

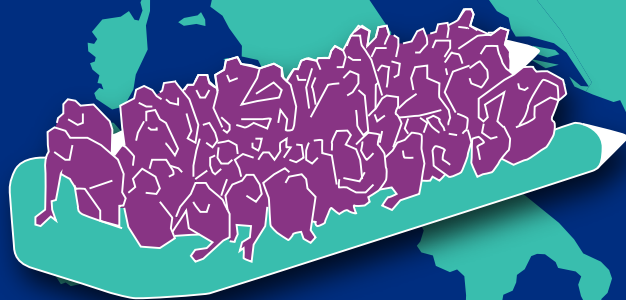
# MIGRATION POLICIES, REGULARISATION AND LEGAL STATUS

New Pact on  
Migration and Asylum

Security, control and fortification **over Human Rights** and needs of migrants

Once migrant people arrive in any European country they face **discrimination, exploitation and precariousness**

**24.629**  
**MISSING**  
**MIGRANTS**  
in Mediterranean  
since 2014\*



\*OIM. Update on 8 September 2022. Data represent minimum estimates.

1

LEGAL, SAFE AND STABLE migration channels

2

Easier and faster MIGRANTS' LEGAL STATUS RECOGNITION AND REGULARIZATION

3

END THE EXTERNALISATION OF EU BORDER policies

4

Put an END TO "HOT RETURNS"

5

Migration Policies guided by a HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED, FEMINIST AND INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH are needed

6

Develop a STRONG LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO AVOID THE EXPULSIONS of people from their territories due to the action of EU corporations

7

Implement mechanisms of STATES' ACCOUNTABILITY to ensure international commitments

8

Promote active participation in DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES of migrant organization in the diaspora

9

Improve DATA COLLECTION to develop specific policies, plans and interventions

10

Develop mechanisms for REPORTING AND TRACING MISSING AND DECEASED PEOPLE on migratory routes

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)



Co-funded by the Europe for Citizens Programme of the European Union



**65% WERE WOMEN AND GIRLS\***

\*UNODC, 2020

IN 2018, MORE THAN **49.000**

VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL AND LABOUR EXPLOITATION WERE DETECTED

Migrant women and girls face specific forms of violence. THEY EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE:

**30%**

OF WOMEN WORLDWIDE HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO **PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE\***

\*WHO 2021

IN THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

DURING THE MIGRATION PROCESS

AND UPON ARRIVAL TO THE HOST COUNTRY

In addition to gender-based violence (GBV) in the EU host country, they endure racist and xenophobic attitudes that affects the exercise of their citizenship, their ability to achieve decent work, economic autonomy, etc.

**1** ADDRESS THE STRUCTURAL CAUSES of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and racism

**2** IMPROVE THE PREVENTION of VAWG implementing coordination and monitoring procedures

**3** Guarantee PROTECTION AND SOCIAL, LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT for migrant women victims and survivors of any type of VAWG

**4** ERADICATE ALL FORMS OF VAWG, TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION OF WOMEN, in accordance with Article 6 of CEDAW

**5** Ensure that the EU Member State reception systems are EFFICIENT IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF VAWG AND TRAFFICKING VICTIMS and guarantee their access to international protection

**6** Promote and support CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOS), NETWORKS AND PLATFORMS made up of, or engaged with migrant women to strengthen women's agency

**7** Specialised TRAININGS OF ALL STATE EMPLOYEES on VAWG and in the detection and support of victims

**8** IMPROVE THE DATA COLLECTION by sex, age, ethnicity and migration status to develop evidence-based responses and policies against VAWG

