through the sharing of best practices from the RTCM Region.*

### **◇ Overview of Content**

## **SECTION 1          Protection of Stateless Persons**

- A. Statistical Overview (global and by country in the Region)
- B. Definition of a Stateless persons
- C. International Legal Framework and overview of Ratification (global and in Region)

## **SECTION 2          Role and Responsibility to Protection Stateless Persons**

- A. Mandate and Role of UNHCR
- B. Role of IOM in protecting and assisting stateless persons
- C. The role of National authorities and the status of Stateless Persons
- D. Presentation of Best Regional Practices on Protection of Stateless Persons

## **SECTION 3          Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness**

- A. International Legal Framework and overview of Ratification (global and in Region)
- B. Regional Legal Framework (Council of Europe)
- C. Children and Statelessness
- D. Gender perspectives of Statelessness
- E. Presentation of Best Regional Practices on Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness

### **◇   Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries/organs in the RTCM Region, in charge of citizenship matters and protection of stateless persons
- ✳ Ombudsperson's Office
- ✳ Judiciaries
- ✳ Lawyers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (in charge of protection/assistance to stateless persons and support to naturalization)
- ✳ Academia

### **◇   Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (on-site/Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 days

### **◇   Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers

- ✳ EU Country Representative/Expert on COE standards and EU best Practices
- ✳ Other IO (UNICEF, UNWOMEN etc.)
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ SCOs providing humanitarian support and/or protection in mass influx

#### ◇ [Training Material / Background documents](#)

- ✳ Preventing and reducing statelessness in Europe, including the possible consequences of childhood statelessness, COE, Sept 2021
- ✳ UNHCR “A Special Report: Ending Statelessness Within 10 years
- ✳ UNHCR “Ending Statelessness in Central Asia”
- ✳ UNHCR and Inter-parliamentary Union, Good practices in nationality laws for the prevention and reduction of statelessness, 2018
- ✳ UN CEDAW “General recommendation No. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women”
- ✳ International Recommendations on Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (IRIS) EXPERT GROUP ON REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS STATISTICS (EGRIS)
- ✳ Housing, land and property issues in the context of internal displacement Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary
- ✳ Working Together Better to Prevent, Address and Find Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement. GP20 COMPILATION OF NATIONAL PRACTICES
- ✳ Internal Displacement and COVID-19: Taking Stock and Looking Forward. Amir Khouzam and Malvika Verma

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Topic 7 and 8 of this Module
- ✳ Module 1      Topics 10, 11

## **TOPIC 12      PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANTS VULNERABLE TO VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE**

### **◇   Objective and Expected Outcome**

Preventing and reducing vulnerabilities in migration is one of the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). However, this can be a challenge for protection actors and service providers, as there is no internationally accepted definition of “vulnerable migrant,” no clear procedures for identifying them, nor operational guidelines for their protection and assistance.

This Workshop, aims at providing IOM’s vision and operational guidance on this key objective of the GCM. The participants will be able to exchange best practices from government representatives in the Region, in particular on existing protection assistance frameworks and their implementation.

At the end of the Workshop, the participants will:

- ✓ Have received a comprehensive picture of the determinants of migration vulnerability, the different forms of protection available to each category of migrants
- ✓ Be acquainted with the IOM Framework for Protection and Assistance. They will be acquainted with the four level of protection and assistance that are part of this model and will receive concrete examples of best practices from their region (those best practices will be shared by IOM, as well as other key international organizations such as UNICEF)
- ✓ Benefit from concrete best practices on protection vulnerable categories of migrants, so that they get inspired to enhance their policy and implementation framework.

### **◇   Overview of Content**

#### **SECTION 1      The Determinants of Migrant Vulnerability**

- A. Key Concepts
- B. The Determinants of Migrant vulnerability Model
- C. The Framework for Protection and Assistance
- D. Applying the Framework before, during and after Migration
- E. Forms of Protection and Assistance

#### **SECTION 2      The Four Levels of Protection and Assistance Responses**

- A. Individual Case Management
- B. Household and family responses
- C. Community Responses

#### D. Structural responses

### **SECTION 3                      Presentation of Country Best Practices on Protection of Migrants Vulnerable to Exploitation and Abuse**

- A. Best Practice on Child Protection and Assistance
- B. Best Practice on Victim of Trafficking
- C. Best Country Practices on design and implementation of protection and assistance frameworks

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region at policy-making and policy-implementation level, in charge of protection and assistance to migrants
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region, in charge of protection and assistance to migrants
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (in charge of protection/assistance to migrants)
- ✱ Migrants' associations

#### ◇ Format and Duration of Course

- ✱ Workshop (On-site/Hybrid format)
- ✱ days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ UNICEF
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ SCOs providing humanitarian support and/or protection

#### ◇ Training Material / Background documents

- ✱ IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse
- ✱ IOM, Protection of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Migrants and the Specific Needs of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations, Global Compact Thematic Paper, 2017
- ✱ OHCHR and GMG, Principles and Guidelines, Supported by Practical Guidance, on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations, 2018.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✱ Module 1      Topic 10
- ✱ Module 2      Topics 6, 7, 8, 9

## **TOPIC 13                      SITUATION OF MASS INFLUX OF MIGRANTS –RESPONSES AND THE CHALLENGES, INCLUDING IN MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS**

### **◇ Objective and Expected Outcome**

This Course intersects with several Courses of this Module on Migration in Crisis, in particular the Course on Temporary Protection (Topic 10), the course on contingency planning and Emergency Preparedness in Migration Crisis (Topic 4) and the Course on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence to Exploitation and Abuse.

This Course specific focus is on mixed-migration flow contexts, the specific challenges it poses, in terms of identification, referral and protection, as well as the policy and operational frameworks that support the identification and implementation of adequate responses to each category of migrants in a mass influx situation, as well as the available cooperation and partnership frameworks.

At the end of the Workshop, the participants will

- ✓ Have a full understanding of the Definition of a situation of mass influx and will understand the respective roles of international actors, as well as the coordination and cooperation frameworks existing to bring humanitarian response to situation of mass influx and the responsibilities of the national authorities
- ✓ Understand the specific protection framework in case of mass influx of persons in need of international protection, both at the international level (1951 Convention) and at the Regional Level (in particular within the context of the European Union Directive on Temporary Protection)
- ✓ Know the standards of protection in situations of mass influx, as well as the durable solutions available
- ✓ Receive full background on the concept of mixed-migration flow/mixed movement, a phenomenon that frequently occur during situation of mass-influx
- ✓ Be acquainted with IOM's role on data collection and analysis in this field and will be presented with an overview on the responses to mixed migration movement and the existing inter-agency framework
- ✓ Be given opportunity to exchange on their best regional practices in this field, in particular as some countries in the Region have long experience in mass influx of refugees and forced migrants, as well as of protracted refugee situation.

### **◇ Overview of Content**

#### **SESSION 1                      Definition of Concept and Roles**

- A. Definition of a Mass-Influx
- B. Roles of International Organizations (UNOCHA, Role of IOM, UNHCR)

C. Role of National Authorities

**SESSION 2      Protection in situation of Mass Influx**

- A. Existing responses to mass influx
- B. Temporary protection Regime
- C. Exclusion
- D. The EU Temporary Protection Regime
- E. Standards of Treatment
- F. Durable Solutions

**SESSION 3      Mixed Migration Flows**

- A. What is a Mixed Migration Flow?
- B. Data Collection on MMF = Presentation of IOM's Experience
- C. Responses to Mixed Migration Flows

◇ **Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region, in charge of migration and asylum
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region, in charge of migration and asylum
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (in charge of protection/assistance)
- ✳ Migrants' representatives and/or Migrants' Association Representative
- ✳ Academia

◇ **Format and Duration of Course**

- ✳ Workshop (On-site/Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

◇ **Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ UNOCHA
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainer
- ✳ EU Country Representative/Expert on Temporary Protection Directive
- ✳ Other IO (UNODC, UNICEF etc.)
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)

- ✳ SCOs providing humanitarian support and/or protection in mass influx
- ✳ Migrants' Association Representative

◇ [Training Material / Background documents](#)

- ✳ Protection of Refugees in Mass Influx Situations: Overall Protection Framework, UNHCR, Feb 2001
- ✳ UNODC Module on Mixed Migration Flow
- ✳ EU temporary protection directive

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 10
- ✳ Module 2      Topic 6, 7, 8, 9

## **TOPIC 14**                      **PREVENTING AND COMBATTING RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND XENOPHOBIA**

### ◇ **Objective and Expected Outcome**

It is widely acknowledged that xenophobia against non-nationals, particularly migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, constitutes one of the main sources of contemporary racism and that human rights violations against members of such groups occur widely in the context of discriminatory, xenophobic and racist practices.

This workshop aims at supporting government, as well as non-government actors to develop strategies and put into place mechanisms to prevent and curb racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia, in particular through monitoring mechanisms, information campaign, international and regional cooperation and cooperation with civil society actors and the Media. The workshop will, in addition offer a platform for dialogue between key stakeholders (Government, CSOs and Media) aiming at consolidating their structured or informal cooperation in this field.

At the end of the workshop, the participants will:

- ✓ *Have an overview of international and regional norms and process for preventing and combatting racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and the specific instruments and tools pertaining to migrants and migrants in crisis situation*
- ✓ *Understand the specific role and experience of IOM in this field*
- ✓ *Be able to strengthen their cooperation with the Media and with civil society actors, to support the consolidation of their structured or informal cooperation in this field*
- ✓ *Get acquainted with best practices worldwide and from the Region on how to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia in the context of international migration.*

### ◇ **Overview of Content**

#### **SESSION 1                      Concepts and International Legal and Institutional Framework**

- A. Definitions
- B. UN Instruments
- C. The Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism
- D. The Role of IOM
- E. European Framework and the role of ECRI

#### **SESSION 2                      The role of Media in Preventing & Combatting Racism & Xenophobia**

- A. Combatting Clichés and Giving Migrants a Voice
- B. Media Ethics & Professionalism and the Rules of Journalists specializing in Migration

- C. Presentation of Best practices on Media and on government cooperation with Media

### **SESSION 3                      Presentation Best Practices in the Region**

- A. Legislative framework and policy development
- B. Implementation (monitoring, design of campaign etc.)
- C. Working with Civil Society and the Media

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region, in charge of human rights, anti-discrimination, migration and asylum
- ✳ Law-makers from countries in the Regions
- ✳ Ombudsperson offices from countries in the Region
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region, in charge of migration and asylum
- ✳ Media Representatives in countries in the Region
- ✳ CSOs (in charge of protection/assistance)
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia

#### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

#### **◇ Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM
- ✳ UNOCHR and other UN Organizations (ILO, UNHCR etc.)
- ✳ ECRI
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Media Representatives and Media Associations
- ✳ SCOs

#### **◇ Training Material / Background documents**

- ✳ International Migration, Racism, Discrimination and Xenophobia. A publication jointly produced by: ILO, IOM, OHCH, in consultation with UNHCR
- ✳ Journalist Guide to Media Coverage of Migration based on International Law and Evidence, IOM 2018
- ✳ Durban Review Conference. 2009. “The Durban Declaration and Program of Action.”, Geneva, Switzerland, April 20–24

✱ UNHCR Guidance on Racism and Xenophobia, 2020

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topics](#)

✱ **Module 1**      **Topic 7**  
✱ **Module 2**      **Topic 10**

*(Module 4 ends here)*

## MODULE 5

### MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Migrants represent approximately 3 per cent of the world's population, but they produce more than 9 per cent of global GDP, some USD 3 trillion more than if they had stayed at home (IOM and McKinsey & Company 2018). Migrants often bring significant benefits to their new communities in the form of skills, strengthening the labor force, investment and cultural diversity. They also play a role in improving the lives of communities in their countries of origin through the transfer of skills and financial resources, contributing to positive development outcomes.

However, if migration is poorly managed, it can also negatively impact development; migrants can be put at risk, communities can come under strain and development gains can suffer. As much as migration has an impact on development, migration is also affected by development. The development contexts in which people live, where they move to, and the places they go through to get there play a role in shaping people's resources, aspirations, motivations and opportunities to migrate. Conflict, climate change, labor markets and other development-related factors can all impact the drivers and nature of migration.

Thus, not surprisingly, with ever-increasing numbers of people moving between countries, the contribution of migration to development has received significant international attention. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) expressly included migration in three targets, and migration is indirectly linked to many more, and recognized "the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development".

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an overarching framework to address this complex and dynamic relationship between migration and development and to better understand how migration and migrants can shape development outcomes and vice versa.

Many SDG targets can only be fully achieved if migration and migrants are considered. Not doing so may limit progress made by constraining the comprehensiveness and sustainability of efforts. For example, migrant children make up a large portion of the global child population, and therefore should be considered when implementing education targets. If governments proactively include migration and migrants during implementation, the greater the likelihood of meeting the targets effectively and sustainably.

Within the content of the GCM, the New York Declaration provides that the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) should lay down actionable commitments that seek to enhance the sustainability of the development impact of migration. In doing so, it is important that these commitments also mitigate the negative developmental impact that migration can have when it is governed inadequately and when the well-being of migrants is not of central concern.

The complexity and importance of the undertaking and the need for comprehensive and whole-of-government approach is fully acknowledged in the GCM, where it is stated that, “migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone”.

Countries in the RTCM Region have fully realized the crucial importance of migration and migrants for sustainable development, in countries of origin, transit, destination and return. Some countries in the Region have development comprehensive strategies and plan in this area and some have put into place specific institutions for diaspora engagement.

This area of work is however complex and this Module aims at providing the fundamentals on Migration in Development, both in terms of policy frameworks as well as concrete implementation tools and practices. so that the full potential of migration on sustainable development can be achieved by countries in the Region.

This Module will specifically consider the Nexus migration and development and how to mainstream migration into National Development Plans, the specific role of women in migration, the role of migrants’ remittances in migration and development and how it can be enhanced and streamlined, the importance of engaging diaspora in countries of origin and the challenges of brain-drain and brain-waste in the migration context.

