**Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants**

**Call for inputs**

**After one and a half years: the impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants**

Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 43/6, the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants is mandated “To examine ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of migrants, recognizing the particular vulnerability of women, children and those undocumented or in an irregular situation” and to “formulate appropriate recommendations to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights of migrants, wherever they may occur ». (*paragraph 1 (a) (c),* [A/HRC/RES/43/6](https://undocs.org/A/HRC/RES/43/6)).

In carrying out his mandate, the Special Rapporteur has decided to dedicate his forthcoming report to the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly to the impact of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the health, social and economic fabric of societies. The COVID-19 crisis has also unveiled systemic inequalities and exposed the gaps in social and economic apparatus and national protection systems. Migrants and their families continue to be disproportionally affected by restrictive measures taken to counter the pandemic. Migrants in an irregular situation remain at the edge of our societies and pay the highest toll. Migrant workers, including female migrant workers, play a critical role in key economic and social sectors enabling countries to continue operating during the crisis and providing essential services for communities. However, migrants continue to lack protection and experience racial discrimination, xenophobia and other serious human rights violations. Female migrants continue being at risk of exploitation, abuse, and sexual or gender- based violence. Many migrants also risk being exposed to precarious and unhealthy living or working conditions exacerbated by the COVID contagion. Many others are forcibly returned against international standards and without any health, social and financial support. It is key for legislations, policies and measures to comply with human rights instruments otherwise the COVID-19 pandemic risks to become a pretext for arbitrary treatment rather than the seed for a greater protective environment.

One and a half years since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, uncertainty remains as to the future. The evolution of the virus and its variants are of great concern as well as the lack of sufficient and adequate means to fight it, including vaccines. Member States have adopted different strategies based on their contexts, capacities as well as political imperatives. Important achievements are observed but challenges remain. The Special Rapporteur has called on States to “**ensure that measures taken in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic meet international human rights standards and that migrants are included in all aspects of national responses**”. Cooperation and solidarity remain key to enable all countries to recover and put in place effective health responses, including inclusive vaccination programmes. It is incumbent on States to address the human rights of migrants in their recovery plans and to strengthen mechanisms for migrants’ meaningful participation. Migrants and their families should be considered positive assets and fully integrated in national plans to build back better.

**Questions**

The Special Rapporteur would like to request inputs from Member States, regional and inter-governmental entities, civil society organizations, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to contribute to the preparation of the report.

The Special Rapporteur is particularly interested in receiving inputs on any or all of the following issues, including case studies and specific examples of emerging practices and challenges.

**Overview**

Migrant workers continue to constitute the overwhelming majority of all migrants. As such they remain a key population of concern with regards to COVID-19.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were already serious deficits in labour migration governance which resulted in decent work deficits and discrimination. For example, ILO research found that migrant workers earned “12.6 per cent less per hour

than nationals in high-income countries and 17.3 per cent more per hour than nationals

in low- and middle-income countries”, while the pay gap between migrant women and non-migrant men was as high as 20.9 per cent in high-income countries.[[1]](#footnote-1)

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on migrant workers and access to decent work. Beyond the immediate public health crisis, the pandemic has also sparked a worldwide recession that has had a severe impact on migrant workers, reflecting existing inequalities in labour migration governance, including lack of access to decent work. Border closures across much of the world have increased the vulnerability of migrant workers at the same time as economic and social dependence on migrant workers who deliver essential services such as health care and sanitation has increased. Many migrant workers have been forced to work in in-person and dangerous jobs, increasing their risks of exposure to COVID-19, while others have been among the first to be laid off, left stranded in countries of destination without means of supporting themselves. Other migrant workers were forcible returned, constituting another extremely vulnerable group subject to stigma and discrimination, difficulties finding decent work in their countries of origin and possibly having faced unpaid wages or debt.

Female migrant workers, concentrated in sectors such as domestic work, nursing and care and already subject to discrimination as both migrant workers and women, have been particularly affected. For those who have continued working, their roles have placed them at higher risk of exposure to COVID-19, while many others have been affected by job loss, wage theft and involuntary return or being stranded in countries of destination. They have further faced increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence during lockdowns.