# RISE IN HATE SPEECH AND RACISM

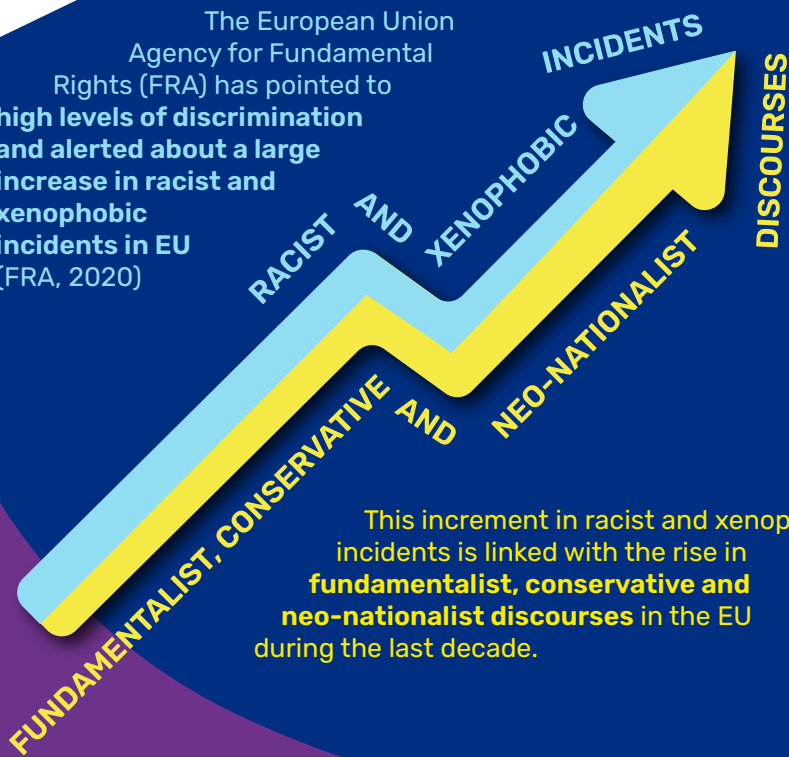


Co-funded by the  
Europe for Citizens Programme  
of the European Union



Racial and ethnic minority members, especially women and girls, face discrimination on a **daily basis** (European Parliamentary Research Service, 2022) in the Areas of:

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has pointed to **high levels of discrimination and alerted about a large increase in racist and xenophobic incidents in EU** (FRA, 2020)



This increment in racist and xenophobic incidents is linked with the rise in **fundamentalist, conservative and neo-nationalist discourses** in the EU during the last decade.



EMPLOYMENT



EDUCATION



HOUSING



SECURITY



PHYSICAL AND  
MENTAL HEALTH



ACCESS TO  
SOCIAL SERVICES

**It is not enough to be  
against racism,**

**we have to be  
active against it**

1

**TACKLE  
MANIFESTATIONS  
OF STRUCTURAL  
RACISM**  
(discriminatory  
rules, norms, laws  
or policies, racial  
profiling by  
institutions and  
service-providers  
or racist attitudes  
and behaviour in  
institutions)

2

Elaborate  
comprehensive  
**SOLID-BUDGETED  
LAWS, POLICIES  
AND NATIONAL  
ACTION PLANS**, with  
an intersectional  
approach, ensuring  
fully legal protection

3

**COMBAT PREJUDICES  
AND STEREOTYPES**  
with  
awareness-raising  
campaigns,  
dissemination of  
good practices and  
the promotion of  
antiracist role models

4

Overturn the  
mechanisms that  
promote hate  
speech,  
disinformation and  
the dissemination of  
**FAKE NEWS**

5

**FIGHT IMPUNITY AND  
UNDERREPORTING** by  
improving  
disaggregated and  
reliable data  
collection and by the  
creation of a  
specialist service  
model for victims of  
racist crimes

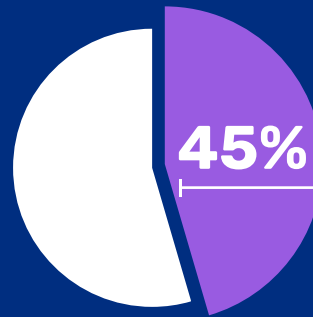
6

**INCREASE THE  
PARTICIPATION** and  
visibility of migrant and  
racialised people in the  
EU institutions

# EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL / PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS



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The 45% of migrants are at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU\*