## ◇ Sustainable Development Goals

**Goal 5:** *To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.*

**Target 4.B:** *By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries.*

**Target 5.2:** *Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.*

- Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- Target 8.7:** *Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.*
- Target 8.8:** *Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.*
- 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.*
- Target 10.C:** *By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.*
- Target 16.2:** *End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.*
- Target 16.3:** *Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all*
- Target 16.B:** *Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development”, which is key to migrant inclusion and integration in different settings.*
- Goal 17:** *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development*
- Target 17.18:** *By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.*

#### ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 1:** *Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies*

- Objective 6:** Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- Objective 16:** Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
- Objective 18:** Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- Objective 19:** Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- Objective 20:** Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- Objective 22:** Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
- Objective 23:** Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

◇ Outline of Content of Module 5

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 5	
TOPIC 1	THE NEXUS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
TOPIC 2	MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
TOPIC 3	MIGRANT REMITTANCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
TOPIC 4	CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN MIGRANTS TO DEVELOPMENT
TOPIC 5	POTENTIAL OF DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
TOPIC 6	ADRESSING BRAIN DRAIN AND BRAIN WASTE IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT
CONNECTED MODULE(S)	MODULE 3 LEGAL MIGRATION MODULE 6 RETURN, READMISSION AND REINTEGRATION

## TOPIC 1 THE NEXUS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

This Course aims at presenting an overview of main components of the nexus between migration and sustainable development, so that the participants are able to fully understand the fundamental importance of maximizing the impact through coherence policy-making and implementation.

They will be able to understand the positive role that migrants and migration play, through evidence-based background information. They will also be able to understand that the nexus has been already widely acknowledged and mainstreamed into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular, but not only, as SDG target 10.7 under the goal “Reduce inequality in and among countries.” Calls “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.”. The SDG commitment to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind, will all not be achieved without due consideration of migration.

This Course is comprehensive in content, as it strives to offer a theoretical overview and development potential and implication for all categories of migrants and at all stages of the development cycle. It also aims to present the existing policy frameworks (in particular the GFMD) and their concrete implementation tools and best practices. It will focus on the role of IOM and its specific institutional strategy.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the concept of development and sustainable development and policy debate at stake*
- ✓ *Have an overview of the contribution of migration and migrants to sustainable development, including in the RTCM Region*
- ✓ *Be able to understand the scope and the components of the nexus between migration and development at every stage of the migration cycle and for different categories of migrants*
- ✓ *Be aware of the relevant target of the SDGs and the need to mainstream migration into national development plans as well as challenges*
- ✓ *Know the global policy framework on migration and development, in particular the GFMD*
- ✓ *Have an overview on IOM's specific role and strategy on Migration and sustainable development.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1                      Introduction and Overview of Concepts**

- A. Concepts and Definitions
- B. Statistical Overview in RTCM Countries

### **SESSION 2                      The Nexus at all Stages of Migration Cycle and at Micro and Macro Levels**

- A. Migration as a response to development deficiencies and crisis
- B. Migration's contribution to positive outcomes at individual level
- C. Migration's contribution to positive outcomes in country of origin
- D. Migration's contribution to positive outcomes in country of transit
- E. Migration's contribution to positive outcomes in country of destination
- F. The Contributions of Refugees and IDPs in Development

### **SESSION 3                      Overview of Migration in the 2030 Agenda and Connection with Migration**

- A. Direct Connections between migration and SDG Goals and Targets
- B. Cross-Cutting Connections
- C. Diaspora and partnerships for development

### **SESSION 4                      Overview of Implementation Challenges and Presentation of Best Practices**

- A. Evidence-based policies
- B. Institutional frameworks
- C. Clear objectives and long-term perspective
- D. Presentation of best practices

### **SESSION 5                      Presentation of Framework on Migration and Development**

- A. Global Forum on Migration and Development
- B. High level Dialogue on Internal Migration and Development

### **SESSION 6                      IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development**

- A. Human mobility is increasingly a choice
- B. Migrants and their families are empowered as development actors
- C. Migration is increasingly well governed
- D. Cross-Cutting Issues (Gender and the Environment)

## E. Presentation of concrete Realization/Support by IOM

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level) in key Ministries/Agencies (Migration, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Economy, Bureau of National Statistics etc.)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of local/Regional development and/or migration
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia, researchers
- ✳ CSOs (working with Migrants entrepreneurs etc.)
- ✳ Private Sector (migrant entrepreneurs and/or companies working with migrants
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 to 4 days (depending on number of best practices presented)

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNDP
- ✳ UNWOMEN/UNIFEM
- ✳ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✳ UNHCR, UNOCHR, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✳ Migrant entrepreneurs (including women) for exchange of best practices
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ TOT Trainers

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Migration and the 2030 Agenda, A guide for Practitioners, IOM, ENG0651, 11 Oct 2018
- ✳ **The Migration-Development Nexus, IOM, 3 Oct 2015**
- ✳ IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development, PUB2020/027/L, 3 April 2020
- ✳ The Contributions of Migrants and Migration to Development – Strengthening the Linkages, IOM, Global Compact Thematic Paper

- ✳ Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning. A Handbook for Policy-Makers and Practitioners. Global Migration Group- 2010
- ✳ Migration for Development: A Bottom-Up Approach. A Handbook for Practitioners and Policymakers. JMDI -2011.
- ✳ Strengthening the Migration-Development Nexus through Improved Policy and Institutional Coherence. KNOMAD Working Paper 15 -2016
- ✳ Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development. OECD Development Center- 2017
- ✳ Indicators of the Impact of Migration on Human Development and Vice Versa. ACP- 2012
- ✳ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees. UNCTAD/DIAE/2018/2. UN, New York, 2018

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topics](#)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 6
- ✳ Module 2      Topic 3

## TOPIC 2                      MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

The 2030 Agenda offers a crucial chance to connect the impact of migration with a whole range of development issues because of its global reach. It offers a chance to better understand how specific policies can impact migration and migrants and vice versa. It calls on policymakers and practitioners to adopt a holistic approach and integrate migration into solutions that span all policy sectors. Indeed, the 2030 Agenda invites proactive, multi-stakeholder collaboration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to leave no one behind. It insists that we give full consideration to migrants and to migration in all sustainable development efforts (Riallant, 2019) (EMM Handbook).

Mainstreaming migration will improve government efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. These efforts should also be at the heart of the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration which is based on cross-cutting and interdependent guiding principles, including “sustainable development” and a “whole-of-government approach” that requires “coherent and comprehensive responses” in recognition that “migration cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone” (paragraph 15).

Migration cuts across a broad range of policy sectors and programs, such as education, agriculture, urban planning and health. Maximizing the impact of migration on development, therefore, requires coordination and coherence across various policy areas. Such a process is often labelled ***mainstreaming migration into development planning***. National development planning frameworks are crucial for concrete and sustainable progress. They allow policymakers to adapt global objectives and challenges to the national context. The strategies developed, then, become suited to the concrete needs and desires of specific countries. (EMM Handbook)

Although the mainstreaming process can take different forms, this topic aims at supporting the efforts from government in the Region in achieving this important and complex role in presenting the existing policy and strategic frameworks and tools as well as the key importance of a whole-of-government approach and partnerships with UN Agencies/UNCT. It also builds on existing best practices globally, as well as at the regional level.

This Course **complements the Course 1 of this Module** and it is hence meant for the **same audience/participants**.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand that migration is an issue affecting all aspects of human development, including Human Rights)*

- ✓ *Understand the benefits for the migrants and the countries of mainstreaming migration into development plans*
- ✓ *Are aware of the requirement for a strong inter-agency component and whole-of-society approach and civil society engagement, and receive best practices in this field*
- ✓ *Know the key components and the steps to ensure that migration is embedded in the broader development strategy*
- ✓ *Be aware of the support that international can offer in migration mainstreaming into development plan, in particular the UNCT*
- ✓ *Have an overview of the best practices at global and regional levels, this enhancing their national capacity to mainstream migration into development.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1      Benefits of Mainstreaming Migration and Development**

- A. Overview of Concepts (International Migration, Development, Sustainable Development)
- B. Presentation of the Benefits
- C. The “3Ts” Approach (Transfer of People, of know-how and knowledge and of financial assets)
- D. Mainstreaming Gender into M&D
- E. Current status of Mainstreaming Migration in the Region

### **SESSION 2      How to Mainstream Migration into Development Planning**

- A. **Institutional and Policy Framework**
- B. Mainstreaming processes as part of development planning
- C. Six Key Elements to Successful Mainstreaming
- D. Preparatory Activities
- E. The Development planning cycle

### **SESSION 3                      Presentation of Content of Stages of the Mainstreaming Process**

- A. **Preparatory Stage**
- B. **Situation Analysis**
- C. **Strategic Goal**
- D. **Plan of Action**
- E. Capacity/Funding
- F. **Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation**

### **SESSION 4                      Stakeholders Engagement and Coordination**

- A. Multi-stakeholder engagement

- B. Civic engagement
- C. Coordination
- D. Role of the UN Country Team

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level) in key Ministries/Agencies (Migration, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Economy, Bureau of National Statistics etc.)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of local/Regional development and/or migration
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia, Researchers
- ✳ CSOs (working in the development field, Migrants entrepreneurs etc.)
- ✳ Private Sector (migrant entrepreneurs and/or companies working with migrants
- ✳ Etc.

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNCT/UNDP
- ✳ UNWOMEN/UNIFEM
- ✳ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✳ UNHCR, UNOCHR, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ TOT Trainers

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners, IOM and GMG, ISBN978-92-1-126293-3, 12 Oct 2015
- ✳ Brief on mainstreaming migration into development planning from a gender perspective, UNWOMEN, 2016

- ✳ Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning, UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- ✳ FAO (2016). *Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development: Addressing the Root Causes of Migration and Harnessing its Potential for Development*.
- ✳ Hong, Amy and Anna Knoll (2016). Strengthening the Migration-Development Nexus through Improved Policy and Institutional Coherence. Background Paper for the KNOMAD of the World Bank
- ✳ Naik, Asmita, Jobst Koehler and Frank Laczko (2008). Migration and Development: Achieving Policy Coherence. IOM Migration Research Series. No. 34. Available from [http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mrs\\_34.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mrs_34.pdf)
- ✳ Integrating Migration into COVID-19 Socio-economic Response: A toolkit for Development Partners, IOM, 2020

#### ◇ [Links to Other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Follows and complements Topic 1 Module of this Module 5
- ✳ Module 1      Topic 6
- ✳ Module 2      Topic 3

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

It is widely acknowledged that migrants make important economic, developmental and cultural contributions to sending and receiving countries. Remittances from migrants have positive impacts on poverty reduction and development in originating countries, mostly developing ones, substantially contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. These positive impacts become greater when remittances can be saved and invested in infrastructures and productive capacity. Government policy measures could induce such use. Significant barriers to migration and remittance transfers need to be addressed in order to harness opportunities for development and poverty reduction, including through easing financial transfers, setting appropriate incentives, improving policy coherence in migration and remittances policies, and facilitating the temporary movement of people<sup>12</sup>.

According to UNCTAD, “Migrants form part of a diverse but highly engaged workforce that not only provides required labor inputs and brings new developmental and cultural resources to receiving countries, but also contributes to poverty reduction and development finance, as well as domestic demand, knowledge and skills transfer, and trade and commercial networks in both sending and receiving countries” and remittance inflows have proved to be resilient relative to foreign direct investment (FDI) and are an important component of financing for development.

Remittances are expected to reduce poverty, as they are, in many cases, directly received by the poor, augmenting their income and alleviating their poverty. In some countries, remittances may make up over 50 per cent of the recipient’s total household income. They also represent a more stable source of poverty reduction than other capital flows. Flows can last for one generation or more, and usually go to more or less the same family members.

While there are concerns about brain drain, remittance-dependence, and the negative impact of remittances on small countries’ export competitiveness due to pressure on currency appreciation, in general, remittances have contributed positively to advancement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)<sup>13</sup>.

Migrants Remittances play an important development role in the RTCM Region, including, but not only within intra-regional trends (migration from Central Asia Countries to Russia for instance).

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<sup>12</sup> Maximizing the development impact of remittances, Expert Meeting on Maximizing the Development Impact of Remittances Geneva, 14–15 February 2011, UNCTAD, TD/B/C.I/EM.4/2, 6 December 2010.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

After completion of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Be able to understand the definition, scale and trend of remittances, including in their respective countries (both at sending or receiving ends)*
- ✓ *Understand the profile of migrants sending remittances (including the gender-perspective), at global and regional levels*
- ✓ *Fully understand the impact of remittances on national development and the variety of areas of the economy positively impacted by remittances*
- ✓ *Know the tools to maximize the impact of remittances on national development, in particular through the implementation of a right-based approach and promoting duly regulated, non-costly, efficient and reliable financial services and products*
- ✓ *Understand the role of non-state actors in the maximization of the impact of remittances, including the private sector*
- ✓ *Receive best practices on data collection and research on the impact of remittances on development and the specific support role of IOM.*

## ◇ Overview of the Content

### **SESSION 1                      Definition, Scales and Trends of Remittances**

- A. Definition and Categories of Remittances
- B. Categories of Remittances
- C. Global and Regional Overview of Scale and flow of financial Remittances (recipients and senders)
- D. characteristics of migrants who send remittances and gender-related perspective

### **SESSION 2                      Remittances and their Impact on National Development**

- A. Savings and investment from remittances
- B. Remittances and economic growth and macro-economic policies
- C. Remittances and poverty and inequality (household, community and local areas levels)
- D. Remittances and education
- E. Remittances and good governance
- F. Remittances and gender equality

### **SESSION 3                      Maximizing the Impact of Remittances on National Development and Improving Remittances Services**

- A. A rights-based approach to remittances
- B. Information to Migrants on the real cost of remitting and on transfer options
- C. Lower the Costs and expand access and banking services
- D. Improve consular services to enable access to formal remittance channels
- E. Access to duly regulated, reliable and efficient financial services and products
- F. GATS Mode 4 commitment

- G. Presentation of best practices worldwide and in the Region

#### **SESSION 4                      The Role of non-State Actors**

- A. The role of migrants' associations
- B. The role of transnational diasporas
- C. The role of the private (corporate) sector

#### **SESSION 5                      Data Collection and Research**

- A. Overview of challenges and best practices (global and regional)
- B. IOM support to government on Data Collection and Research on Remittances
- C. Presentation of the best practice in the Republic of Moldova

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level) in key Ministries/Agencies (Migration, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Economy, Bureau of National Statistics etc.)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of local/Regional development and/or migration
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Academia, Researchers
- ✱ CSOs (working in the development field, Migrants entrepreneurship etc.)
- ✱ Private Sector (operators for remittances, etc.)
- ✱ Representatives of Diaspora Organizations
- ✱ Etc.

