



PROVIDE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES FOR MIGRANTS



Associated actions

- a. **Enact laws and take measures to ensure that service delivery does not amount to discrimination against migrants** on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other grounds irrespective of cases where differential provision of services based on migration status might apply
- b. **Ensure that cooperation between service providers and immigration authorities does not exacerbate vulnerabilities of irregular migrants** by compromising their safe access to basic services or unlawfully infringing upon the human rights to privacy, liberty and security of person at places of basic service delivery
- c. **Establish and strengthen holistic and easily accessible service points at local level**, that are migrant inclusive, offer relevant information on basic services in a gender- and disability-responsive as well as child-sensitive manner, and facilitate safe access thereto

- d. **Establish or mandate independent institutions at the national or local level**, such as National Human Rights Institutions, to receive, investigate and monitor complaints about situations in which migrants' access to basic services is systematically denied or hindered, facilitate access to redress, and work towards a change in practice
- e. **Incorporate the health needs of migrants in national and local health care policies and plans**, such as by strengthening capacities for service provision, facilitating affordable and non-discriminatory access, reducing communication barriers, and training health care providers on culturally-sensitive service delivery, in order to promote physical and mental health of migrants and communities overall, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from the WHO Framework of Priorities and Guiding Principles to Promote the Health of Refugees and Migrants
- f. **Provide inclusive and equitable quality education to migrant children and youth**, as well as facilitate access to lifelong learning opportunities, including by strengthening the capacities of education systems and by facilitating non-discriminatory access to early childhood development, formal schooling, non-formal education programmes for children for whom the formal system is inaccessible, on-the-job and vocational training, technical education, and language training, as well as by fostering partnerships with all stakeholders that can support this endeavour



Example practices

For more practices, visit the Migration Network Hub's **Repository of Practices**

Tunisia's expansion of social assistance programmes

The municipality of Sfax in Tunisia has expanded its social assistance programmes for migrant residents in the context of COVID-19 (UCLG Committee, 2020). Actions led by the municipality have benefited from the crucial support of civil society groups and human rights defenders, as well as the support of IOM. The programmes have allowed Sfax to reach more than 1200 migrants in the context of the emergency. The Mayor of Sfax has also advocated for universal access to public health services so that migrants can use local hospitals.

Providing access to primary and secondary healthcare

Several countries offer access to a wide complement of primary and secondary healthcare to undocumented migrants (PICUM, 2016; PICUM, 2017; Chauvin, 2009; Smith, 2018). Thailand's Universal Healthcare Coverage Scheme, introduced in 2001 and extended in 2005, covers migrants as well as their spouses and children, regardless of their legal status (UN Women, 2021). In Belgium, undocumented migrants can access healthcare free of charge through Urgent Medical Assistance, which covers a broad range of preventive, primary and secondary care, including all medical care covered by the basic national insurance systems. As of 2015, health care expenses are directly reimbursed by the federal authorities.

Peru's Ministry of Social Development

Peru's Ministry of Social Development is implementing a specific strategy to provide cash transfers and reach at least 63,000 migrants in situations of extreme vulnerability. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has officially requested United Nations support to implement this initiative. The first phase of the program will target 350 families in the Lima North district (Government of Peru, n.d.).



Relevant sustainable development goals



SDG 1: No poverty

- **1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- **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



SDG 3: Good health and well-being

- 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 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



SDG 4: Quality education

- 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
- 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

▪**4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

▪**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



SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

▪**6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

▪**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



SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

▪**7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services



SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

▪**11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums



SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

- 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
- 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements