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Quaker United Nations Office

# Foundations for Implementation

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A reference tool containing guidance drawn from the UN's Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies to support States in human rights based implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

**Objective 3: Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration**

## What This Reference Tool Contains

This compilation draws on recommendations from:

- Special Procedure thematic reports that relate specifically to migrants
- Treaty Body General Comments and General Recommendations that relate specifically to migrants

This practical tool emphasises recommendations for individual State action rather than observations, and includes those recommendations that assist in turning the objectives into practical actions rather than echoing the principles and standards agreed in the Compact.

December 2018

## Objective 3: Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration

### Guidance from Special Procedures

Source	Guidance
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2018), A/73/178/Rev.1 (para.76(c))	With regard to migrant boys and girls States should: Provide them with information — that is age-appropriate and tailored to their needs — on their rights and how to obtain redress;
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (2015), A/70/310 (Section A (p.23))	Increase and improve pre-departure training and information in order to promote informed decision-making and enhance the skill levels of prospective migrants, including language and general skills
SR migrants (2014), A/HRC/26/35 (para.98)	Countries of origin should provide prospective migrants with information on regular migration channels, on the risks associated with irregular migration and on recourses available to them in case of abuse and exploitation
SR migrants (2014), A/HRC/26/35 (para.106)	Empower migrants, whatever their status, to defend their own human rights without fear of retribution, provide them with appropriate normative, institutional and programmatic tools in that regard, and support them in their fight against abuse and exploitation.
SR migrants (2010), A/HRC/14/30 (para.74)	As newly-arrived migrants may encounter practical difficulties in obtaining information which enables them to meaningfully exercise their rights, States should provide free information and advice on relevant laws, policies and regulations and local practice as well as language training for migrants who do not speak the language of the host States
SR migrants (2010), A/HRC/14/30 (para.82)	States of origin should also provide free or affordable gender-sensitive pre-departure information and training programmes which raise migrant women's and girls' awareness of potential risks to their health
SR migrants (2008), A/HRC/7/12 (para.70)	States should take measures to inform potential migrants about the risks associated with smuggling and trafficking operations, as well as the rights afforded to migrants even if in an irregular situation, particularly if detention is used. Particular attention should be paid to the gender-specific stigmatization associated with irregular migration and to the exploitation of children in all forms
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences (2018), A/HRC/39/52 (para.82(q))	To effectively prevent and combat domestic servitude, to ensure the protection of migrant women and their access to decent work, the Special Rapporteur recommends that States: Promote informed decision-making and a shift in the attitudes of employers regarding the human rights of domestic workers, including of migrants, through awareness-raising and information campaigns in languages understandable to migrant workers;
SR slavery (2010), A/HRC/15/20 (para.97)	National authorities, cooperating with domestic workers associations, unions and national human rights institutions, should launch campaigns to inform prospective and current domestic workers what rights they have and how they can enforce them. Information has to be provided in places and languages accessible to all domestic workers, including migrants

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (2010), A/65/288 (para.72)	States should increase efforts to reach out to populations at a higher risk of being trafficked and disseminate accurate and realistic information about risks of migration and trafficking, as well as practical advice on how to seek assistance when prospective migrants face problems
SR trafficking (2010), A/65/288 (para.73)	Migrants' States of origin should provide all prospective migrants with pre-departure training that respects human rights and provides realistic information about the risk of abusive forms of migration. Receiving States, in cooperation with embassies and consular authorities, should provide migrants with orientation training upon their arrival that informs them about their rights and obligations as migrants, including remedies available for abuse and exploitation by employers and other parties
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (2000), E/CN.4/2000/68 (para.122(i))	Establish labour information centres to provide up-to-date, practical information on all aspects of labour migration
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (2013), A/HRC/23/41 (para.76(d))	Provide potential migrant workers with information about their rights, particularly the right to health, as well as about recruitment agencies, employers and States, recourse for redress and protection from abuse;
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (2010), A/65/295 (para.98)	The Special Rapporteur recommends that States provide relevant training and information to migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, so that they may be made aware of their rights and of the existing mechanisms which will guarantee their protection