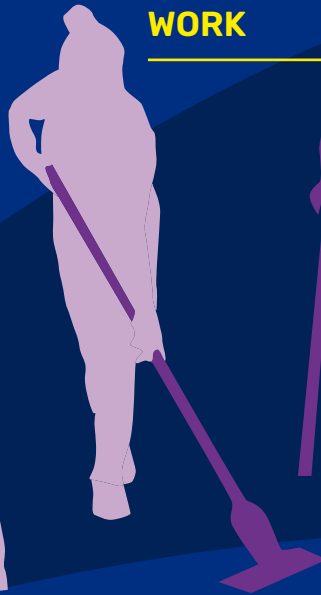
\*Eurostat, 2021

Migrant women are often confined to the **most precarious, invisible and socially undervalued professions** regardless of their level of education.

## AGRICULTURE



## DOMESTIC WORK



## CARE WORK



Even when they have a job

**19,7%**

MIGRANT MEN

**20,8%**

MIGRANT WOMEN

continue to be at risk of poverty in the UE\*

\*Eurostat, 2018

In these sectors fundamental rights are not fully ensured which enhances the existing high risks for migrant women to **fall victim of racial discrimination, labour exploitation, sexism and other forms of violence** such as sexual and workplace harassment or systemic sexual exploitation and prostitution.

**1** Guarantee **LABOUR RIGHTS** and eradicate all forms of discrimination against migrant workers

**3** Ensure **FULL LEGAL RECOGNITION** and legal protection of **CARE AND DOMESTIC WORKERS**

**2** Recognise the **DIVERSITY** of migrant women's **EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND FORMAL AND INFORMAL SKILLS** with the development and implementation of national, regional and local employment and educational policies

**4** Endorse the **RATIFICATION AND ENTRY** into force of International Labour Organization (ILO) C189 - Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) - by all EU Member States

**5** **DEVELOP SPECIAL PROGRAMS** for migrant women with low formal educational attainment, with special attention to older and long-term unemployed women

# POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND CITIZENSHIP



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**23.7 million**

third country nationals live in the EU Member States,

representing

**5.3%**

of the EU population\*



\*Eurostat, 2022



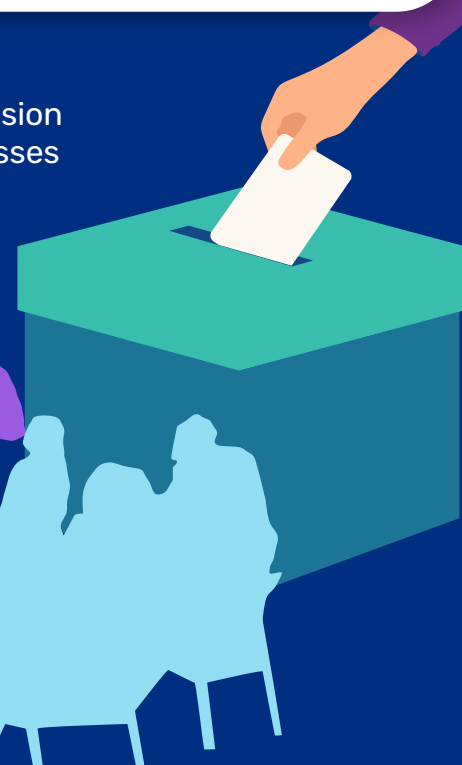
01

ELECTORAL RIGHTS

02

ENJOYMENT OF CIVIL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS THROUGH ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

The European Commission's Action Plan for Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 points that integration is a two-way process and stresses the importance of **"including migrants and EU citizens with a migrant background"**, as well as **"promoting their active participation in consultative and decision-making processes"**.