The ILO has therefore worked in partnership with its key constituents, ministries of labour, trade unions and employers’ organizations, to protect migrant workers’ rights, including their rights to decent work and social protection, and to provide critical support through a rights-based lens, through the pandemic. It has reprogrammed existing work, and provided policy guidance to its constituents to ensure migrant worker-inclusive responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in all its dimensions, including health, socioeconomic and human and labour rights dimensions, as well as throughout the migration cycle, addressing migrant workers pre-departure, in transit, in countries of destination and on return.

ILO has also sought to increase the evidence base for the impacts of the pandemic on the situation of migrant workers through a number of studies and policy briefs, including on the following topics:

##### [Protecting migrant workers during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/publications/WCMS_743268/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [Ensuring fair recruitment during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/publications/WCMS_748839/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [Social protection for migrant workers: A necessary response to the COVID-19 crisis](https://www.ilo.org/secsoc/information-resources/publications-and-tools/Brochures/WCMS_748979/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [Seasonal Migrant Workers’ Schemes: Rethinking Fundamental Principles and Mechanisms in light of COVID-19](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/publications/WCMS_745481/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [Protecting the rights at work of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons during the COVID-19 pandemic](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/publications/WCMS_748485/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [Experiences of ASEAN migrant workers during COVID-19: Rights at work, migration and quarantine during the pandemic, and re-migration plans](https://www.ilo.org/asia/publications/issue-briefs/WCMS_746881/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [Impact of COVID-19 on Nepali Migrant Workers: Protecting Nepali Migrant Workers during the Health and Economic Crisis](https://www.ilo.org/kathmandu/whatwedo/publications/WCMS_748917/lang--en/index.htm)

##### [COVID-19: Labour Market Impact and Policy Response in the Arab States](https://www.ilo.org/beirut/information-resources/factsheets/WCMS_744832/lang--en/index.htm)

The studies are gathered at the following address: <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/WCMS_748791/lang--en/index.htm> The following evidence is drawn from these briefs and ILO programmatic work on the ground.

As vaccines have begun to be rolled out raising the potential for progressive reopening of economies and workplaces, ILO is working to ensure that labour migration governance beyond the pandemic is based on international labour standards and rights as a central contribution to ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration.

ILO believes that the creation of decent and productive employment is essential in the recovery for countries around the world. How well labour migration is governed can make a difference. To achieve better labour migration governance, labour migration must be integrated into broader thinking on industrial, education, labour market, taxation and welfare policies.

The following priorities are key:

* Tackle deceptive and abusive practices in the recruitment of migrant workers by implementing ILO fair recruitment standards and guidelines
* Inform policies with more robust data collection, sharing and analysis
* Ensure social protection systems are more inclusive of migrant workers
* Adopt programmes to develop migrant workers’ skills, at all skill levels; and provide access to skill recognition systems
* Strengthen labour market institutions and social dialogue
* Utilize bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including bilateral labour migration agreements (BLMAs), to promote decent work across migration corridors, as well as to foster economic support to migrants who lost their jobs or help prepare them for reintegration into home labour markets
* Facilitate sustainable and successful labour market reintegration

1. Please provide information on the healthcare responses taken by your Government to counter the pandemic providing migrants and their families’ access to adequate health care on the same basis as nationals. These include equitable access to treatment, testing, vaccines, reproductive health, gender responsive health protocols, protective equipment and other health and basic services such as water, sanitation, and information. Please also indicate if adequate firewall protections and professional capacities are available to ensure that migrants who fear seeking medical support can access health services without risking immigration enforcement measures; as well as personal data protection measures.

Qatar: ILO is working with the government of Qatar which has extended access to healthcare: During the crisis, treatment is provided free of charge - the possession of a health card and/or Qatar ID (QID) is not necessary in order to be tested and/or receive treatment. Sickness benefits: All workers in isolation or quarantine, or who are receiving treatment, will still be paid their basic salary and receive their allowances irrespective of whether they are entitled to sick leave benefits.

1. Please indicate what solidarity measures and initiatives have been put in place or are planned by the Government, the civil society and other relevant stakeholders to support migrants in the context of the pandemic.

ILO has noted that although several countries, such as New Zealand and South Africa had included migrants in stimulus measures including social protection coverage and cash payouts, while the Philippines also authorized cash payments to overseas Filipino workers. However, countries of destination often only authorized payments to migrants in a regular situation, thus excluding the much more vulnerable migrant workers in irregular situations, while information gaps meant that many migrants were unaware of these rights. ILO sought to help bridge this information gap by providing migrant workers information on their rights, including their rights to social protection, through its network on Migrant Worker Resource Centres across Asia.

ILO has also provided direct support to beneficiaries, per the following examples:

* ILO is working with the Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail, the main union in **Tunisia**, to ensure they can provide direct assistance to thousands of migrants in the country, including with PPE, and providing an awareness campaign. Project funds have been continually reoriented to assist UGTT and other ILO constituents since April 2020 continuing through November.
* As part of the activities of the EC-funded Southern Africa Migration Management Project, and in collaboration with trade unions and NGOs, ILO provided cash and food support to at least around 1,000 migrant domestic workers in **Botswana** and **South Africa**
* In **Ethiopia**, with support from the SDC-funded FAIRWAY Global project and in collaboration with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Amhara Credit and Saving Institution, 806 vulnerable migrants that returned to Ethiopia due to the COVID-19 pandemic are benefitting from cash transfers as part of a comprehensive initiative supporting the reintegration of migrant workers in the labour market. The 806 returned migrants were assisted to open bank accounts and will receive monthly cash transfers over 3-month period (from December 2020 to February 2021) to support their resettlement back in their home country.
* ILO supported migrant resource centres’ provision of over 100,000 care packages to returning migrants in **Myanmar**,[[2]](#footnote-2) emergency food and hygiene kits for 7,000 migrant workers in **Kuwait**, and PPE and hygiene kits for 5,000 migrant workers in **Tunisia**.[[3]](#footnote-3)
* ILO is supporting the **African Union** in developing recommendations to its member states for the treatment of migrant workers with COVID-19 situations. ILO for example presented a set of reference tools to guide constituents in their initiatives to protect migrant workers in Tunisia, and this is being expanded to Morocco and other countries.
* In **Guatemala** ILO developed, jointly with national trade unions, a document on preventing COVID19 in the workplace, which included a section on labour migration; this section also covered social protection for migrant workers.

1. In the context of immigration detention, please indicate if measures have been considered to minimize health risks associated with the COVID-19 transmission by reducing migrants’ detention and opting for alternatives to detention and, if not, kindly elaborate on challenges preventing such options. Please indicate if immigration detention of children has been practiced during the pandemic.

According to the ILO Compendium of practices for addressing irregular labour migration and protecting migrant workers in irregular situations (forthcoming), a number of countries suspended deportations and addressed deportation:

* Peru, among other countries, suspended or reduced the application of deportation measures;
* Dominican Republic suspended detention for deportation.[[4]](#footnote-4)
* The use of immigration detention measures must be applied in accordance with due legal process, and performed in adequate sanitary conditions, for a limited and determined time. Detention is never in line with the best interests of migrant children and adolescents (IACHR statement).[[5]](#footnote-5)

1. Please provide information on actions taken to prevent and address racial discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia and related intolerance faced by migrants, particularly in the COVID-19 context.
2. Please provide information on any emergency measures or declarations or any special legislation activating extraordinary powers based on the COVID-19 pandemic taken by your Government at national or local level, and whether such measures have been temporary and proportional and tailored to migrants’ human rights and fundamental freedoms.
3. Please provide information on any relevant legislation or policy adopted during the pandemic in relation to the regularization of migrants, including those in an irregular situation, through the adoption of for example regularization processes and pathways, extensions of work visas, and other appropriate measures for improving decent work and dignified living conditions, strengthening migrants’ contributions and fostering cooperation. Please indicate if the regularization programs are devised as long-term solutions.

ILO has prepared a Compendium of practices for addressing irregular labour migration and protecting migrant workers in irregular situations (forthcoming). It highlights a number of measures undertaken by member States including as follows:

* Thailand adopted early 2021 a national temporary amnesty programme under which irregular status migrant workers from Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar were allowed to register in order to regularize their stay and work in the country until Feb 13, 2023, without facing any penalties. The amnesty programme was designed to allow the government to monitor the welfare of migrant workers in Thailand - in light of COVID-19 outbreaks which were linked to foreign labourers - and help fill labour shortages due to border closures. In total, 596,502 workers out of the 654,864 migrant workers who had registered with authorities, were employed. Workers have to take a COVID-19 test and submit their identification details, along with other required documents to the Labour Ministry.[[6]](#footnote-6)

Over 20 countries, have automatically extended the validity of temporary visas in order to avoid stranded migrants due to COVID-19 restrictions, and to prevent irregularity (European Commission European Migration Network 2020a).

