



Youth Migration, Equity, Inequalities and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Final Report of the Online Discussion

“With discussions under way on the post-2015 development agenda and a new set of goals for sustainable development, the time is ripe to present a compelling case about why migration matters for development ... We owe this to the millions of migrants who, through their courage, vitality and dreams, help make our societies more prosperous, resilient and diverse.” - United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Second High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, 3-4 October 2013

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This synthesis is based on the results of a joint United Nations-Civil Society online discussion on youth migration, equity, inequalities and the post-2015 development agenda that took place from 19 September – 25 October 2013 and will serve to inform the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), High-Level Dialogue follow-up, post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals (SDGs) processes.

The main objective of the process was to stimulate a wide-ranging discussion on the most-pressing issues and inequalities that adolescents and youth affected by migration face, and their underlying or structural driving causes; and for the main findings and recommendations from this discussion to inform the post-

2015 and sustainable development goals processes.¹ This report will be posted on the joint UN-Civil Society “World We Want 2015” website which is and will continue to be a hub for knowledge on the post-2015 development agenda. It is intended that the findings from this discussion will be a resource for UN Member States, particularly informing the report of the Open Working Group on the SDGs, which will be presented at the beginning of the 2014 UN General Assembly. It is also intended that those involved in this consultation will use and share the findings in their own work and with their networks.

Background

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set to expire in 2015 the deadline is rapidly approaching to agree a new development framework post-2015. Migration was not included in the MDGs, however, the second High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, which took place at the United Nations in New York on 3-4 October 2013, reached consensus on the need to consider how to include migration in the post-2015 development agenda.

In support of this, the online discussion provided an open, public forum to look at the impact of migration on adolescents and youth, (individuals aged 10-24, according to United Nations definitions), and how to reduce the negative impacts and increase the positive benefits for adolescents and youth and countries of origin and destination alike, within the framework of the post-2015 development agenda. The discussion was developed and led jointly by Civil Society and UN partners.

The discussion took place on the World We Want 2015 Website, which has hosted a series of joint UN-Civil Society “Global Thematic Consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda”² led by UNDG, including a year-long series of discussions on addressing inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda, led by UNICEF and UN Women³. This online discussion continues the series, and while migration was included in the Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics, this discussion provided an opportunity to focus on the impact of migration on adolescents and youth, issues not extensively discussed in the Global Consultations.

The discussion was extremely wide-ranging, with participants sharing examples and recommendations based on their own personal experiences, academic research and advocacy work in response to specific [discussion questions](#)⁴. While the discussion reflected many of the issues raised by participants in the High-Level Dialogue, it also provided an opportunity for a variety of voices and perspectives not usually heard in the global discussion of migration to share their views and insights. The discussion raised awareness of the post-2015 development agenda among participants and provided an open and inclusive process for members of the public and organizations worldwide to participate in crafting the post-2015 framework. This report summarizes the more than 180 individual responses received and highlights the key recommendations for the post-2015 development agenda, drawn from the discussion by the moderators.

Overall, participants in the discussion highlighted the importance of including migration in the post-2015 development agenda and related processes. Contributors focused on the need to protect the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants and their families as concrete targets for the post-2015 agenda.

¹ Online Discussion Concept Note: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/408900>

² Global Thematic Consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
<http://www.worldwewant2015.org/sitemap#thematic>

³ Member States expressed gratitude and acknowledged the UNDG Consultations as a key input to their deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda, as noted in the UNGA 2013 Special Event on the MDGs outcome document: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Outcome%20documentMDG.pdf>.

⁴ Online Discussion Questions: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/406547>

Several posts called for improved disaggregated data on youth migration to support policymaking under the post-2015 agenda. Participants strongly emphasized the particular vulnerability of adolescents and women affected by migration and the importance of addressing their needs as part of the next global development agenda. In terms of addressing inequalities, the majority of participants agreed that young migrants should enjoy equal rights to their peers who are nationals. In concrete terms, addressing these issues will require action in six priority areas (Box 1). Further recommendations addressing each of the discussion topics were also identified (Box 2).