1

PROMOTE CIVIC AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION of migrants, especially women and girls

2

Enhance the capacity-building of migrants, especially women and girls, to effectively ENGAGE IN POLITICAL SPACES

3

STRENGTHEN the development of the potential of migrants and MIGRANT WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, involving them in politics and decision-making processes, with the aim of EMBODYING THEIR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INTERESTS AND NEEDS

4

Extend and GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO VOTE in elections at European, national, regional and local level for communitarian and third country nationals living in any EU country

Despite this, the lack of citizenship or legal status makes **the voice of most women and girls invisible in political, economic and social affairs.**



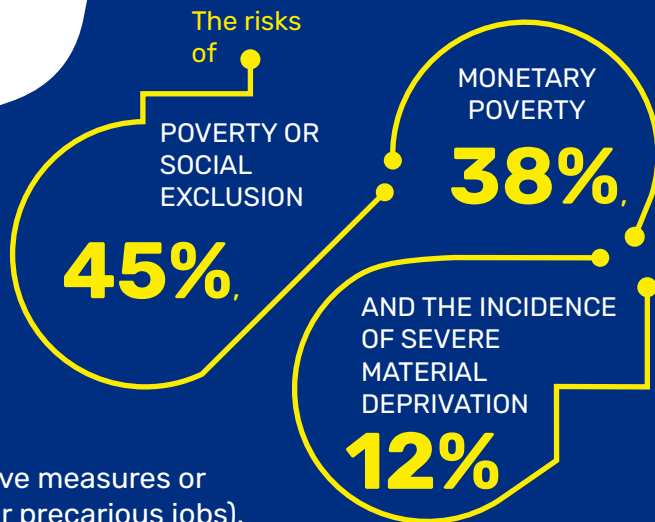
# FUNDAMENTAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS



Co-funded by the Europe for Citizens Programme of the European Union



Migrants in the European Union are affected by inadequate access to fundamental rights. They, especially women and girls, have suffered Covid-19 consequences more intensively (precarious living and housing conditions, less resources to adopt preventive measures or higher exposure to the virus because of their precarious jobs). The situation is particularly dire for migrant women and girls:



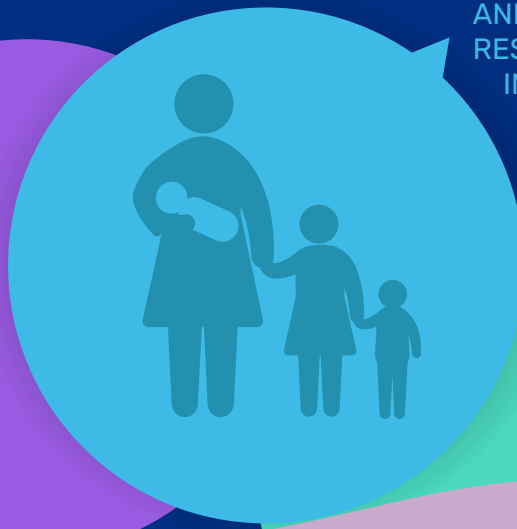
in the EU are more than twice as high among non-EU citizens as it is among nationals or citizens of other EU Member States\*

\*Eurostat, 2021

DUE TO THE BARRIERS IN THE ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY ARE PREGNANT



THEIR FAMILY AND CARE RESPONSIBILITIES IN A PATRIARCHAL CONTEXT



AND BECAUSE OF THE HIGH RISK OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION THAT THEY FACE



**1** GUARANTEE THE ACCESS OF MIGRANTS TO HEALTH, EDUCATIONAL AND HOUSING SERVICES AND SOCIAL BENEFITS, regardless of their administrative status, strengthening the public support system and their accessibility, paying particular attention to minors, both accompanied and unaccompanied

**2** Tackle administrative and cultural barriers to FACILITATE ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

**3** TRAINING AND AWARENESS-RAISING PROGRAMS FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS (social and health services workers, law enforcement bodies, institutional staff, teachers, legal practitioners, etc) with an intersectional, antiracist and feminist perspective

**4** Develop prevention-related interventions in order to IDENTIFY PATTERNS OF ABUSE early and providing victims the necessary support

**5** DEVELOP UNIFIED AND FAST-TRACKED PROCEDURES, in accordance with international standards, for the identification and priority protection of minors (for instance, age proves, the identification of their family members, etc)

**6** Remove the difficulties imposed by the Public Administration and legislations for FAMILY REUNIFICATION