#### **◇ Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 3 days

#### **◇ Resource Persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ UNCT/UNDP
- ✱ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✱ UNWOMEN/UNIFEM
- ✱ Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✱ UNHCR, UNOCHR, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO

- ✳ ILO
- ✳ Representative of private sector (remittances private operators)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Best practice from country representative of government of Moldova + other country as per further identified best practices
- ✳ Representatives of diaspora organizations

## ◇ Training Material and Background Documents

- ✳ Migrants' Remittances and Development: Myths, Rhetoric and Realities, IOM, 2015
- ✳ Handbook to develop projects on remittances: Good practices to maximize the impact of remittances on development, IOM and FIIAPP, 2014, Brussels and Madrid
- ✳ Global Migration Group (GMG) 2017 Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development
- ✳ IOM Position Paper on Remittances, Labor Mobility & Human Development Division (LHD) Department of Migration Management (DMM)
- ✳ Maximizing the development impact of remittances, Expert Meeting on Maximizing the Development Impact of Remittances Geneva, 14–15 February 2011, UNCTAD, TD/B/C.I/EM.4/2, 6 December 2010
- ✳ Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development (KNOMAD) and World Bank, Washington
- ✳ Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) 2011 Migration for Development: A Bottom-up Approach, A Handbook for Practitioners and Policy Makers. JMDI, Brussels
- ✳ Newland, K. 2017 The Global Compact for Migration: How Does Development Fit In Development, Migration Policy Institute, Washington.

## ◇ Links to Other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 6
- ✳ Module 2      Topic 3
- ✳ Module 3      Topic 4

## TOPIC 4 CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN MIGRANTS TO DEVELOPMENT

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

Migrant women's contribution to sustainable development is one of the significant issues strongly related to migration and development and requires further exploration. It is no surprise that women migrants are one of the main contributors to the economy of the country of origin and destination. According to UN Women, women migrants are mainly occupied in the types of employment traditionally associated with specific gender roles. However, despite being traditionally occupied in certain kinds of jobs, such as domestic and care work, women migrants have always played an undeniable role in contributing to financial capital in their country of origin and destination.

It is worth mentioning that migrant remittances are an effective form of financial contribution to the economies of developing countries, and migrant remittances may even surpass the amount of foreign direct investments in such countries. The data analysis reveals that women migrants send a higher proportion of their earnings as remittances despite having lower wages than men migrants. The remittances sent by women migrants are used mainly for expenditures related to health, education, family, and community development.

Additionally, the financial contributions of women migrants can also deliver results beyond the mere transfer of money and be translated into social remittances, such as transfers of practices, norms, identities, and social capital. These factors can positively contribute to the empowerment of women migrants in countries of origin and destination, increasing their socio-political engagement and eliminating barriers imposed by gender and cultural norms or misguided policies thus realizing the socio-political benefits of their migration experience.

This Course is designed to explore the role of women migrants in sustainable development of the countries of origin and destinations, exploring policy approaches to further increase women migrants' role in development, as well as explore best practices in the countries of the region in employment policies aiming for empowering women migrants and increasing their potential for contributing to development.

After completion of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the influence of women migrants on the development of the communities in the receiving and sending countries*
- ✓ *Identify the impact of migration on women migrants, their families, as well as women left behind*
- ✓ *Determine the role of women migrants' contribution to development through financial remittances*
- ✓ *Have explored social remittances and women migrants' contribution in the field for sustainable development*

- ✓ *Learn tools for data collection and analysis to further explore the role of women migrants in development of the communities in the receiving and sending countries.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SECTION 1                      Women in the Context of Migration**

- A. General overview of women migrants' role in development
- B. Spheres of employment of women migrants
- C. Barriers to decent work and employment
- D. Impact of migration on women migrants and their families
- E. Women as members of migrant families left in the country of origin

### **SESSION 2                      Financial Remittances and Contribution to Development**

- A. Women as senders of remittances
- B. Women as recipients of remittances
- C. Women's role in forms of using remittances
- D. Women as entrepreneurs

### **SESSION 3                      Social Remittances and Contribution to Development**

- A. Women informing and changing social norms
- B. Women migrants' contribution to political norms
- C. Women migrants' contribution to cultural changes
- D. Women migrants' influencing social change across households and communities
- E. Women migrants' engagement in diaspora
- F. Women migrants' participation in leadership

### **SESSION 4                      Data Collection and Research**

- A. Overview of challenges and best practices (global and regional)
- B. Tools on data collection and analysis
- C. IOM's engagement in data collection and research

## ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level) in key Ministries/Agencies
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of local/Regional development and/or migration
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Academia, Researchers

- \* CSOs (working in the development field, diaspora engagement, with women migrants etc.)
- \* Private Sector (migrant entrepreneurs and/or companies working with migrants)
- \* Etc.

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- \* Workshop (Hybrid format)
- \* 2 to 3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- \* IOM (EMM +)
- \* UNCT/UNDP
- \* UN WOMEN/UNIFEM
- \* ILO
- \* UNHCR, UNOCHR, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO
- \* Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- \* RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- \* TOT Trainers

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- \* Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 (CEDAW).
- \* General Recommendation No. 26 on Women Migrant Workers, CEDAW, 2008.
- \* International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). A/RES/45/158. UN General Assembly, 1990.
- \* Convention concerning decent work for domestic workers (No. 189), ILO, 2011.
- \* Guide on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), 2009.
- \* Policy Brief No. 2: Women Migrant Workers' Contributions to Development. UN Women, 2017. Available at:  
<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2017/Policy-brief-Women-migrant-workers-contributions-to-development-en.pdf>
- \* Women Working Worldwide: A Situational Analysis of Women Migrant Workers. UN Women, 2016.
- \* Women Migrant Workers' Journey Through the Margins: Labour, Migration and Trafficking. UN Women's Economic Empowerment Section, UN Women, 2016.

- ✳ Gender, age and migration: An extended briefing, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), 2016. Available at:  
<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/10410/Gender%20Age%20and%20Migration%20Extended%20Briefing.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- ✳ UN Women. Women Refugees and Migrants. Available at:  
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-refugees-and-migrants>
- ✳ World Survey on the role of women in development: Report of the Secretary-General (2019): Why addressing women's income and time poverty matters for sustainable development. Available at:  
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/06/world-survey-on-the-role-of-women-in-development-2019>
- ✳ Crushed Hopes: Underemployment and Deskilling Among Skilled Migrant Women. IOM, 2012.
- ✳ Taking Action Against Violence and Discrimination Affecting Migrant Women and Girls. Info-sheet. IOM, 2013.
- ✳ Institutional framework for addressing gender-based violence in crisis, IOM, 2018. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom\\_gbvic\\_framework.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iom_gbvic_framework.pdf)
- ✳ Recommendation 1891 (2009) on Migrant women: at particular risk from domestic violence, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, 2009.
- ✳ ECtHR case law: *B.S. v Spain*, *Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia*, *Siliadin v France*, *C.N. and V. v. France*, *C.N. v. the United Kingdom*.
- ✳ Hennebry, J., 'Securing and Insuring Livelihoods: Migrant Workers and Protection Gaps', in McAuliffe, M. and M. Klein Solomon (Conveners) (2017) Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, IOM, 2017.

#### ◇ [Links to Other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 12
- ✳ Module 4      Topic 5
- ✳ Module 7      Topic 3

## TOPIC 5

## POTENTIAL OF DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Diaspora communities are key contributors to development initiatives and increasing human capital and financial resources in their countries of origin. Along with generating remittances, diaspora representatives are major players in the development of the countries of origin through direct investments, philanthropy activities and other income-generating initiatives. Having a transnational nature, diaspora communities are important for development of not only countries of origin but countries of destination. They can also play a crucial role in supporting other members of migrant communities to overcome challenges in receiving countries through consultations and other support mechanisms and hubs. Thus, diaspora engagement is an important area for the states to cooperate in order to explore potential of migration in development.

It is also worth to mention that working with diaspora communities has been already prioritized by many countries. Some states establish institutions at various level of government in countries of origin and destination to ensure effective management of diaspora engagement activities. The global cooperation on migration governance has not overlooked the importance of engagement of diasporas for sustainable development. **Objective 19 of GCM** calls for states to cooperate in order to “**create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries**”.

This Course was developed to cover the topic of diaspora engagement in migration governance and way of engagement diaspora in the initiatives aiming for sustainable development. The Course also present policy and institutional frameworks related to diaspora engagement, forms of diaspora engagement mechanisms employed in different countries, as well as best practices available in the countries of the region.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the concept of diaspora engagement for sustainable development*
- ✓ *Identify the concept of diaspora and its types*
- ✓ *Determine the forms of contribution of the diaspora communities to the development of the countries of origin*
- ✓ *Apprehend the policy and institutional frameworks employed for diaspora engagement*
- ✓ *Have explored the policy approaches for strengthening diaspora communities' engagement in the development of the countries of origin*
- ✓ *Learn the best practices adopted in the region for enhancement of diaspora's role in sustainable development.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SECTION 1                      Definition and Types of Diaspora**

- A. What is diaspora?
- B. Types of diaspora

### **SECTION 2                      Types of Diaspora Engagement**

- A. Diaspora – senders of remittances
- B. Diaspora and trade
- C. Diaspora and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- D. Diaspora and entrepreneurship
- E. Diaspora skills and knowledge transfers

### **SECTION 3                      Mobilizing Diaspora for Development**

- A. Policy and institutional frameworks related to diaspora engagement (regional and national levels)
- B. Effective cooperation between diaspora and governments in countries of destination for sustainable development
- C. Types of Diaspora Institutions = Move somewhere else
- D. Finding and Attracting Investors in the Diaspora
- E. Networks and outreach
- F. Youth diaspora engagement

## ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level) in key Ministries/Agencies (Migration, Diaspora regulations, Ministry of Economy, Bureau of National Statistics etc.)
- ✱ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of local/Regional development and/or migration
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Academia, Researchers
- ✱ CSOs (working in the development field, diaspora engagement, etc.)
- ✱ Private Sector (migrant entrepreneurs and/or companies working with migrants)
- ✱ Etc.

## ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)

- ✳ 2 to 3 days

## ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNCT/UNDP
- ✳ UN WOMEN/UNIFEM
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ UNHCR, UNOCHR, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO
- ✳ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ TOT Trainers

## ◇ Training Material and Background Documents

- ✳ International Diaspora Engagement Alliance, What is a Diaspora?. Available at: <http://www.diasporaalliance.org/what-is-a-diaspora/>
- ✳ Agunias D.R., Newland K. Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development. A handbook for policymakers and practitioners in home and host countries, IOM, MPI, 2012. Available at: [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/diaspora\\_handbook\\_en\\_for\\_web\\_28may2013.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/diaspora_handbook_en_for_web_28may2013.pdf)
- ✳ Video: Maximizing Diaspora Engagement : Ensuring Sustainability. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mXetGADkAFs>
- ✳ Collection of Diaspora Engagement Practices, IOM, 2020. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/collection-diaspora-engagement-practices>
- ✳ Building trust, mobilizing resources and ensuring sustainability, iDiaspora, GRFDT, CISAN, ADEPT, IOM, 2021. Available at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/virtual-exchanges-maximizing-diaspora-engagement-building-trust-mobilizing-resources-and>
- ✳ The future of diasporas, IOM, 2021. Available at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/future-diasporas>
- ✳ Supporting Youth-led Entrepreneurship with the Help of Diaspora. Case Study #5, JMDI, 2017. Available at: <http://www.migration4development.org/>

## ◇ Links to Other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 6
- ✳ Module 2      Topic 3
- ✳ Module 3      Topic 4

## TOPIC 6 ADDRESSING BRAIN DRAIN AND BRAIN WASTE IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Youth mobility and migration of highly skilled/educated population can have different consequences and impact on the receiving and sending countries. A weak incentive for highly skilled workers in the countries of origin leads to brain drain. A permanent or long-term loss of many highly skilled population can have a serious impact on sustainable development of the countries of origin.

Another phenomenon related to the mobility of youth and highly skilled/educated population is related to its impact in the countries of destinations. Migrants may face the necessity to accept employment that they are overqualified for, where their skills and competencies cannot be properly used. Addressing this problem, which is defined as brain waste, is highly important to increase the contribution of the migrants to economy and socio-political life of country of origin and destination.

It is highly important to have precise knowledge on the extend and impact of brain drain/waste/gain in order to develop relevant policy and measures aiming to mitigate and prevent impact of such human mobility. **Objective 1 of GCM aims to collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.** Moreover, **Objective 18 of GCM** calls countries to cooperate in the field of management of highly skilled populations' mobility through **investing in skills development and facilitating mutual recognition of skills, qualifications, and competences.**

This specific Course is complementing Course 1 of the Module on The Nexus between Migration and Sustainable Development. It explores the concept of brain drain, brain waste, and other relevant phenomena, analyses the impact of brain drain and brain waste on receiving and sending communities, identifies possible policy approaches to address brain drain in the country of origin and brain waste in the country of destination. In order to fully comprehend the topic, the Course also includes analysis of the mechanisms and instruments employed for cooperation in the field on bilateral and multilateral level and introduces tools for designing evidence-based policies.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that the participants will:

- ✓ *Define the concepts of brain drain, brain waste, brain gain and other relevant phenomena*
- ✓ *Have explored policy issues related to brain waste and brain drain in the countries of destination and countries of origin*

- ✓ *Understand the types of policy approaches useful to employ in the countries of origin to address brain drain*
- ✓ *Understand the types of policy approaches useful to employ in the countries of destination to address brain waste*
- ✓ *Apprehend cooperation for addressing brain waste and brain drain*
- ✓ *Learn best regional practices and designing evidence-based policies.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SECTION 1                      Overview of the Concept and Definitions**

- A. Defining brain waste
- B. Defining brain drain
- C. Brain drain and brain waste in international and regional context
- D. Other related definitions (brain gain, brain regain, brain circulation)

### **SECTION 2                      Impact of Brain Drain and Brain Waste**

- D. Policy issues of countries of destination (brain waste and brain gain)
- E. Policy issues of countries of origin (brain drain)
- F. Contribution of highly skilled migrants to country of origin and destination

### **SECTION 3                      Country of Destinations: Addressing Brain Waste**

- A. Inadequate use of skills: consequences of brain waste for country of destination
- B. Recognition of migrant workers' skills and qualifications
- C. Labour market management (tests, work permits, quotas)
- D. Facilitating access to labour market and ethical recruitment

### **SECTION 4                      Country of Origin: Addressing Brain Drain**

- A. Mobility of young and highly skilled population: consequences of brain drain
- B. Factors driving mobility of young and highly skilled population
- C. Understand needs of highly skilled populations
- D. Youth employment strategies
- E. Supporting sectors retaining/attracting talent

### **SECTION 5                      Cooperation for Policy Development**

- A. Policy and institutional frameworks related brain drain and brain waste
- B. Cooperation for recognition of skills and qualifications
- C. Bilateral mechanisms for management of labour mobility
- D. Regional best practices

## SESSION 4

## Data Collection and Research

- A. Overview of challenges and best practices (global and regional)
- B. Tools on data collection and analysis
- C. Translating research into tailored policies

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✳ Government officials from key Ministries in the RTCM Region (policy development level) in key Ministries/Agencies (Migration, Diaspora regulations, Ministry of Economy, Bureau of National Statistics etc.)
- ✳ Regional/Local Authorities in the RTCM Region in charge of local/Regional development and/or migration
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Academia, Researchers
- ✳ CSOs (working in the development field, diaspora engagement, etc.)
- ✳ Private Sector (migrant entrepreneurs and/or companies working with migrants)
- ✳ Etc.