* France, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates - extended or simplified extension procedures for visas in order to prevent irregularity.
* Portugal - All foreigners with pending applications were granted permanent residency status from 30 March 2020 until at least 1 July. This policy aimed at ensuring that migrants had access to health care and other public services, as well as to welfare benefits granted by the government during lockdown.
* Italy – adopted urgent measures to support workers and the economy during the COVID-19 crisis providing for the formalization of national and migrant informal economy workers in the agriculture and domestic work sectors. For migrant workers, who are over-represented in these two sectors, the Decree provides that those whose permit expired after the end of October 2019 can obtain an initial six-month renewal, which can be subsequently extended if they enter into a formal employment relationship. The same permit is granted to any migrant worker in these two economic sectors – including those who have never had any – upon the request of employers who commit to enter into a formal employment relationship with these migrant workers (Article 103 of decree no. 34 of 19 May 2020).[[7]](#footnote-7)
* Spain - Relaxed the requirements for migrant regularization, particularly regarding the extension of residence permits and family reunification. A job contract would no longer be required for the extension of residence permits in the case of migrants who receive monetary assistance from the Government, and in all cases in which contracts ended after 1 March (due to the COVID 19 crisis). For the purpose of family reunification, the minimum required income was lowered by 20 per cent.
* Costa Rica - Domestic workers, including migrants in an irregular situation, could apply for a Protection Voucher (Bono Proteger) when they lose their job or had working hours reduced.

In some countries, regularization related to specific areas, such as access to health care services, for irregular staying workers who contracted COVID 19.

* Several EU Member States and the United Kingdom assisted irregular staying migrants to access all Covid-19 emergency health services (European Commission European Migration Network 2020a).
* In the Czech Republic, Hungary and Portugal - irregularly staying migrants were able to access all emergency healthcare services in the same way as citizens, but individuals without insurance had to cover their own expenses.
* Germany - irregularly staying migrants, although excluded from statutory health insurance, were entitled to healthcare service under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act.
* Ireland – the COVID 19 FAQ booklet published on the Immigration Service Delivery website of the Department of Justice and Equality highlights to migrants that irregularly staying status should not be considered as a firewall to accessing essential healthcare services related to Covid19.
* Luxembourg relaxed some of the administrative measures previously in place to encourage all migrants in an irregular situation to get tested or seek medical care if required. No administrative sanctions could be given to migrants in an irregular situation, they could not be placed in detention or be presented with a return decision[[8]](#footnote-8)
* Chile, Colombia, Israel, Korea, Mexico and Switzerland - Provided access to free healthcare to irregularly staying immigrants, including those who are not insured in the public health system, if they contracted COVID 19; some cover all costs for the diagnosis and treatment of Covid19.
* South Korea - Made testing for COVID 19 available to everyone, including irregularly staying migrants, and fees for testing and treatment are the same as for citizens. In addition, the government suspended in January 2020 the requirement for medical facilities to report irregularly staying migrants to immigration office.
* Australia (Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia) - Waived out-of-pocket expenses for Medicare ineligible migrant patients for COVID 19 -related diagnosis and treatment.
* United States - California provided cash payments specifically to migrants in an irregular situation affected by the pandemic, who had been left out from the pandemic stimulus package (European Commission European Migration Network 2020a).
* Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Uganda Extended migrants’ visas to prevent them from falling into irregular status or granting of permission to remain in their countries of work during the pandemic (Erasmus n.d.).
* Mexico-United States – CIERTO Global (recruitment agency)’s policy is aligned to ILO’s General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment (GPOG). When USA allowed temporary migration in the agricultural sector in 2020, CIERTO adapted its existing fair recruitment practices immediately to address COVID-19 related concerns, including ensuring the health and safety of all migrant workers. The agency’s recruitment practices are sensitive to ethnic, linguistic and gender diversity. The quality of the work of the recruitment agency is monitored through an independent third-party, both in communities of origin and destination, and a worker’s survey. The fair recruitment model has generated demand from employers for fairly recruited workers, and has resulted in requests for visa renewals by the agency being prioritized by the US authorities. [[9]](#footnote-9)