About the Discussion

The discussion took place over six weeks online at www.worldwewant2015.org/migration with contributions also accepted via email for those unable to access the forum online. The website became the most visited page on the World We Want 2015 website, second only to the homepage, receiving more than 3,000 visits from over 160 countries and generating more than 180 individual responses to the discussion from over 40 countries. The discussion forum was available in over 60 languages and responses were received in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The discussion was organized by UNICEF, OHCHR, UNESCO, UN Women and civil society partners, as part of the work programme of the World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). The following Civil Society expert resource persons supported the discussion, Prof. Jørgen Carling of the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway, Rosalía Cortés, researcher on migration and social inclusion, Argentina, Michele Levoy of the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Belgium, Dr. Benjamin Schraven of the German Development Institute (DIE), and Ignacio Packer of [Terre des Hommes](#) and [Destination Unknown](#), Switzerland.

The discussion focused on youth migration, the impact of migration on adolescents and youth and recommendations for how to maximize migration's benefits and minimize the negative impacts for adolescents and youth as part of the post-2015 development framework. Of the six topics for discussion, the discussion thread on social inclusion received the most responses (51), followed by the discussions on adolescents and youth 'left behind' (37), human rights (28), youth employment (27) and youth participation (25). The discussion on environmental change and youth migration was less active, receiving 17 responses.

The discussion was launched on 19 September 2013 and part one ran for three weeks. Following the successful conclusion of the second High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in New York on 3-4 October, the online discussion was extended until 25 October, in order to allow additional time for further reflection, debate and responses to the discussion questions.

Box 1: Key Recommendations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1. Enable migrant adolescents and youth, including the children of migrants, to **access social protection services** in countries of destination.
2. Strengthen social safety nets to ensure school attendance, health care and other basic services for **children whose parents have migrated**.
3. Strengthen efforts to combat xenophobia, racism and **discrimination** towards migrants and children whose parents have migrated.
4. Create safe environments for adolescents and youth affected by migration, including the most vulnerable, to enable their **active participation in policy processes** and ensure their views and

experiences are considered when formulating the post-2015 development agenda.

5. Provide skills training and education, including in **labour rights**, for young migrants in countries of origin to enable them to find **employment** in countries of destination.
6. Include **environmental change-induced migration** in the post-2015 development agenda, national climate change adaptation plans and crisis management plans.

Discussion Questions and Responses

1. Social Inclusion of Young Migrants: How can governments ensure that all youth and adolescent girls and boys have a chance to go to school, access healthcare and other services, regardless of whether they are migrants?

“Denial of access to education and other social needs will negatively impact the society now and even worse in the future, because the children today will become the adults (leaders/parents) of tomorrow.”

– Carmen Nurse, President, Caribbean Network of Rural Women Producers (CANROP), Saint Lucia

Over 50 responses were received to this discussion thread, making it the most active. Responses were received from a range of countries, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States, while participants included individuals, researchers, representatives of civil society organizations and NGOs.

Beyond the economic value of migration, participants focused on the broader development situation of young migrants, including their living and working conditions, and the importance of addressing this under the post-2015 development agenda. Participants were in agreement that it is crucial to include migrant adolescents and youth, and the children of migrants, in social protection systems, policies and programmes in order to enable their active participation in countries of destination and contribute to reducing the negative impacts of migration and maximizing migration’s benefits. Barriers cited included cost, language, conflicting service provision and migration policies, legal barriers, residency restrictions and lack of knowledge and understanding of how to access services. Further, it was suggested that social inclusion is not limited to access to services; even when migrants are able to access services, cultural barriers to social inclusion may remain.

Measures proposed to enable access to services included providing support to young migrants upon arrival, simplifying registration processes for accessing services, separating service provision from immigration enforcement, ensuring services are adolescent- and youth-friendly, making service provision gender-sensitive, providing spaces where migrants can exchange peer support and considering the needs of migrants with disabilities. One suggestion that garnered support was the commissioning of country-level “cross-mapping” to identify when migration policies and service provision policies conflict. Participants also proposed empowering young migrants to better understand their rights and the services available to them by providing this information together with language training either pre-departure and/or in countries of destination, as part of an orientation programme and/or through the media.

Overall, the discussion found that a shift in the perception of migrants is required in order to facilitate migrants’ access to services by strengthening efforts to combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination towards migrants, providing positive messages via the media and training students and teachers in migrants’ rights. Participants also called for governments to be held to account for the treatment of migrants and policies which facilitate access to services for all to be commended.

2. Adolescents and Youth ‘Remaining Behind’: What are the difficulties faced by girls and boys, young men and women, remaining in countries of origin? How can they be addressed?⁵

“When your family migrates to a different country and you get left behind, there is not much that you can do if you don’t have a proper job or an income that you can depend on. Back in our countries of origin, life is a hassle. Every day becomes a challenge for you to stay safe and out of trouble. I’m from the Dominican Republic. There, life is getting harder every day, especially for young people to have the chance to finish college or find a job.” – Kevin Paulino, United States of America

Over 35 responses were received to this discussion thread, making it the second most active after social inclusion. The discussion was wide-ranging with responses received from a broad variety of countries and participants, including Bangladesh, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom and the United States, with respondents including individuals, academic researchers, representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs and the UN system. Examples were shared from research with children, adolescents and youth separated from their migrant parents in Angola, Bangladesh, China, El Salvador, Ghana, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria and Peru. In addition, young migrants from the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Kuwait shared their personal experiences of separation from their parents.

The discussion thread on adolescents and youth “remaining behind” in countries of origin began by agreeing that policies should focus on eliminating the need for family separation by enabling families to migrate together and by facilitating family reunification in the case of underage children and on investment in services, education and job creation in areas of high out-migration. However, given the reality of parental absence due to migration globally, examples were shared from research with children, adolescents and youth separated from their migrant parents in Angola, Bangladesh, China, El Salvador, Ghana, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria and Peru. In addition, young migrants from the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Kuwait also shared their personal experiences of family separation due to migration. Difficulties cited included emotional and psychological difficulties, anxiety, poor school performance, depression, social isolation, risk of sexual abuse, HIV/AIDS infection, drug use and gang involvement. Other problems included conflicts with grandparents who often become the main caregivers, and conflicts between caregivers and parents over financial support.

Measures to address the difficulties cited included ensuring that policies in countries of destination concerning residency permits and work take into account migrants’ children, strengthen social safety nets to ensure school attendance, health care and other basic services for children whose parents have migrated, strengthen efforts to combat discrimination against “left-behind” households and children, address the psychological needs of adolescents and youth whose parents have migrated, facilitate communication, support grandparents, older siblings, fathers and others who become the main caregivers, and provide pre-departure counselling for families about to separate.

Finally, in terms of using remittances to benefit the future of adolescents and youth, participants suggested that support should be provided to parents (remittance senders) and caregivers (remittance receivers) in managing remittances for long-term welfare, when funds allow, for instance by facilitating access to credit, savings or insurance, or supporting investment in housing, and enable migrant parents to make direct payments for schooling, health insurance and other expenses to secure child welfare.

⁵ See also: Final report of Prof. Jørgen Carling, PRIO, Norway, the expert resource person supporting this discussion: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/406469>.

3. Turning Human Rights Challenges Into Opportunities: What are the main challenges faced by young migrants, both girls and boys, women and men? What can governments and others do to protect and empower them?

Responses were received from a wide range of countries and participants, including Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Peru, Tajikistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, with respondents including individuals, researchers, representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs and the United Nations.

Overall, participants agreed that it is crucial to build on the positive opportunities that migration opens up to adolescents, youth and their families, while protecting them from the risks posed by unsafe migration and exploitation, through protecting all migrants' human rights and ensuring their access to services. Participants stressed the importance of including migration in the post-2015 development agenda, through a process of participation of a range of partners including migrants themselves, in order to give migrants a voice with policymakers and catalyse policies and programmes to protect and empower them.

Examples were shared of the range of challenges faced by adolescent and youth migrants, including workplace exploitation, psychological challenges and trauma as a result of their experiences prior to or during migration. Participants distinguished between the challenges faced by high-skilled versus low-skilled workers. They also drew attention to adolescents and youth in countries of origin who often lack accurate, youth-friendly information on safe migration and face barriers to legal mobility options. This applies particularly to low-skilled migrants; young migrants in transit; irregular migrants and women, who lack access to social structures and may face violence, rape, exploitation and theft; and young migrants in destination countries who may face barriers to accessing services and discrimination, violence, racism and xenophobia, with attendant psychological impacts. Examples shared were varied, ranging from the needs of Guatemalan migrants in transit in Mexico, to "Vietnamese brides" in China, to Indian students facing violence in Australia.