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNCT/UNDP
- ✳ ILO
- ✳ Other Development and financial Organizations (UNCTAD, WB, IMF, OCED etc.)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ TOT Trainers

### ◇ Training Material and Background Documents

- ✳ Is there a policy remedy for brain drain in Europe? Available at: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/europeandcentralasia/there-policy-remedy-brain-drain-europe>
- ✳ Pires A.J.G Brain drain and brain waste, Journal of Economic Development, Vol. 40, N.1, 2015. Available at: <http://www.jed.or.kr/full-text/40-1/1.pdf>

- ✳ Kone Z.L., Ozden C. Brain Drain, Gain and Circulation, KNOMAD, 2017. Available at: [https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2017-04/KNOMAD%20WP19 Brain%20Drain%20gain%20and%20circulation.pdf](https://www.knomad.org/sites/default/files/2017-04/KNOMAD%20WP19%20Brain%20Drain%20gain%20and%20circulation.pdf)
- ✳ Migration and human resources for health: from awareness to action, IOM. Available at: [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/Migration and HR 23240306/MHCW final report.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/IDM/workshops/Migration%20and%20HR%2023240306/MHCW%20final%20report.pdf)
- ✳ The least developed countries report 2012: Harnessing remittances and diaspora knowledge to build productive capacities, UNCTAD, 2012. Available at: [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ldc2012\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ldc2012_en.pdf)
- ✳ Remittances and the brain drain: skilled migrants do remit less, ADB, 2008. Available at: <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/28226/economics-wp126.pdf>
- ✳ Tanner A. Brain drain and beyond: returns and remittances of highly skilled migrants, GCIM, 2005. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/resources/brain-drain-and-beyond-returns-and-remittances-highly-skilled-migrants>
- ✳ Addressing brain drain: The local and regional dimension, EU, 2018. Available at: <https://cor.europa.eu/en/engage/studies/Documents/addressing-brain-drain/addressing-brain-drain.pdf>

#### ◇ [Links to Other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1 Topic 6
- ✳ Module 2 Topic 3
- ✳ Module 3 Topic 4
- ✳ Module 3 Topic 10

## MODULE 6

### RETURN, READMISSION AND REINTEGRATION

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Migration is not a linear process that commences with emigration and ends with permanent residence in the destination country. On the contrary, migration is becoming increasingly complex and multi-directional, with frequent returns to home countries for short or lengthy stays, followed by back-and-forth mobility between two or more countries, or migration to new locations. As such, return of migrants is an inseparable part of the complex human mobility processes. The right of migrants to return is protected under Article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: “everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country”. This fundamental right to return is further strengthened with the principle of customary international law obliging a country to readmit its own nationals.

Return migration is complex, much like any other form of migration. However, it is far from being exceptional: many people leave their home country expecting to return at some point. While some of the migrants do not return, many migrants, go back to their country of origin under a variety of situations. These returns impact the returnees, their families, their communities, and society. With the growing globalization of migration and quick changes in many countries' development and migratory patterns, many countries have turned from being only countries of origin into countries of transit and/or destination. This means that return and reintegration are no longer the sole concern of some states or regions but have become a policy goal for many governments' migration governance and development initiatives worldwide.

Hence, return and reintegration activities are regarded as an integral part of global migration governance and management, with states being motivated to cooperate and international organizations eager to support and facilitate the process. One of the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration calls for the states to “cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration”.

This Module comprises five distinct Courses that elaborate on return, readmission, and reintegration activities to help the participants of the training sessions delivered by RCTM to receive a full picture of cooperation and recent innovations in this area of migration management.

The Courses have been tailored to the needs of the countries in the regions identified based on the outcomes through the Needs Assessment Report<sup>14</sup>, the Workshop on the Road-Map of the RTCM, as well as the Road-Map document for the RTCM. The identified gaps are as following:

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<sup>14</sup> IOM Report on Gaps Analysis and Needs Assessment on Migration Management and Migration Capacity Development within the Context of the RTCM, prepared by Isabelle Mihoubi-Astor, September 2022.

- ✓ Data collection on return;
- ✓ Negotiation of readmission agreements;
- ✓ Implementation of RA, including vis a vis third-country-nationals;
- ✓ Pre-departure briefing and assistance to returnees;
- ✓ Ensuring access to social funds (pensions) for returnees and recognition of skills acquired abroad (diploma recognition etc.).

The Courses aims to promote the GCM's whole-of-society approach by proposing Courses with mixed Government/SCOs/academia audiences, as well as expertise from a wide range of qualified experts (from the IOM and other key international organizations, from government specialists, from the RTCM Regional pool of trainers and TOT Trainers, from academia and NOGs, including, in targeted areas, migrants and/or migrants' associations).

Each Course included into the Module strives to serve as a platform for the exchange of best practices existing in the countries in the region, analysis of the existing gaps, and defining possible policy solutions for strengthened cooperation in the regions and improved migration governance.

## ◇ [SDGs](#)

- 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*
- 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*
- 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*
- Target 17.17** *Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed*
- Target 17.9** *Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation*

## ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 1:** *Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies*
- Objective 2:** *Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin*
- Objective 3:** *Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration*
- Objective 5:** *Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation*
- Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*
- Objective 12:** *Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral*
- Objective 13:** *Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives.*
- Objective 18:** *Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences.*
- Objective 21:** *Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration.*

## ◇ Outline of Content of Module 6

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 6	
TOPIC 1	RETURN MIGRATION
TOPIC 2	READMISSION FOR EFFECTIVE RETURN OF MIGRANTS
TOPIC 3	SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION
TOPIC 4	ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION (AVRR)
TOPIC 5	REINTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
CONNECTED MODULE(S)	MODULE 2 PREVENTING AND COMBATTING IRREGULAR MIGRATION MODULE 3 LEGAL MIGRATION

## TOPIC 1                      RETURN MIGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Return migration can happen for a variety of reasons. The best way to govern the return process requires considering the conditions and perspectives in the host country, transit country, and country of origin. Return migration can be carried out following the **voluntary decision of the returnee or against the returnees will** based on an **administrative act or judicial decision**.

A specific Course was designed to explore the concept of return migration, forms of return migration, role of the involved states in managing return migration, context of voluntary and involuntary return, and safeguards against forced return. Course will enable participants to differentiate the roles of countries of destination, transit, and origin in managing return migration and understand the role of international organizations in facilitating return migration. It will also equip participants to understand the peculiarities of voluntary and involuntary return migration and available legal norms protecting from non-arbitrary expulsion and removal.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the roles of countries of destination, transit, and origin in managing return migration*
- ✓ *Enhance knowledge on the role and participation of international organizations in facilitating return migration*
- ✓ *Be equipped in identifying the peculiarities of voluntary and involuntary return migration*
- ✓ *Be aware of available legal norms protecting from non-arbitrary expulsion and removal.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1      Understanding Return Migration

- A. Definition
- B. Right to return
- C. Forms of return migration (temporary return, return with or without support, voluntary and involuntary return)

#### SESSION 2      States involved in Return Migration

- A. Role of host countries
- B. Role of transit countries
- C. Role countries of origin

### **SESSION 3     Understanding Voluntary Return**

- A. Definition
- B. Drivers of voluntary return
- C. Migrant's decision to return (conditions for voluntariness)
- D. Spontaneous and assisted voluntary return

### **SESSION 4     Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR)**

- A. Migrants' informed decision on return
- B. Stakeholders
- C. Guiding principles
- D. Support schemes for AVRR programs

### **SESSION 5     Understanding Involuntary Return**

- A. Definition
- B. Process of forced return
- C. Expulsions
- D. Removals

### **SESSION 6     Involuntary Return and Safeguards**

- A. Limitations to state right to forced return
- B. Guaranteeing non-arbitrary expulsion
- C. Removal and fundamental rights of migrant
- D. Due process in removal
- E. IOM's policies and guiding principles

#### **◇     Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials in charge of return and readmission activities
- ✱ Representatives of Departments in charge of cooperation on return and readmission agreements
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with migrants)
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Academia

## ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (on-site/Hybrid format)
- ✳ 4 days

## ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration, IOM, 2021.
- ✳ Ensuring Safe and Dignified Return and Sustainable Reintegration, position paper, United Nations Network on Migration, 2021.
- ✳ Protection Policy Paper: The Return of Persons Found not to be in Need of International Protection to Their Countries of Origin: UNHCR's Role, UNHCR, 2010.
- ✳ Preparing for Return, IOM, 2015.
- ✳ Readmission, global compact thematic paper, IOM, 2017.
- ✳ Practical Guide on Information Provision Regarding Return and Reintegration in Countries of Origin, IOM, 2010.
- ✳ Carling, J., E. Berstad Mortensen and J. Wu, A Systematic Bibliography on Return Migration, 2011.
- ✳ Guide on the case-law of the European Convention on Human Rights: Immigration, Council of Europe: ECHR, 2021.
- ✳ Provisions on the return of migrant workers in the Model agreement on temporary and permanent migration for employment. ILO, 1949.
- ✳ European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), Voluntary Departure and Return: Between a Rock and a Hard Place. ECRE's Analysis of European Practices in the Area of Return Including "Voluntary Departures" and Assisted Return, with Its Recommendations to the EU, 2018.
- ✳ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Migration and International Human Rights Law: A Practitioners' Guide No. 6, updated edition, 2014.

## ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 2      Topics 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8

## TOPIC 2 READMISSION FOR EFFECTIVE RETURN OF MIGRANTS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Under customary international law, the countries of origin have an obligation to take back their nationals. The **readmission agreements** are negotiated and signed on a bilateral or multilateral basis to **facilitate return migration from the country of destination to the country of origin**. The readmission agreements contain detailed provisions defining the procedure of readmission.

This Course strives to explain the readmission process, its stages, negotiation and signing of readmission agreements, provision of these agreements, as well as cooperation between parties of agreement to ensure effective implementation of readmission agreements. Course participants will also participate in the analytical discussions on the best practices in the region on readmission agreements, dialogue on managing return and data collection, as well as extensive cooperation with IOM in this field.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand* readmission process, its stages, negotiation and signing of readmission agreements, provision of these agreements
- ✓ *Have explored cooperation between parties of agreement to ensure effective implementation of readmission agreements*
- ✓ *Apprehend best practices in the region on signing and implementing readmission agreements*
- ✓ *Explore dialogue in the region on managing return and data collection*
- ✓ *Enhance knowledge on the cooperation of the countries in the region with IOM.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Understanding Readmission

- A. Definition
- B. General challenges
- C. Operational challenges

#### SESSION 2 Stages of Readmission Process

- A. Departure from requesting state
- B. Transportation
- C. Arrival and admission

### **SESSION 3     Readmission Agreements**

- A. Aim and scope
- B. Standard attributes
- C. Readmission obligations (admitting own nationals, third-country nationals and stateless persons)
- D. Compliance with international human rights law

### **SESSION 4     Readmission Procedure under Readmission Agreements**

- A. Readmission application
- B. Timeframe
- C. Proof of nationality
- D. Accelerated procedure
- E. Transit operations
- F. Interview request
- G. Transfer
- H. Costs
- I. Data Protection
- J. Readmission in error

### **SESSION 5     Effective Implementation of Readmission Agreements**

- A. Readmission case management system
- B. Inter-agency cooperation
- C. A single-window approach
- D. Security measures
- E. Data collection

### **SESSION 5     Overview of Cooperation in the Region**

- A. Overview of cooperation in the region
- B. Bilateral readmission agreements in the region
- C. Best practices on readmission management
- D. Dialogue and cooperation with EU on readmission
- E. IOM assistance to countries in region (AVRR)

#### **◇ Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials in charge of return and readmission activities
- ✱ Representatives of Departments in charge of cooperation on return and readmission agreements

- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ CSOs (working with migrants)
- ✳ Academia

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 4 day

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration, IOM, 2021
- ✳ IOM International Migration Law Information Note on the Principle of Non-Refoulement, 2014
- ✳ Principles and Guidelines, Supported by Practical Guidance, on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations, OHCHR and GMG, 2018.
- ✳ OHCHR, Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, 2014.
- ✳ Kälin, W., Aliens, expulsion and deportation, 2020.
- ✳ European Readmission Capacity Building Facility (EURCAP). An initiative managed by the IOM, and co-funded by the European Union.
- ✳ Readmission, global compact thematic paper, IOM, 2017.
- ✳ Readmission agreements: a mechanism for returning irregular migrants. CoE, Resolution 1741, 2010.
- ✳ Azerbaijan - 'Strengthening Migration Management in Azerbaijan' (2020-2021).
- ✳ EU readmission cooperation with third countries: relevant action yielded limited results, European Court of Auditors, 2021.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 2      Topics 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8

## TOPIC 3                      SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Return migration is closely interlinked with the reintegration of returnees. An important factor of **reintegration assistance provided to returnees is the sustainability of the results**. Which factors ensure the sustainability of the reintegration? IOM identifies sustainable reintegration as achieving by returnees a **certain level of economic self-sufficiency**, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being, allowing them to remain in the return community and cope with (re)migration drivers. As a result, the possibility of (re)migration becomes a matter of choice for a returned migrant, not a necessity.