With regards to cooperation, the Compendium notes the following actions

* The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights recommended States to “Establish cooperation, information exchange and coordination channels between countries of origin, transit and destination so that, in the context of COVID-19, the repatriation of migrants can be guaranteed in a voluntary, coordinated, assisted, safe and coordinated manner between the states”.[[10]](#footnote-10)
* Peru and Argentina have been developing expedited procedures for the recognition of the professional qualifications of Venezuelan migrants in the country of destination, at least for the duration of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.[[11]](#footnote-11)
* Trade unions are also cooperating across borders, for example between Malaysia and Bangladesh, on various migrant worker supports, including food distribution.
* The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS), in conjunction with Venezuelan civil society organizations established in the Americas and the Caribbean, published “Recommendations to Improve the Situation of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees in the Context of COVID-19.” The report includes proposals and recommendations addressed to host countries to improve the situation of Venezuelan migrants, including those with irregular migration status, and refugees in the areas of health, education, livelihoods, food security, housing and protection generally.[[12]](#footnote-12)

Social dialogue has also proven valuable in the context of efforts to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrant workers, including those in irregular situations.

* In the Philippines, social dialogue helped foster measures on financial assistance to displaced overseas Filipino workers due to COVID-19.
* The International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) issued a joint statement on COVID-19 calling for enhanced coordination of all actors and for international financial institutions to support socio-economic measures and policies. It further called ”in the strongest terms” for social dialogue and on the important role of the social partners.[[13]](#footnote-13)
* The IOE has published a Guide for surviving COVID-19 with practical recommendations and strategies for business, including in communicating with employees and taking safety and health measures in the workplace. The IOE Employers Guide recognizes that migrant workers are one of the groups vulnerable to COVID-19 and provides detailed guidance on how to create a working environment that does not discriminateor stigmatize those who have contracted the virus.

1. Please indicate if your country has adopted or is planning to adopt a COVID-19 socio-economic response and recovery plan, and if a human rights-based approach and human rights and gender-sensitive indicators are considered to ensure that no one will be left behind. Please indicate which are the available mechanisms enabling different parts of the Government as well as civil society actors and other key stakeholders to participate at all stages of the response and recovery plans and to monitor them.

ILO’s International Labour Conference adopted a [Resolution concerning a global call to action for a human-centred recovery from the COVID-19 crisis that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient, in which ILO constituents recognised the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants](https://www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/109/reports/texts-adopted/WCMS_806092/lang--en/index.htm)and committed to “execute across the public and private sectors a transformative agenda for equality, diversity and inclusion aimed at eliminating violence and harassment in the world of work and discrimination on all grounds, including race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction and social origin, and taking into account the specific circumstances and vulnerabilities of migrants, indigenous and tribal peoples, people of African descent, ethnic minorities, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV/AIDS”.[[14]](#footnote-14)

The Conference also adopted a Resolution concerning the second recurrent discussion on social protection (social security) which noted that migrant workers were among those least-covered by social protection systems. As part of the framework for action to promote universal access to social protection, members called for cross-border portability of social protection systems, using bilateral and multilateral agreements to facilitate access to portable social protection benefits.[[15]](#footnote-15)

ILO and UNDP have worked together under the auspices of the UN Network on Migration to prepare a discussion paper on Tackling the Socio-Economic Consequences of COVID-19 on Migrants and their Communities: Why Integration Matters. This paper highlights a number of recovery measures and calls for the integration of migrants in their countries of destination, and the reintegration of migrants in countries of origin, as a means of kickstarting economic recovery while ensuring decent work and protection of rights. It proposes promising practices on migration data, skill development and recognition, improved employability of migrants, migrant entrepreneurship, reducing gender gaps, encouraging digital innovations, fighting against discrimination and xenophobia and building community resilience and social dialogue.

