

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
- Cross border issues – sustainability of treatment
- Programmes and services are often not tailor made to *labour migrants*

Examples of successful programmes or policies to address these barriers

Solutions	Actors
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.	Government with unions, employers, educators, civil society, PLHIV etc.
Documentation of migrants regardless of their legal status to facilitate access to services including health.	Government
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.	Government with unions, employers, educators, civil society, PLHIV etc.

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.