This special Course delves into the core components of the reintegration process, the role of different stakeholders in delivering reintegration assistance, analysis and designing of overarching reintegration programs based on identified needs, as well as special needs of vulnerable migrants to be considered in providing reintegration assistance. The course participants will be equipped with the necessary tools and skills to develop tailored and comprehensive reintegration programs based on the thorough analysis of forms of assistance, assessment of the returnees' individual needs, and exploring best practices of the countries in the region.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand necessary tools and skills to develop tailored and comprehensive reintegration programs*
- ✓ *Conduct thorough analysis of forms of assistance*
- ✓ *Be able to assess returnee's' individual needs*
- ✓ *Learn from best practices of the countries in the region*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1      Understanding Reintegration

- A. Definition
- B. Main components
- C. Stakeholders involved in reintegration

#### SESSION 2      IOM's Conceptualization of Reintegration

- A. Integrated approach to reintegration
- B. Levels of support (individual, community, and structural)
- C. Dimensions (economic, social, psychosocial)

### **SESSION 3     Components of Individual Reintegration Assistance**

- A. Return counselling
- B. Returnee's vulnerability, risks, family, and skills assessment
- C. Economic assistance (training and educational support, job placement, income-generating activities, access to social funds/pensions, recognition of skills acquired abroad)
- D. Social assistance (food, housing, accommodation, social protection)
- E. Legal assistance (access to documentation)
- F. Medical and psychosocial assistance

### **SESSION 4     Overarching Reintegration Program**

- A. Key considerations
- B. Assessing return context (stakeholder mapping, service mapping, labor market analysis)
- C. Selecting forms of intervention (individual, collective, and community based)
- D. Developing program (monitoring framework, staffing, funding)

### **SESSION 5     Reintegration of Vulnerable Migrants**

- A. Protection and assistance tailored to needs
- B. Systematic vulnerability assessment
- C. Specific considerations (migrant children, victims of trafficking and other forms of violence, persons with health needs)

### **SESSION 6     Overview of the Practices on Reintegration in the Region**

- A. Best practices
- B. Challenges
- C. Cooperation with IOM

#### **◇   Target Audience**

- ✧ Government officials in charge of return and readmission activities
- ✧ Representatives of Departments in charge of cooperation on return and readmission agreements
- ✧ TOT Trainers
- ✧ CSOs (working with migrants)
- ✧ Academia

#### **◇   Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 4 day

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Practical Guide on Information Provision on Return and Reintegration in Countries of Origin, IOM and UNCHR, 2010.
- ✳ Newland, K., and B. Salant, Balancing Acts: Policy Frameworks for Migrant Return and Reintegration, 2018.
- ✳ Reintegration: Effective Approaches. IOM, 2015.
- ✳ Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration, IOM, 2021.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 3      Topic 10

## TOPIC 4 ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Within the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programs, IOM provides logistical and financial to migrants that are unable or unwilling to remain in the host country and express their wish to voluntarily return to their country of origin or a third country. After facilitating the arrival of the migrant to the country of origin or a third country, **IOM carries on with reintegration assistance designed based on the needs-assessment.** These programs implemented by IOM employ a multidisciplinary approach in close cooperation with the host countries, countries of origin, as well as non-state actors.

The course aims to explain the principal elements and core principles of AVRR programs, explore the types of services provided under AVRR programs, and present best practices of cooperation with IOM within AVRR programs in the region.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the principal elements and core principles of AVRR programs*
- ✓ *Explore the types of services provided under AVRR programs*
- ✓ *Apprehend best practices of cooperation with IOM within AVRR programs in the region.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 AVRR Foundations

- A. Defining AVRR
- B. Legal basis
- C. Types of AVRR programs and projects
- D. AVRR principles
- E. Different Stages of an AVRR Program (pre-departure, transportation, and post-arrival stages)

#### SESSION 2 Enhanced Services for Sustainable Returns

- A. Facilitating dignified voluntary return - informed decision and reaching country of origin
- B. Reintegration Strategies
- C. Addressing specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations

#### SESSION 3 Other AVRR Services

- A. Managing Transit Migration

- B. Research and capacity building
- C. Co-Management of Return Migration
- D. Enhancing dialogue and partnerships

## **SESSION 4    Overview of the Practices on AVVR in the Region**

- A. Best practices
- B. A way forward – further cooperation with IOM

### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials in charge of return and readmission activities
- ✱ Representatives of Departments in charge of cooperation on return and readmission agreements
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with migrants)
- ✱ Academia

### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 4 day

### **◇    Resource persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

### **◇    Training Material/Background Documents**

- ✱ A Framework for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration. IOM, 2018. Available at: <https://publications.iom.int/books/framework-assisted-voluntary-return-and-reintegration>
- ✱ AVRR - Dignified Return and Sustained Reintegration, IOM. Available at: <https://eea.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1666/files/documents/16-IOM-Assisted-Voluntary-Return-and-Integration-Dignified-Return-and-Sustained-Reintegration%20%281%29.pdf>
- ✱ AVRR - An Integrated Approach to the Reintegration of Migrants in the Context of Return, IOM. Available at:

<https://eea.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl666/files/documents/13-IOM-An-integrated-approach-to-the-reintegration-of-migrants-in-the-context-of-return-infosheet.pdf>

- ✳ Return and Reintegration Platform, IOM. Available at:  
<https://returnandreintegration.iom.int/en>
- ✳ Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration, IOM, 2021.
- ✳ IOM, Reintegration Handbook - Practical guidance on the design, implementation and monitoring of reintegration assistance in the context of return, 2019.
- ✳ Reintegration: Effective Approaches. IOM, 2015.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 2      Topics 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8

## TOPIC 5 REINTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### ◇ Objective and expected outcome

The **sustainable reintegration** of the returned migrant is inextricably **connected with the development of the country of return**. A returnee's sustainable reintegration depends not only on a well-designed individual reintegration program but also on structural capacities and available economic opportunities in the country of return. IOM employs an integrated approach to ensure the sustainability of the reintegration. This approach couples the provision of social, economic, and psychosocial support tailored to individual needs with assistance at the community and structural levels. By this means, the reintegration programs can strengthen the return communities' resilience at the community level, as well as drive further improvement of the development policies and governance at the structural level.

This Course consisting of three sessions, will explain the main interlinkages between reintegration and development, introduce community-based interventions supporting the reintegration of returnees, and discuss structural interventions positively affecting the overall reintegration efforts. The course participants will discuss the elements of each type of intervention through a detailed analysis of the programs and practices implemented in the countries in the region.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand main interlinkages between reintegration and development*
- ✓ *Explore community-based interventions supporting the reintegration of returnees*
- ✓ *Identify the elements of each type of intervention through a detailed analysis of the programs*
- ✓ *Learn structural interventions positively affecting the overall reintegration efforts*
- ✓ *Explore best practices implemented in the countries of the region.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Main concept and Objectives

- A. Nexus between reintegration and development
- B. Understanding returnee's ecosystem
- C. Community-level and structural factors

#### SESSION 2 Community-Based Interventions for Reintegration

- A. Economic assistance activities at community level (income-generation, local development and livelihood, financial support)

- B. Social assistance activities at community level (education and training, public infrastructures, community advocacy)
- C. Psychosocial reintegration at community level (community mobilization, peer support, community networks)

### SESSION 3     **Structural Interventions for Reintegration**

- A. Stakeholders, their relevance, and functions
- B. Active participation and engagement
- C. Private sector engagement strategies
- D. Capacity-building activities

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials in charge of return and readmission activities
- ✱ Representatives of Departments in charge of cooperation on return and readmission agreements
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs (working with migrants)
- ✱ Academia

#### ◇ Format and Duration of Event

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 4 day

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Cassarino, J.-P. (ed.), *Reintegration and Development*, 2014.
- ✱ Debnath, P., *Leveraging return migration for development: The role of countries of origin. A literature review*, 2016.
- ✱ International Training Centre of the International Labor Organization (ILO), *My JMDI e-toolbox on migration and local development*, 2015. See especially module 5, “Increasing the impact on development through integration and reintegration policies”.

- ✳ IOM, Reintegration Handbook - Practical guidance on the design, implementation and monitoring of reintegration assistance in the context of return, 2019.
- ✳ Newland, K., and B. Salant, Balancing Acts: Policy Frameworks for Migrant Return and Reintegration, 2018.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✳ Module 1 Topic 6
- ✳ Module 3 Topic 10

## MODULE 7

### MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Four objectives of the Global Compact for Migration are particularly relevant to climate and disaster risks. Objective 2 is about minimizing the adverse drivers that compel people to move and includes a standalone section dedicated to climate change and disasters. In that respect, the text recognizes that **climate change adaptation and resilience measures** in countries of origin need to be prioritized to minimize the adverse drivers of migration. However, the text also acknowledges that adaptation *in situ* or return of migrants might not be possible in some cases and mentions the need to consider planned relocation and visa options (Objective 5 on enhancing availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration). Objective 7 of the Global Compact for Migration aims to address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration. Finally, Objective 23 commits to international and regional cooperation in the context of disasters.

The negative consequences, as well as the impact on human mobility and migration of climate change and a deteriorating environment are becoming increasingly evident in environmental, economic, social, humanitarian and political realms, and no country in the world is exempt from these negative effects. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change<sup>15</sup> Report reveals that climate change will be severe, which means that the world can expect more impact on migration, including migration in conflict situations. Climate migration trends will emerge and/or increase, due to factors such as natural disasters and resource crises.

Countries in the RTCM Region are, like other countries in the world, already affected by climate change and/or environmental disaster and some of them already have taken measures to address the nexus between the environment and climate change and migration, in particular to mitigate its negative effect, see create new opportunities for human development.

As early as in 1986, the Chernobyl ecological disaster led to the relocation of tens of thousands of persons in two countries of the RTCM Region, namely Belarus and Ukraine. In terms of international partnership, the 1996 CIS Regional Conference on Refugees and Migrants already included the migrations nexus of environmental disaster as one of the components of the Regional Conference Program of Action <sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> 24 September 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118786352.wbieg0254.pub2>

<sup>16</sup> Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighboring Countries (CIS Conference)

Since then, several countries in the Region have been affected by climate change, in particular, but not only, countries in Central Asia. Such phenomena have led to a set of policy and legal responses from several countries in the RTCM Region, which do constitute good practices in the Region (for instance, specific legislation has been enacted in Tajikistan). Most countries in the Region have adopted relevant climate and environment change policies, as well as comprehensive migration policies, yet rarely do those documents intersect to-date.

In Central Asia alone, droughts and other extreme weather are leading to limited water resources and land degradation. As the result, rural citizens are migrating to urban areas to avoid agriculturally-devastating weather disasters and to better themselves economically, Uzbekistan, is one of the most water-stressed countries due to its position near the Gobi Desert and figures are estimated to reach 200,000 displaced migrants and climate refugees. As a response, Uzbekistan seeks to combat severe weather consequences by accelerating the transition to a green economy.

In August 2021, the Uzbekistan government launched a series of policy dialogues called Green Growth and Climate Change, that will continue to accelerate the country's transition to a green economy. The group includes government representatives, policymakers, environmental experts and civil society members seeking to mitigate the area's vulnerability to weather events.

The Uzbekistan government also outlined its goals and priorities in the Climate Change Strategy 2021-2023. A large portion of this strategy is to mitigate and adapt to the increase in severe weather patterns. Additionally, it underlines the importance of assisting those considering climate migration to make good decisions about whether to stay or move to where they would be less vulnerable. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are only two examples of best practices emerging in the RTCM Region. This training Modules aims at providing the necessary theoretical background, as well as cooperation framework and best practices, so as to contribute to the development and implementation of such policies in the RTCM Region and to support the leading role that countries in the Region intend to play at the Regional and global levels.

Turkey, which has the largest refugee population in the world, is faced with additional environmental challenges, such as waste management, including solid waste and waste water management (for instance, Waste volumes have increased by 21.5 per cent since the arrival of Syrians in the south east of Turkey). Water is also a challenge, particularly as south east region of Turkey is among the driest areas of the country, having the lowest precipitation levels in the country. Air and noise pollution are also rising challenge in the south eastern cities, in particular due to the use of coal as domestic heating material.

Beyond those few examples from the RTCM Region, the overall regional relevance of the nexus between migration and the environment is high and countries in the RTCM Region are already engaged in collecting data and searching for policy responses.

The environment is a root-cause for migration, whilst crisis migration can also create new environmental challenges, but it also needs to be stressed that migration can create new opportunities for new opportunities to tackle environment change. This Modules intends to present those challenges and possible responses, as well as those opportunities.

This Modules aims at offering participants a tailored set of Courses, that meet the following objectives:

- To provide an overview of the existing policy and norms at the international level
- To offer the opportunity for participants to fully understand all the concepts and get acquainted with the definitions and international actors in this field.
- To support countries in the region to fully understand the nexus between migration and the environment and climate change, in order in particular to enhance and support policy and legislation development in those areas, including in crisis situation.
- To foster interest on the issue amongst researchers in the Region
- To understand the gender dimension of migration and environment and climate change and foster interest from research community in the Region
- To highlight the positive impact that migration can have to mitigate the negative impact of environment and climate change
- To receive knowledge, as well as concrete tools, partners and best practices on how to integrate the environment and climate change into policy development so as to support policy development in all countries in the Region
- To foster a whole-of-society approach in policy development and implementation in this field of migration.

The Courses have been identified in order to meet those objectives. It is expected that countries in the Region will increase their awareness on and interest for this crucial area of work and will seek to enhance their partnership with key UN organizations to fully contribute to the global challenge in this area, through enhanced participation in international dialogues and the development of innovative best practices.

#### ◇ [SDGs](#)

**Target 3.d:** *Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks*

**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*

**Target 13.1:** *Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries*

- Target 13.2:** *Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning*
- Target 13.3:** *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning*
- Goal 15:** *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*
- Goal 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*

### ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 1:** *Collect and Utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidenced-based policies*
- Objective 2:** *Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin*
- Objective 5:** *Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration*
- Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*
- Objective 23:** *Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration*

### ◇ Outline of Content of Module 7

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 7	
TOPIC 1	THE NEXUS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
TOPIC 2	MIGRATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, RELEVANCE TO THE RTCM COUNTRIES, EXISTING BEST PRACTICES AND WAYS FORWARD
TOPIC 3	GENDER, MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT -UNDERSTANDING HOW GENDER INTERACTS WITH ENVIRONMENT MIGRATION
TOPIC 4	CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT
CONNECTED MODULE(S)	MODULE 4 MIGRATION IN CRISIS

## TOPIC 1 THE NEXUS BETWEEN MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

There is increased global awareness that urgent actions are needed to curb the effects of environmental and climate change. This also applies to migration. Many people are on the move because of environmental hazards such as floods, droughts and the longer-term effects of climate change. Most countries in the RTCM Region are already impacted (the impact is reflected in both internal and external migration trends). The Course is an introductory Course to migration and the environment and enables to respond to essential questions on the nexus between migration and the environment, in particular on who are the most vulnerable to climate change, how can States deal with the increasing number of people who are on the move because of environmental and climate change, and which opportunities it can offer as well.

This Course explores how environmental change is a driver of migration, who are the most vulnerable to environment migration, what types of movements result from environmental drivers. It also explores how migration can also serve as a strategy to adapt to environmental change. It presents tools and best practices on how can State prevent, as well as address the increasing number of persons on the move as the result of environmental or climate change.

