Rapporteur’s report:
Panel 2: Universal Access, mobility and labour

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Keynote: Dr Ibrahim Awad, ILO
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8 resource persons from Government, International Organizations, Civil Society

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Highlights

• Mobile & migrant workers in 8 economic sectors – case studies.

• Focus on employment-related mobility

• 200 million international migrants estimated; of these migrant workers (50%), women (50%), families (40%) → 90 million are labour migrants

• Labour migration flows were identified: from south to north (33%), south to south (32%), north-north (28%), and north-south (7%).

• Internal labour migration was significant in some countries e.g. China: 125 – 150 million approx.
Barriers to Universal Access

- Migrant workers’ rights are often disregarded across economic sectors, particularly with irregular migrants.
- Irregular labour migrants face increased multiple vulnerabilities, precarious employment, stigma and discrimination (work, migrant status and health related).
- Insufficient data and indicators on labour migration.
- Low skills and education levels of workers.
- Lack of political will, and legal and policy environment not labour migrant friendly, & bureaucratic boundaries.
- Programmes and services are often not tailor made to labour migrants.
## Examples of successful programmes or policies to address these barriers

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<th>Solutions</th>
<th>Actors</th>
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<td>Workplace programmes for combating stigma and discrimination, prevention (VCT etc.) and health services (access to treatment) – for temporary as well as permanent workers and the community.</td>
<td>Government with unions, employers, educators, civil society, PLHIV etc.</td>
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<td>Documentation of migrants regardless of their legal status to facilitate access to services including health.</td>
<td>Government</td>
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<td>Build capacity of source populations (outreach in source communities, border information, general advocacy) to understand process, their rights and how to enforce them/how to complain safely if their rights are abused – rape, theft, retention of national passport, refused access to healthcare services.</td>
<td>Government with unions, employers, educators, civil society, PLHIV etc.</td>
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Conclusions and Recommendations

• Include sectoral approaches in National AIDS strategies and programmes to expand workplace interventions.

• Adopt a sectoral and rights based approach - Know the worker group and context – including worker interactions e.g. host communities, sex workers etc. E.g. programming along transport corridors.

• Facilitate cross-border labour migration through regional agreements

• Incentives / legislation to encourage employers to address HIV in the workplace targeting migrant and mobile workers.

• Strengthening of awareness programmes for decision makers and opinion leaders on HIV and mobile workers.