## Guidance from Treaty Bodies

Source	Guidance
CMW General comment No.1: on migrant domestic workers (2011), CMW/C/GC/1 (para.C.28)	For nationals considering whether to migrate for domestic work, States parties should take appropriate measures to disseminate information on their rights under the Convention as well as the conditions of their admission and employment and their rights and obligations under the law and practice of other States (article 33). Such awareness-raising could include: (a) Information on different types and arrangements of domestic work; (b) Basic knowledge of applicable national and transnational legal frameworks; (c) Essential information and perspectives on: (i) Migration-related fees and debts; (ii) Family aspects and effects on family life, such as separation, right to family visits or return, pregnancy during employment, etc; and (iii) Other risks of domestic work outside the country of origin

<p><b>CMW General comment No.1: on migrant domestic workers (2011), CMW/C/GC/1 (para.C.29)</b></p>	<p>For workers who have made the decision to migrate for domestic work, States parties are encouraged to develop more specific pre-departure training and awareness-raising programmes. Such training may be developed in consultation with relevant non-governmental organizations, migrant domestic workers and their families, and recognized and reliable recruitment agencies, and could cover: (a) A comprehensive “know your rights” curriculum, covering both international and national frameworks, using the Convention as a reference; (b) “Know your obligations” orientation to essential aspects of the law and culture of the country of employment; (c) “Awareness-raising” training, including issues of migration, working conditions, social security, debt, finance and work-related fees and basic knowledge on methods of conflict resolution, and avenues of redress; (d) Financial literacy, including information on remittances and saving schemes; (e) Contact information for emergency assistance, including embassies and consulates and relevant civil society organizations in countries of employment; and (f) Other information needed on logistics, safety, health, human rights issues and points of assistance during the entire migratory process</p>
<p><b>CMW General comment No.1: on migrant domestic workers (2011), CMW/C/GC/1 (para.C.30)</b></p>	<p>Where appropriate, State parties could also support pre-departure training offering: (a) Basic language preparation; (b) Training for specific types of work, including key job skills where appropriate; and (c ) Cross-cultural destination-specific orientation</p>
<p><b>CEDAW General recommendation No.26: on women migrant workers (2009), CEDAW/C/2009/WP.1/R (para.24)</b></p>	<p>States parties should develop an appropriate education and awareness-raising programme in close consultation with concerned non-governmental organizations, gender and migration specialists, women workers with migration experience and reliable recruiting agencies. In that regard, States parties should (articles 3, 5, 10 and 14): (i) Deliver or facilitate free or affordable gender- and rights-based pre-departure information and training programmes that raise prospective women migrant workers’ awareness of potential exploitation, including: recommended contents of labour contracts, legal rights and entitlements in countries of employment, procedures for invoking formal and informal redress mechanisms, processes by which to obtain information about employers, cultural conditions in countries of destination, stress management, first aid and emergency measures, including emergency telephone numbers of home embassy, and services; information about safety in transit, including airport and airline orientations and information on general and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS prevention. Such training programmes should be targeted to women who are prospective migrant workers through an effective outreach programme and held in decentralized training venues so that they are accessible to women...(v) Promote community awareness-raising concerning the costs and benefits of all forms of migration for women and conduct cross-cultural awareness raising activities addressed to the general public, which should highlight the risks, dangers and opportunities of migration, the entitlement of women to their earnings in the interest of ensuring their financial security and the need to maintain a balance between women’s familial responsibility and their responsibility to themselves. Such an awareness-raising programme could be carried out through formal and informal educational programmes</p>
<p><b>CEDAW General recommendation No.26: on women migrant workers (2009), CEDAW/C/2009/WP.1/R (para.26)</b></p>	<p>States parties should provide mandatory awareness-raising programmes concerning the rights of migrant women workers and gender sensitivity training for relevant public and private recruitment agencies and employers and relevant State employees, such as criminal justice officers, border police, immigration authorities, border police and social service and health-care providers (article 3)</p>



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This reference tool is part of a larger document that contains guidance for all 23 objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. It is available online at: [quno.org/resource/2018/11/foundations-implementation](https://quno.org/resource/2018/11/foundations-implementation)

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