It also presents international frameworks in place to protect migrants, as well as possible policy responses to address environmental migration. The IOM framework, the Institutional Strategy on Migration, environment and Climate change 2021-2030, articulated in three main pillars (resilience, mobility and governance), will in particular be presented.

It is expected that, at the end of the Course, participants will be able to:

- ✓ Understand the main terminology and international frameworks relating to environmental migration
- ✓ Recognize how environmental and climate change can cause migration
- ✓ Understand the positive role that the migrants themselves can play
- ✓ Identify policy responses to be considered when tackling environmental migration, including those that aim to reduce forced movements or support the positive potential of migration

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Key Concepts, definitions and Types of Environmental Migration

- A. Environment
- B. Climate Change
- C. “Environment Refugee”
- D. Trends Migration and the Environment in a snapshot

## **SESSION 2     International Policy and Legal Framework**

- A. Policy Framework on Climate Change
- B. IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, environment and Climate change 2021-2030  
(three pillars articulated in the IOM strategic vision: resilience, mobility and governance)
- C. Identification of the Most Vulnerable
- D. The UNHCR Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025 policy

## **SESSION 3     Policy Interventions at National Level**

- A. Policy Development
- B. Policy implementation
- C. Role of CSOs and migrants themselves
- D. Best Regional Practices

## **SESSION 4     The positive Role of Migration – Migration as Adaptation to Climate Change**

- A. Overview
- B. Role of SCOs and Migrant’s associations
- C. Presentation of best Practices in the Region

### **◇     Target Audience**

- ✱ Government authorities involved in migration policy development (national and regional levels)
- ✱ Government authorities involved in migration policy development (national and regional levels)
- ✱ SCOs involved in environmental/climate change and/or migration
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants’ associations and diaspora association

### **◇     Format and Duration of Event**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 3 days

## ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM+)
- ✱ UNHCR
- ✱ Other UN Agencies and International Organizations (UNDP etc.)
- ✱ Regional Pool of Experts
- ✱ Academia
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ CSOs

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change (Chapter 9 – World Migration Report 2020)
- ✱ IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021–2030  
For a comprehensive, evidence and rights-based approach to migration in the context of environmental degradation, climate change and disasters, for the benefit of migrants and societies, PUB2021/194/R, Oct 2021
- ✱ UNHCR Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025, Dec. 2021
- ✱ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), 2012
- ✱ IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, 2014
- ✱ Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change (2011) Final Project Report  
The Government Office for Science, London
- ✱ IOM and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)  
2019 Addressing the Land Degradation–Migration Nexus: The Role of the United Nations to Combat Desertification. IOM, Geneva
- ✱ Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) Strategy 2019-2022
- ✱ Brookings Institution and UNHCR 2015 Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation. Georgetown University, Brookings Institution, and UNHCR.
- ✱ The Climate Change-Human Trafficking Nexus. IOM, Geneva
- ✱ The Paris Agreement [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

## TOPIC 2                      MIGRATION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, RELEVANCE TO THE RTCM COUNTRIES, EXISTING BEST PRACTICES AND WAYS FORWARD

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

The Course supports the implementation of the SDG Agenda, in particular the targets to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, to Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, to strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

The Course follows and complements the general introduction Course on the Nexus between Migration and the Environment. Once countries in the RTCM Region will have received a full overview on the Nexus existing policy and legal framework, and partnerships in this field, as well as operational tools and best practices, the Course will allow them to focus on the RTCM Region and understand, on the basis of the knowledge acquired after the Introduction Course, how the RTCM Region stands in this field, through an identification of main challenges, policy and legislative gaps and best practices, as well as on the crucial area of data collection, data analysis and research.

The main objectives of the course are:

- ✓ *To highlight the importance of the Nexus Migration and the Environment and Climate change in countries in the Region, so as to encourage policy and strategy development in this field in all countries in the Region*
- ✓ *To take stock of existing data in countries in the region, as well as gaps on data collection and analysis and share tools and best practices to improve data collection and analysis*
- ✓ *To take stock of the best practices from Countries in the Region in the field of environment/climate change and migration (regional and national platforms for dialogue, institutional and legal development, partnerships etc.)*
- ✓ *To engage the Academia in countries in the Region so as to encourage research development on the topic and partnership with research centers in the RTCM Region and outside of the RTCM Region*
- ✓ *To support the development of tailored policies on Migration and Climate Change.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1      Overview of Main Challenges in RTCM Countries

##### A. Existing Data

- B. Identification of challenges and gaps in Data Collection
- C. Methods for Data Collection
- D. Overview of Main characteristics of Migration, climate change and the environment in the RTCM Countries

### **SESSION 3      Partnerships and Civil Society Support in the RTCM Region**

- A. Country Partnership with IOM
- B. Partnerships with other IO
- C. Existing Research and research institutions
- D. NGOs and Migrants Associations
- E. Cooperation with Private Sector

### **SESSION 3      Best Regional Practices**

- A. Policy Framework
- B. Legislation
- C. Operations (resilience, mobility and Governance)
- D. Partnerships

#### **◇      Target Audience (same as for Topic 1)**

- ✳ Government officials in charge of Migration policy development
- ✳ Government officials in charge of policy development in the field of Environment and climate change
- ✳ Academia/Research Institutions
- ✳ Representative of the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (REC)
- ✳ Students in Migration studies and/or environmental and climate change
- ✳ Government officials in charge of data collection and analysis (National Bureau for Statistics etc.)
- ✳ SCOs (policy development and/or support to Migrants) and migrant's association
- ✳ TOT Trainers

#### **◇      Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 3 days

#### **◇      Resource Persons**

- ✳ IOM (EMM+)
- ✳ Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ UNHCR

- ✳ UNDP and other UN relevant Organizations
- ✳ Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ CSOs

#### ◇ Training Material / Background Documents

- ✳ Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change (Chapter 9 – World Migration Report 2020)
- ✳ IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, IOM 2014
- ✳ Making Mobility work for adaptation to environmental CHANGES: Results from the MECLEP global research, IOM 2017
- ✳ Babagaliyeva, Z., A. Kayumov, N. Mahmadullozoda and N. Mustaeva  
Migration, remittances and climate resilience in Tajikistan. Working Paper Part I. PRISE, 2017
- ✳ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), 2012
- ✳ IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, 2014
- ✳ Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change (2011) Final Project Report  
The Government Office for Science, London

### **TOPIC 3                      GENDER, MIGRATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT - UNDERSTANDING HOW GENDER INTERACTS WITH ENVIRONMENT MIGRATION**

#### **◇ Objective and Expected Outcome**

Commitment to SGD 5 on “gender equality” provides for a global action tool to address the gender-specific vulnerabilities linked to environmental change through more inclusive practices, as well as an international framework of reference to evaluate the possible benefits of migration, climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies and programs.

These dimensions are especially reflected in the **SDG targets 5.A** “Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws”, **SDG target 5.C** “Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.” These targets are complementary and in line with SDG target **10.7** “Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies” and **SDG target 13.B** “Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities”.

The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Plan of Action also highlights a strong connection between women and the environment and emphasizes the importance of including women’s voice in policy formulation and decision-making, especially in relation to natural resource management. Therefore, international instruments set a clear framework of reference to develop and implement gender-responsive policies and programs at the regional, national and local levels.

The gender dimension must be taken into account when considering the relationship between migration, environment and climate change. Environmental migration, like other types of migration, is indeed a gendered process (vulnerabilities, experiences, needs and priorities of environmental migrants vary according to women’s and men’s different roles, responsibilities, access to information and resources, education, physical security, and employment opportunities).

While the linkages between migration, environment and climate change are now widely studied, discussions within public, policy and academic realms regarding environmental migration are often gender-neutral and few studies make the link between migration, environment and gender.

Integrating considerations of gender into environmental migration analysis can help understand how the gender dimension influences the decisions of women and men affected by natural hazards or environmental degradation. Applying a gender analysis to environmental migration may lead to a more accurate understanding of this process and is also necessary to address the particular vulnerabilities, experiences, and needs of women and men migrants so that policies, programs and projects can respond to gender- specific objectives.

The Course aims at developing the crucial importance of the gender analysis in developing adequate and durable responses to environmental migration to enhance policy making in the field of environmental migration. It also aims at triggering interest from the Academia in the RTCM Region to support and develop specific research in the Region in this field. Participation from Researchers and students will therefore be encouraged and the Academia is also expected to play a leading role in conducting some of the Course sessions.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that the participants will:

- ✓ Have a full understanding of the importance of integrating the gender perspective in the environmental Migration policy design and implementation
- ✓ Understand that the gender perspective contributes to reduce vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors, may prevents forced migration due to environmental factors to the extent possible, can facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change
- ✓ Realize the crucial importance of tailoring assistance to populations on the move as a result of environmental causes and be able to identify durable solutions adapted to differentiated gender needs, and they will receive existing best practices to reach that target
- ✓ Be aware of the importance of placing women at the Center of Solutions for Addressing Climate-related Displacement
- ✓ Receive a solid overview of the existing research and will be able to identify research needs in the RTCM Region and possible partnerships, including at sub-regional levels

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1     Gender Analysis is a Key Tool in Developing Adequate and Durable Responses to Environmental Migration**

- A. Presentation of International Framework
- B. Reduction of vulnerability of populations exposed to environmental risk factors
- C. Prevention of forced migration due to environmental factors to the extent possible
- D. Facilitation of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change
- E. Tailoring assistance to populations on the move as a result of environmental causes
- F. Identification of durable solutions adapted to differentiated gender needs

### **SESSION 2     Gender Differences in Vulnerability to Climate Change**

- A. Overview of areas of vulnerability (access to resources, to education, to power etc.)
- B. Addressing the Correlation between Climate Change, Migration and Trafficking of Women & Girls

### **SESSION 3      Women at the Center of Solutions for Addressing Climate-Related Displacement**

- A. Inclusion and Leadership
- B. Economic Empowerment
- C. Protection of Rights
- D. Well-being

### **SESSION 4      Overview of Actions and Best Practices to Integrate Gender Concerns in Responses to Environmental Migration**

- A. Best practices in promoting awareness about gender roles, relations and inequalities in environmental migration
- B. Best practices in supporting research projects and formulating programs with a focus on gender issues
- C. Best practices in developing gender-sensitive environmental migration training materials
- D. Best practices in collecting, analyzing and disseminating regularly sex- and age-disaggregated data
- E. Best practices in addressing barriers to equal participation and engagement in community and household decision-making processes
- F. Best practices in enlisting both women and men as key environmental actors in natural disaster management

### **SESSION 5      Research on Nexus Gender and Environment Migration**

- A. Presentation of key Research
- B. Research in the Region, Research Cooperation and ways forward

#### **◇      Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials in charge of Migration policy development
- ✱ Government officials in charge of policy development in the field of Environment and climate change
- ✱ Academic Institutions and Research Centers in the RTCM Region
- ✱ Students in Migration studies and/or environmental and climate change
- ✱ CSOs in RTCM Region working in the field of Migration policy and/or Environmental Migration and/or The Environment
- ✱ Representatives of Migrants' women associations
- ✱ Representative of the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (REC)

- ✳ TOT Trainers

### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM+ IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division +)
- ✳ UNHCR (and other IO)
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✳ UNDP and other UN relevant Organizations
- ✳ Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia
- ✳ Academia
- ✳ CSOs
- ✳ Representatives of Migrants' women associations

### ◇ Training Material / Background Documents

- ✳ IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, Brief 13: A Gender Approach to environmental Migration
- ✳ 3 ways in which gender equality interlinks with climate migration as an adaptation strategy – exploring the links between migration, the environment and SDG 5, IOM, Aug 2020
- ✳ Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change (Chapter 9 – World Migration Report 2020)
- ✳ Gender Displacement and Climate Change, UNHCR, July 2020
- ✳ Climate Change and Gendered Vulnerabilities: Accounting for Women and Patriarchal Systems in Climate Governance Policy, EPW Engage, April 2020
- ✳ Gender and Climate Change, Overview of linkages between gender and climate change, UNDP, GGCA

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1      Topic 12
- ✳ Module 4      Topic 5

## TOPIC 4

## CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

### ◇ Objective and Expected Outcome

It is fully acknowledged that the climate crisis is a human crisis. Impacts of climate change are numerous and may both trigger displacement and worsen living conditions or hamper return for those who have already been displaced. Limited natural resources, such as drinking water, are becoming even scarcer in many parts of the world that host refugees. Crops and livestock struggle to survive where conditions become too hot and dry, or too cold and wet, threatening livelihoods. In such conditions, climate change can act as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing tensions and adding to the potential for conflicts.

Hazards resulting from the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as abnormally heavy rainfall, prolonged droughts, desertification, environmental degradation, or sea-level rise and cyclones are already causing an average of more than 20 million people to leave their homes and move to other areas in their countries each year.

Some people are forced to cross borders in the context of climate change and disasters and may in some circumstances be in need of international protection.

The Global Compact on Refugees directly addresses this growing concern. It recognizes that “climate, environmental degradation and disasters increasingly interact with the drivers of refugee movements”.

The Course aims at presenting how environmental change affects refugees and at mapping the vulnerability to climate change and the main challenges and opportunities.

The main objectives of the course are to present all the components of the nexus between environmental and climate change and crisis migration at all stages of the migration cycle. It will in particular present the key elements of risk prevention and risk management in the country of origin and the identification of vulnerability factors and the protection of persons who are internally displaced as the results of environmental and climate change. It also will provide the framework for the protection of cross-border disaster-displaced persons and will consider policies and tools to prevent or mitigate the potential effect of crisis migration on the environment. It will also present tools and best practices for the durable solutions for disaster-displaced persons.