ILO has also undertaken preliminary actions in this regard: in Ethiopia ILO is supporting returning migrant workers to start up small businesses and/or facilitate wage employment, working closely with employers’ organizations. Some of the support includes, skills development, recognition of skills, entrepreneurship training and access to finance for enterprise development. In **Nigeria** and **Ghana**, ILO supported analyses of Migrant Resource Centres/Public Employment Centres, established under the respective Ministries of Labour, with a focus on the impact of COVID-19. Capacity building support has been provided to centres in both countries with regard to business development and financial services for potential and returning migrants.

The Compendium of practices for addressing irregular labour migration and protecting migrant workers in irregular situations (forthcoming) further highlights that The African Union Labour Migration Advisory Committee has called on “African governments in the post-COVID-19 era to carefully look at and renegotiate the different Labour Migration Agreements that they may have signed with the view of ensuring the enjoyment by migrant workers of adequate health and safety, social protection and portability, and other human and labour rights protections".[[16]](#footnote-16)

1. Has the Government experienced specific challenges in protecting and fulfilling the human rights of migrants in the COVID-19 context - including their right to health, housing, education, information, social protection, basic services, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration and others? Kindly provide information on emerging practices and opportunities for strengthening the protection of migrants in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Submission of inputs**

Submissions can be sent to migrant@ohchr.org by **14 June 2021** in English, French or Spanish. Kindly indicate in the subject of your email **“Submission COVID-19 & migrants report”** and please limit your inputs to five pages. Submissions will be published on the Special Rapporteur’s webpage on the OHCHR website, unless requested otherwise. If you submit original texts of relevant legislation, policy and other relevant documents, please accompany it by an English translation, if it is in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

1. ILO (2020). *The migrant pay gap: Understanding wage differences between migrants and nationals*. Available from <https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_763803.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [COVID-19: Impact on migrant workers and country response in Myanmar](https://www.ilo.org/yangon/publications/WCMS_749466/lang--en/index.htm) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. ILO SDC-funded FAIR project worked with UGTT to provide direct support to migrant workers in Tunisia. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [IACHR, Statement, “The IACHR urges States to protect the human rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic”, 17 April 2020](https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/media_center/PReleases/2020/077.asp); [UN Women, Guidance note: Addressing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on women migrant workers, 2020](https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/guidance-note-impacts-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-women-migrant-workers-en.pdf?la=en&vs=227); ILO, COVID-19: Impact on migrant workers and country response in Malaysia, May 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [IACHR, Statement, “The IACHR urges States to protect the human rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic”, 17 April 2020](https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/media_center/PReleases/2020/077.asp). [IACHR, Resolution 1/20, Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas, April 2020](https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/decisions/pdf/Resolution-1-20-en.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Phuket New, [Over 650,000 seek amnesty as government sounds warning](https://www.thephuketnews.com/over-650-000-workers-seek-amnesty-as-government-sounds-warning-79010.php), 15 Fberuary 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. see also <http://www.governo.it/it/articolo/comunicato-stampa-del-consiglio-dei-ministri-n-45/14602>; section 103 “Decreto Rilancio” reported at: <https://portaleimmigrazione.eu/sanatoria-stranieri-2020-la-regolarizzazione-nella-gazzetta-ufficiale/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. European Migration Network, [Inform 5](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/docs/pages/00_eu_inform5_return_en.pdf), 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. ILO. Mexico. Promising practices for fair recruitment. [Fair recruitment practice by recruitment agency adapted to COVID19](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_778832.pdf), April 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. IACHR, Statement, “The IACHR urges States to protect the human rights of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic”, 17 April 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. ILO, Ensuring fair recruitment during the COVID-19 pandemic, June 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. OAS. [*Recommendations to improve the situation of Venezuelan migrants and refugees within the context of covid-19*, Organization of American States, June 2020.](http://www.oas.org/documents/eng/press/Recommendations-OEA-and-Coalicion-por-Venezuela_eng.pdf) The Recommendations are the result of meetings held between the Office of the General Secretariat for the Crisis of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees and the Coalition for Venezuela, made up of 63 civil society organizations that provide assistance to Venezuelans in 23 countries in the region. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Joint IOE and ITUC statement, [www.ioe-emp.org](http://www.ioe-emp.org) . [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. See https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\_806092.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. See <https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_806099.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. ILO, Social protection for migrant workers: A necessary response to the Covid-19 crisis, June 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)