At the end of the Course, the participants will be able to:

- ✓ *Understand the nexus between crisis migration and climate and environment change at all stages of the migration cycle*
- ✓ *Know the definition of key concept (disaster displacement, environmental refugees etc.), the key international partners and existing policy and operational frameworks*

- ✓ *Have an overview operational guidance and best practices on how to preventing and to managing Displacement Risks in the Country of Origin*
- ✓ *Know the policy and operational frameworks pertaining to the needs and protection of IDPs in a disaster context*
- ✓ *Understand protect “environment refugees” in a disaster context*
- ✓ *Have a full understanding on the climate resilience and environmental sustainability response to migration in crisis, and receive operational guidance and best practices in this crucial area*
- ✓ *Have an overview of the key international partners in the area of migration in a disaster context, as well as existing bilateral and multilateral partnerships.*  
*Understand the role that the private sector can play in the field of climate resilience and environmental sustainability response to migration in Crisis.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1                      Context, Concepts and Policy Framework**

- A. What is disaster Displacement
- B. What is an environment refugee/IDPs
- C. The Protection Agenda
- D. The Actors of Protection

### **SESSION 2                      Preventing and Managing Displacement Risks in the Country of Origin**

- A. Reducing Vulnerability and Building Resilience
- B. Addressing the Needs of IDPs in Disaster Contexts
- C. Relocation and the Rights of IDPs
- D. Integrating Human Mobility within DRR<sup>17</sup> & Climate Change Adaption Strategies
- E. Facilitating legal Migration to cope with the effects of natural hazards & climate change
- F. Best Regional Practices

### **SESSION 3                      Protection of Cross-Border Disaster-Displaced Persons**

- A. Protection frameworks
- B. Protection against return during time of disaster
- C. Rights of disaster-displaced persons
- D. Identification of lasting solution for disaster-displaced persons

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<sup>17</sup> Disaster Risk Reduction

## **SESSION 4**                      **Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability Response to Migration in Crisis**

- A. Understanding the issue at stake
- B. Policy and Operational Framework
- C. Climate Resilient Settlements, people and Communities
- D. Environmentally Friendly and Sustainable Shelter and Housing
- E. Climate Smart Water and Sanitation Services
- F. Clean Cooking and Reforestation
- G. Transition to Renewable Energy

## **SESSION 5**                      **Strategic Approaches to Maximize Positive impact of Crisis Migration on Environment**

- A. Engagement and Leadership of Forcibly Displaced Persons
- B. Partnerships
- C. Gender Equality and Women' leadership
- D. Innovation, learning and Culture Change

### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials in charge of Migration policy development and/or refugee protection
- ✱ Government officials in charge of policy development in the field of Environment and climate change
- ✱ Academia/Research Institutions
- ✱ Representative of the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (REC)
- ✱ SCOs (policy development and/or support to IDPs and Refugees) and migrant's association
- ✱ TOT Trainers

### ◇ Training Material / Background Documents

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 3 days

### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM+)
- ✱ UNHCR
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Experts
- ✱ Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia

- ✳ Academia
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ CSOs
- ✳ Private Sector involved in migration in crisis and resilience to climate change and environmental sustainability (waste management, housing etc.)

#### ◇ Training Material / Background Documents

- ✳ IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030, Oct. 2021
- ✳ IOM Human Mobility and Adaptation to Environmental Change (Chapter 9 – World Migration Report 2020)
- ✳ Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the context of Disasters and Climate Change, The Nansen Initiative, Dec. 2015
- ✳ **Platform on Disaster Displacement Strategy 2019-2022**
- ✳ **Work-Plan on Disaster Displacement Strategy 2019-2022**
- ✳ UNHCR Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025, Dec. 2021
- ✳ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Climate Action
- ✳ Making Mobility work for adaptation to environmental CHANGES: Results from the
- ✳ IOM Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), 2012
- ✳ IOM Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, 2014
- ✳ Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the context of Disasters and Climate Change, The Nansen Initiative, Dec. 2015

#### ◇ Links to Other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 2      Topics 1, 9
- ✳ Module 4      Topics 4, 6, 9, 10, 13
- ✳ Module 8      Topic 5

*(Module 7 ends here)*

## MODULE 8

### MIGRATION AND HEALTH

#### ◇ Introduction to the Module

Migrants' health and well-being are influenced by socioeconomic and political context, under which migration and displacement take place. Ensuring equal right of migrants and their families in accessing health care and social systems is a minimal prerequisite to ensure well-managed migration.

The Global Compact for Migration emphasizes health and access to health care as a cross-cutting issue. Together with SGDs, GCM enables further advancement of collaboration and policy developments for improved healthcare management systems providing access to and ensuring health of migrants and their families. In this context, the GCM tackles existing problems in migrants' access to health care through Objective 15 calling for states to provide access to basic services for migrants (Objective 15). Along with this overarching objective on equal access to basic services, the GCM also includes other commitments contributing to a better management of migration and health, and consequently contributing to health and well-being of migrants. These commitments are reflected in the following objectives: address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration (Objective 7), prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration (Objective 10), Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion (Objective 16). However, this list is not exhaustive, and migration and health considerations are reflected in other objectives as well.

This Module consists of 5 inter-connected but independent Courses, which present all the components of migration and health management to provide government authorities in the RTCM Region with a full picture. The content of the Courses of the Module has been tailored for the RTCM Region based on the regional needs and gaps identified in the RTCM Regional Needs Assessment Report, as well as reflected in the Road Map of the RTCM. The courses encompass topics range from basics migration and health management to health challenges of different categories of migrants at each stage of migration process, as well as in the context of crisis situation. As such, the Module aims to achieve following objectives:

- ✓ Explain the concept migration health, and the universal right to health as it applies to migrants
- ✓ Elaborate on states' obligations to guarantee migration health as per international and regional legal norms related
- ✓ Identify the main factors affecting migration health in each of the migration phases, including pre-departure, transit, arrival, stay and integration, and return and reintegration

- ✓ Inform on the health concerns of vulnerable migrants, importance of integrating health services in referral mechanisms and strengthening victim-centered service delivery
- ✓ Demonstrate the elements of a comprehensive national migration health plan and provide tools for designing such migration health plan
- ✓ Ensure advance preparedness plans to address health-related challenges in the context of crisis.

The Courses also fully reflect the **gender and human rights mainstreaming objectives** of the RTCM, as well as a child-sensitive approach, as per GCM.

The Courses strive to encourage the whole-of-society approach reflected in the GCM and in the Road Map of the RTCM, through proposing Courses with mixed Government/SCOs/academia audiences, as well as proposing expertise from a wide spectrum of qualified experts (from IOM and other key international organizations, from government specialists, from the RTCM Regional pool of trainers and TOT Trainers, from the Academia and NOGs, including, in targeted areas, the migrants and/or migrants' associations themselves).

Ultimately, this Module is meant to support the design and implementation of coherent and holistic policies and programs in the field of irregular migration, which are human rights and gender responsive, child-sensitive and reflect the whole-of-society approach in RTCM countries.

## ◇ SDGs

- Target 1.5.:** *By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters*
- Target 3.8.:** *Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.*
- Target 3.c.:** *Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States*
- Target 3.d.:** *Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks*
- Target 5.2.:** *Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation*
- Target 5.6.:** *Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences*
- Target 8.7.:** *Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms*

- Target 8.8.:** *Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment*
- Target 11.5.:** *By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations*
- Target 13.3.:** *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning*
- Target 16.1.:** *Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere*

### ◇ GCM Objectives

- Objective 1:** *Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies*
- Objective 2:** *Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin*
- Objective 3:** *Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration*
- Objective 6:** *Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure safe work*
- Objective 7:** *Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration*
- Objective 10:** *Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration*
- Objective 15:** *Provide access to basic services for migrants*
- Objective 16:** *Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion*
- Objective 22:** *Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits*

### ◇ Outline of Content of Module 8

OUTLINE OF CONTENT OF MODULE 8	
TOPIC 1	UNDERSTANDING MIGRATION AND HEALTH
TOPIC 2	HEALTH CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES DURING MIGRATION PROCESS
TOPIC 3	OVERARCHING MIGRATION HEALTH PLANNING

<b>TOPIC 4</b>	<b>HEALTH CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES FOR VULNERABLE MIGRANTS</b>
<b>TOPIC 5</b>	<b>HEALTH CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES TAILORED TO NEED OF MIGRANTS DURING CRISIS</b>
<b>CONNECTED MODULE(S)</b>	<b>MODULE 2 IRREGULAR MIGRATION MODULE 4 MIGRATION IN CRISIS</b>

## TOPIC 1. UNDERSTANDING MIGRATION AND HEALTH

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Health is a fundamental topic in migration management. States should provide adequate conditions to ensure health of all migrants, irrespective of their status. This obligation stems from the right to health, which is one of the fundamental human rights. Health is also a prerequisite for migrants to be productive in and contribute to the receiving societies. Risks endangering migrants' health might have repercussions for the receiving communities. Hence, migrants' health and right to health should be regarded as a cross-cutting issue that affects various facets of migration management, including but not limited to labor, border management, integration, and social cohesion.

In line with objectives **10.7** and **3.8** of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, GCM regards health as a priority issue and refers to health and access to health care in several objectives, including **objective 15**.

The Workshop will aim at presenting the concept and definition of migration health, explore the migrants' right to health, social determinants of health and migration, as well as the current practices in place in the region on managing migrants' health.

The Introductory Course will be complemented throughout this Module by detailed Courses focusing on specific areas addressing health challenges and responses to these challenges during migration processes, migration health planning, health challenges and access to health for vulnerable migrants, and access to health in the times of crisis. These topics are essential components of holistic migration health management but require a Specific Course in the view of high regional relevance according to the outcomes of the regional needs-assessment report and Road Map.

At the end of the Course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Receive an overview of the main components of migration health*
- ✓ *Understand international legal framework and states' obligation with regard to healthcare services to migrants*
- ✓ *Be able to identify nexus between migration and health, particularly various factors and conditions that influence the health of migrants*
- ✓ *Identify challenges in the region related to migrants' access to health care*
- ✓ *Receive best regional practices on healthcare services to migrants*
- ✓ *Explore health challenges of women migrants and identify responses to these challenges through best practices put in place in the region.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

## **SESSION 1    Concept and definition**

- D. Defining migration health
- E. Factors affecting migrants' health
- F. International frameworks on migration health
- G. State obligation in relation to migration health
- H. Public health and migration health

## **SESSION 2    Migrants and the right to health**

- A. Migrants' right to health
- B. Underlying determinants of health
- C. Access to health care
- D. Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Quality

## **SESSION 3    Migration and the social determinants of health**

- A. Individual lifestyle factors
- B. Social and community influences
- C. Living and working conditions
- D. Gender
- E. General socioeconomic, cultural and environmental conditions

## **SESSION 4    Practices on migration health in the region**

- A. Best regional practices on policies and legislation
- B. Best practices on ensuring migrants' rights to health
- C. Best practices regarding to Women migrants and health (reproductive health etc.)
- D. Specific challenges related to migrants' access to health care in the region

### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials in charge of healthcare management
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs involved in assisting migrants and advocating migrants' access to health care
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Academia

### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 to 3 days

#### ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ WHO
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Mainstreaming the Health of Migrants in the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Information Sheet, IOM, 2018.
- ✳ The Health of Migrants: A Core Cross-Cutting Theme, Global Compact Thematic Paper: The Health of Migrants, IOM, 2017.
- ✳ International Migration, Health and Human Rights, IOM, WHO and OHCHR, 2015.
- ✳ A Rapid Review of Evidence-Based Information, Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Addressing the Health Needs of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2018.
- ✳ WHO 2019 Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2019
- ✳ Health of Migrants: Resetting the Agenda. Report of the 2nd Global Consultation in Colombo, Sri Lanka, IOM, WHO and Government of Sri Lanka, 2017.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳ Module 1 Topics 6, 11

## TOPIC 2 HEALTH CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES DURING MIGRATION PROCESS

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Although migration does not impose risks to health, **factors surrounding the migration process can influence migrants' health**. These influences on migrants' health can occur in various ways and at different stages of the migration process. These health risks can be caused by dangerous journeys, exposure to infectious diseases and severe psychosocial stressors. Barriers to access to health care may lead to migrants' exclusion, their marginalization, and deepening inequalities in the society. Thus, migration can also influence not only physical health but also mental health of migrants, which in turn can worsen pre-existing vulnerabilities and challenge migrants' resilience.

Moreover, neglecting migrants' health and absence of migrant-sensitive health services can also challenge public health. Thus, responding to these challenges by improving migrants' access to health and social services contributed to migrants' and communities' resilience.

**GCM** tackles migration health through a number of objectives. States particularly commit to addressing and reducing vulnerabilities in migration in **Objective 7**, as well as providing access to basic services for migrants in **Objective 15**.

The specific Course of this Module explores health challenges peculiar to different stages of the migration process, identifies health considerations of different types of migrants, explores challenges of migrants in accessing health care, introduces techniques to address health considerations at various stages of migration process, and presents the elements of migration-sensitive health systems. Through this, the Course aims to provide state authorities in countries in the region to develop and implement migrant-sensitive health systems.

At the end of this Introduction course, it is expected that participants will:

- ✓ *Understand the main factors affecting migration health*
- ✓ *Identify health considerations and needs of migrants at each of the migration phases, including pre-departure, transit, arrival, stay and integration, and return and reintegration*
- ✓ *Have an overview of health challenges and health-related considerations of different groups of migrants, including migrant workers, women migrants, migrant families, and irregular migrants*
- ✓ *Tackle challenges that different types of migrants can face while accessing health care*
- ✓ *Apprehend various interventions for addressing health considerations of migrants*
- ✓ *Be able to identify relevant interventions for the health-related needs and concerns of migrants at each stage of the migration process*
- ✓ *Explore migrant-sensitive health systems and the integral components of these systems.*

## ◇ Overview of Content

### **SESSION 1    Health considerations at different stages of migration process**

- A. Pre-departure health
- B. Migration health in transit
- C. Health at arrival/country of destination and during integration
- D. Health after return

### **SESSION 2    Migration-related health issues**

- A. Health-related considerations of migrant workers
- B. Health-related considerations of women migrants
- C. Health-related considerations of migrant families
- D. Health-related considerations of irregular migrants

### **SESSION 3    Challenges in accessing health care**

- A. Legal status of the migrant
- B. Language barriers
- C. Discrimination
- D. Gaps in the national health strategies impeding access of migrants to health care

### **SESSION 4    Addressing health considerations at different stages of migration process**

- A. Pre-departure phase (health screenings, briefings and health education)
- B. Transit phase (portable health insurance, intercountry agreements for health provisions, mobile migrant health units, etc.)
- C. Health at arrival/country of destination and during integration (integrated service delivery, culturally and linguistically sensitive health services, childcare, etc.)
- D. Health after return (access to social protection programs, access to health care, psychosocial support, etc.)

### **SESSION 5    Migrant sensitive health systems**

- A. Migrant inclusive health services and models
- B. Guaranteeing access of vulnerable migrants to health care

- C. Social protection mechanisms for promoting the health of migrants
- D. Intersectoral cooperation across government and non-government actors
- E. Improved data collection

#### ◇ Target Audience

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials in charge of healthcare management
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs involved in assisting migrants and advocating migrants' access to health care
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Academia

#### ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 to 3 days

#### ◇ Resource Persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ WHO
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Mainstreaming the Health of Migrants in the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Information Sheet, IOM, 2018.
- ✱ The Health of Migrants: A Core Cross-Cutting Theme, Global Compact Thematic Paper: The Health of Migrants, IOM, 2017.
- ✱ International Migration, Health and Human Rights, IOM, WHO and OHCHR, 2015.
- ✱ A Rapid Review of Evidence-Based Information, Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Addressing the Health Needs of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2018.
- ✱ WHO 2019 Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2019
- ✱ Health of Migrants: Resetting the Agenda. Report of the 2nd Global Consultation in Colombo, Sri Lanka, IOM, WHO and Government of Sri Lanka, 2017.
- ✱ Migrant Women's Health Issues: Addressing Barriers to Access to Health Care for Migrant Women with Irregular Status, WHO. Available at:  
[https://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/330092/6-Migrant-womens-health-issues-irregular-status.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0017/330092/6-Migrant-womens-health-issues-irregular-status.pdf)

✱ Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework, IOM, 2021.

◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

✱ Module 4      Topic 6

✱ Module 7      Topic 4

## TOPIC 3

## OVERARCHING MIGRATION HEALTH PLANNING

### ◇ Objectives and Expected Outcome

Achieving **sustainable development** is **preconditioned by ensuring adoption and effective implementation of migration policies** designed to meet health needs of migrants and host communities. In this context, it is worth to mention **Sustainable Development Goal 3.8** that aims to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. This goal mentioned above can be only achieved by securing equitable access to health care of all people, including migrants. Thus, states should prioritize mainstreaming the health of migrants in migration and health policies by adopting overarching migration health planning.

In order to develop migration-sensitive health system, states should define priority areas be defined through engaging all stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of migration and health policies. By this, states can ensure adoption of inclusive policies responding to the needs and concerns of diverse population. For this purpose, this Specific Course covers the process of designing national migration health plan from initiating the process to implementing and monitoring. Moreover, the Course also addresses selected programmatic areas for action in migration health that are of a high relevance.

Upon completion of the Course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Identify main steps in designing national migration health plan*
- ✓ *Be able to identify all stakeholders involved in migration and health management and cooperate for designing national migration health plan*
- ✓ *Employ efficient referral mechanisms and whole-of-society approach*
- ✓ *Apprehend tools and techniques for monitoring and evaluating the migration health plan*
- ✓ *Understand main programmatic areas for action in migration health*
- ✓ *Develop and enhance evidence-based policies and interventions through collection and analysis of data on migrants' health*
- ✓ *Promote shared responsibility on efficient management of migration and health through cooperation on regional and global level*
- ✓ *Explore best practices employed in the region to achieve effective universal health coverage*
- ✓ *Identify existing gaps and best practices in the region on migrants' access to healthcare services and universal health coverage.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

## SESSION 1    Designing National Migration Health Plan

- A. Cooperation to identify migration health issues and challenges
- B. Developing a migration health research plan
- C. Establishing a dedicated migration health unit or focal point to develop a national migration health plan
- D. Adopting the national migration health plan
- E. Inclusion of referral mechanisms and whole-of-society approach
- F. Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the migration health plan

## **SESSION 2    Selected Areas of Programmatic Action for Migration Health**

- A. Social protection mechanisms for promoting the health of migrants
- B. Migration-sensitive health systems to reach global health goals
- C. Global health security approaches along the mobility continuum
- D. Addressing health vulnerability and promoting the resilience of migrants
- E. Technology and social innovation
- F. Mental health and psychosocial support

## **SESSION 3    Practices on Inclusive Healthcare System**

- A. Best practices on policies for universal health coverage
- B. Best regional practices on providing to migrants' access to healthcare services
- C. Specific challenges related to migrants' access to healthcare services

### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials in charge of healthcare management
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs involved in assisting migrants and advocating migrants' access to health care
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Academia

### **◇    Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 1 to 2 days

### **◇    Resource persons**

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ WHO

- ✳️ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳️ TOT Trainers
- ✳️ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳️ Etc.

#### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳️ Integrating Migration into Health Interventions: A Toolkit for International Cooperation and Developments, IOM, WHO, ILO, EU, 2022.
- ✳️ Mainstreaming the Health of Migrants in the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Information Sheet, IOM, 2018.
- ✳️ The Health of Migrants: A Core Cross-Cutting Theme, Global Compact Thematic Paper: The Health of Migrants, IOM, 2017.
- ✳️ WHO 2019 Global Action Plan on Promoting the Health of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2019
- ✳️ Refugee and migrant health: Global Competency Standards for health workers, WHO, 2021.
- ✳️ Health, Border and Mobility Management Framework, IOM, 2021.
- ✳️ Assessing Population Mobility Dynamics and Patterns for Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response, IOM, 2017.
- ✳️ Improving the Health Care of Pregnant Refugee and Migrant Women and Newborn Children: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳️ Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳️ Health of Refugee and Migrant Children: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳️ Health of Older Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.

#### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- ✳️ Module 1      Topics 4, 6, 8, 11, 12
- ✳️ Module 3      Topic 10
- ✳️ Module 4      Topics 6, 13

## TOPIC 4                      HEALTH CHALLENGES OF VULNERABLE MIGRANTS AND VICTIM-CENTERED HEALTH CARE

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Migrants may be exposed to various health risks during the migration process. However, certain migrants are particularly vulnerable to health risks and consequences. In the context of health, migrants suffering from unequal opportunities, social exclusion, and other socioeconomic and cultural factors are more vulnerable to health problems. Overall, women, children, persons with disabilities, victims of forced labor and human trafficking are more exposed to health and psychosocial problems, experience discrimination, and struggle with access to health care. Trafficked persons may experience severe physical and psychological harm requiring the provision of victim-centered and trauma-informed care services.

This course reflects the **GCM objectives**, particularly to **Objective 7** on states' commitment to address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration, **Objective 10** on preventing, combating, and eradicating trafficking in persons in the context of international migration, as well as **Objective 15** calling for states to provide access to basic services for migrants.

Upon the completion of the course, the participants will:

- ✓ *Identify health-related risks and challenges of different categories of vulnerable migrants*
- ✓ *Understand health needs of different categories of vulnerable migrants*
- ✓ *Determine the barriers limiting access of vulnerable migrants to health care and impact of such restricted access on migrants' health conditions*
- ✓ *Explore strategies and policies on providing access to vulnerable migrants to healthcare services*
- ✓ *Understand the concept of victim-centered service delivery*
- ✓ *Identify healthcare services tailored to needs of vulnerable migrants*
- ✓ *Review different approaches in the region on integrating health services in post-trafficking referral mechanisms*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1      Health-related Risks and Challenges of Vulnerable Migrants

- A. Health considerations of irregular migrants
- B. Health considerations of undocumented migrants
- C. Health considerations of (un)accompanied children
- D. Health risks of human trafficking and their potential consequences
- E. Health considerations of asylum-seekers and refugees

- F. Health considerations of stateless persons
- G. Health considerations of migrants with disabilities
- H. Health considerations of elderly migrants
- I. Gender related challenges

## **SESSION 2    Accessing Health Care by Vulnerable Migrants**

- A. Barriers to accessing health care
- B. Impact of restricted access to health services
- C. Informing the vulnerable migrants on health care entitlements and access
- D. Presentation of policies and strategy framework on access to health care by vulnerable migrants

## **SESSION 3    Victim-Centered Service Delivery**

- A. Trauma-informed care
- B. Culturally appropriate, individualized care
- C. Patient data and files
- D. Safe referrals
- E. Regional best practices on integrating health services in post-trafficking referral mechanisms

## **SESSION 4    Specific Health Care Services**

- A. Mental health care and trauma-rehabilitation
- B. Sexual and reproductive health
- C. Service delivery to individuals with disabilities
- D. Infectious diseases

### **◇    Target Audience**

- ✧ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✧ Government officials in charge of healthcare management
- ✧ TOT Trainers
- ✧ CSOs involved in assisting migrants and advocating migrants' access to health care
- ✧ CSOs working with vulnerable migrants and assisting vulnerable migrants in accessing social services
- ✧ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✧ Academia

## ◇ Format and Duration of the Course

- ✳ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✳ 2 days

## ◇ Resource persons

- ✳ IOM (EMM +)
- ✳ UNHCR
- ✳ WHO
- ✳ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✳ TOT Trainers
- ✳ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✳ Etc.

## ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✳ Zimmerman, C. and R. Borland, Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers. IOM, 2009.
- ✳ Refugee and migrant health: Global Competency Standards for health workers, WHO, 2021.
- ✳ Improving the Health Care of Pregnant Refugee and Migrant Women and Newborn Children: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳ Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳ Health of Refugee and Migrant Children: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳ Health of Older Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✳ Buller A.M., V. Vaca, H. Stoklosa, R. Borland and C. Zimmerman, Labor Exploitation, Trafficking and Migrant Health: Multi-country Findings on the Health Risks and Consequences of Migrant and Trafficked Workers. IOM and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2015.
- ✳ Migrant Women's Health Issues: Addressing Barriers to Access to Health Care for Migrant Women with Irregular Status, WHO. Available at: [https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/330092/6-Migrant-womens-health-issues-irregular-status.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/330092/6-Migrant-womens-health-issues-irregular-status.pdf)
- ✳ A Rapid Review of Evidence-Based Information, Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Addressing the Health Needs of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2018.
- ✳ Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.

- ✱ Baldwin, S., J. Barrows and H. Stoklosa, Protocol Toolkit for Developing a Response to Victims of Human Trafficking in Health Care Settings. HEAL Trafficking and Hope for Justice, 2017.
- ✱ Greenbaum V.J., K. Titchen, I. Walker-Descartes, A. Feifer, C.J. Rood and H.F. Fong, Multi-level prevention of human trafficking: The role of health care professionals. Preventive Medicine, 2018. Available at: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29981790/>
- ✱ Stoklosa, H., E. Showalter, A. Melnick and E.F. Rothman, Health care providers' experience with a protocol for the identification, treatment, and referral of human-trafficking victims. Journal of Human Trafficking, 2017.

#### ◇ [Links to other Modules/Topic\(s\)](#)

- ✱ Module 1      Topic 12
- ✱ Module 2      Topics 6, 7
- ✱ Module 4      Topic 5, 6
- ✱ Module 7      Topic 4

## TOPIC 5 HEALTH CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES TAILORED TO NEED OF MIGRANTS DURING CRISIS

### ◇ Overview and Expected Outcome

Crisis situations, such as war, disasters and environmental changes result in increased human mobility within the country and oftentimes affect neighboring countries and countries located in the same region. Refugees and displaced persons forced to leave their place of residence are often subject to increased health vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities related to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, hygiene concerns and malnutrition are exacerbated by limited access to health care. Moreover, refugees and displaced persons can also be at risk of mental health and behavioral disorders due to the traumatic experiences.

In the meantime, the healthcare systems and infrastructure may be weakened due to the unpreparedness to respond to large-scale disasters and challenges.

These challenges necessitate the states to employ preparedness and response plans to address migrants' vulnerabilities in the times of crisis. According to **GCM Objective 15**, the states commit to provide access to basic services for migrants. In this context, IOM and other UN agencies strive to help governments strengthen migrant-inclusive health-care systems and support the achievement of objective.

This Course also supports **GCM Objective 7** calling for states to address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration.

At the end of the Workshop, the participants will:

- ✓ *Understand health challenges in displacement emergencies*
- ✓ *Explore approaches to respond to health challenges in displacement emergencies*
- ✓ *Determine the scope of healthcare services to refugee and displaced persons*
- ✓ *Understand migration and health management essentials in the context of environmental change*
- ✓ *Explore strategies for enhancing preparedness of health workers in disaster risk management and reduction*
- ✓ *Draw on the lessons of COVID-19 to ensure preparedness of healthcare systems to assist migrants in the context of pandemic.*

### ◇ Overview of Content

#### SESSION 1 Health challenges in displacement emergencies

- A. Preparedness and response plans
- B. Living conditions in camps

- C. Procedures for evacuation in the context of disasters
- D. Measures to prevent contagion of communicable diseases

## **SESSION 2     Healthcare services to refugees and displaced persons**

- A. Primary healthcare and referrals for secondary healthcare
- B. Noncommunicable diseases prevention and treatment
- C. Communicable diseases prevention and treatment
- D. Immunization
- E. Provision of essential medicines, medical supplies and equipment
- F. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

## **SESSION 3     Migration and health in the context of environmental change**

- A. Integrating disaster risk management into health care
- B. Developing capacity of health workers in understanding disaster risk
- C. Disaster risk reduction approaches in health work
- D. Enhancing the training capacities in the field of disaster medicine
- E. Access to basic health-care services (maternal, newborn and child health, sexual and reproductive health)

## **SESSION 4     Health-related challenges in the times of pandemic: lessons from COVID-19**

- A. Communication strategy in crisis situation (Informing migrants about the pandemic, etc.)
- B. Labor migrants' health concerns and access to healthcare services
- C. Irregular migrants' health concerns and access to healthcare services
- D. Access to immunization and vaccination

### **◇     Target Audience**

- ✱ Government officials involved in migration management
- ✱ Government officials in charge of healthcare management
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ CSOs involved in assisting migrants and advocating migrants' access to health care
- ✱ CSOs working with vulnerable migrants and assisting vulnerable migrants in accessing social services
- ✱ Representatives of migrants/migrants' associations and diaspora associations
- ✱ Academia

### **◇     Format and Duration of the Course**

- ✱ Workshop (Hybrid format)
- ✱ 2 days

### ◇ Resource persons

- ✱ IOM (EMM +)
- ✱ UNHCR
- ✱ WHO
- ✱ RTCM Regional Pool of Trainers
- ✱ TOT Trainers
- ✱ Regional Best Practices presented by Country Representative(s)
- ✱ Etc.

### ◇ Training Material/Background Documents

- ✱ Assessing Population Mobility Dynamics and Patterns for Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response, IOM, 2017.
- ✱ Refugee and migrant health: Global Competency Standards for health workers, WHO, 2021.
- ✱ Improving the Health Care of Pregnant Refugee and Migrant Women and Newborn Children: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✱ Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✱ Health of Refugee and Migrant Children: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✱ Health of Older Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✱ A Rapid Review of Evidence-Based Information, Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Addressing the Health Needs of Refugees and Migrants, WHO, 2018.
- ✱ Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in Refugees and Migrants: Technical Guidance, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018.
- ✱ Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, UN, 2015.

### ◇ Links to other Modules/Topic(s)

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| ✱ Module 1 | Topic 12    |
| ✱ Module 2 | Topics 6, 7 |
| ✱ Module 4 | Topic 5, 6  |
| ✱ Module 7 | Topic 4     |

***(The Migration Curriculum ends here)***

## LIST OF ANNEXES

**ANNEX 1**      ***OUTLINE OF THE MIGRATION CURRICULUM***

**ANNEX 2**      ***LIST OF REFERENCES***