As in the discussion thread on social inclusion, and reflecting the conclusions of the High-Level Dialogue, many participants emphasized the importance of creating a positive attitude towards migration and migrants in order to promote respect for migrants' rights in countries of transit and destination. Hence, the main recommendations made by participants in the online discussion to protect and empower young migrants were to eliminate discrimination against and reduce negative perceptions of young migrants; to provide pre-departure rights information and education to both young migrants and communities of destination; to enable young migrants to access services; to address psychological impacts of rights violations of young migrants due to detention, violence, delays in regularization, etc.; and to protect the rights of young migrant workers. Additional issues raised by individual participants were the importance of protecting sexual and reproductive health and rights, building inclusive societies for all, including young migrants with disabilities and ensuring they can access services, protecting the rights of indigenous peoples who are migrants and improving data on youth migration for improved policymaking. Finally, a proposal was made to establish temporary migration programmes that protect a universal set of "core rights" for migrant workers, to be discussed by the international community.

4. Youth Participation: How can adolescents and youth affected by migration participate in designing and implementing migration policy? What role can social media and ICT play?

Participants highlighted the importance of adolescents and youth – particularly young migrants – having a voice in influencing migration policies, emphasizing that in order to achieve this, young people need support to learn to advocate for themselves. Participants advocated supporting adolescents and young

people affected by migration to influence migration policies in countries of origin and destination in a variety of ways, including by establishing “forums”, using social media and collaborating with the media.

The discussion heard that young people are highly motivated to defend their needs and rights, but face many constraints, particularly irregular migrants who are afraid to speak out in public forums and unaccompanied migrants who have difficulty organizing in broader networks due to travel restrictions. As a result, participants recommended creating safe environments for adolescents and youth affected by migration, including the most vulnerable, to enable their active participation in policy processes and ensure their views and experiences are considered when formulating national and international policies and programmes.

Participants were also in agreement that social media and ICT (information and communications technology) have a huge potential to empower adolescents and youth to influence policy – the challenge is to identify effective mechanisms to enable this. The discussion received a number of examples of how social media, ICT and mobile phone technology are already being used to engage young people in political action. Participants highlighted the ability of ICT and mobile phone technology to reach even the most marginalized populations using games and other picture-based activities that are accessible even to semi-literate youth, with the suggestion that this presents an important opportunity in terms of social inclusion, human rights education and enabling young migrants to participate politically.

It was suggested that in order for the views and opinions of adolescents and youth affected by migration to influence policies, civil society organizations should ensure that their own organizational structures and programmes involve adolescents and youth in their design and implementation. In addition to integrating ICTs strategically into programming, it was also suggested that state and non-state actors can use ICTs and social media to improve meaningful participation of adolescents and youth affected by migration, in migration policy design and implementation, for example by awareness raising, advocacy and outreach, as well as through monitoring, evaluation and information sharing across agencies.

Finally, the discussion found that further research is needed on the use of ICT and social media to support improved agency functioning and coordination aiming to promote meaningful participation of adolescents and youth affected by migration.

5. Youth Employment: How can migration for work be a valuable experience for young people, both men and women? How can governments support this as part of the post-2015 development agenda?

“Migrants and the economies of the countries in which they live can both benefit from ensuring that migrants are able to make the best use of their human capital” – Roa’a Sabri Majeed, Iraq

Participants felt that migration for work can be a valuable experience for young people, provided they migrate through regular channels and the country of destination provides a positive reception, with facilities to ease their social, cultural and economic integration. Contributions highlighted the value of exposure to other societies and work environments, language acquisition, new skills and experiences and greater awareness of other cultures. Barriers to benefiting from migrating for work included discrimination, lack of language skills and non-recognition of “foreign” qualifications, resulting in “brain waste”, with migrants working in jobs for which they are overqualified. The benefits to countries of origin when migrants return with increased capacities following a positive migration experience were also underlined.

It was suggested that including decent work for young people within the post-2015 development framework could help to ensure that young people leave school with employable skills that are relevant to the local job market or industry, provided that this is targeted to the national context. Participants highlighted high-quality education for all and government support to entrepreneurship as particularly important for ensuring decent work for young people. Other participants recommended involving members of the country's diaspora residing abroad to support local business development, entrepreneurship and job creation and examples of specific programmes were shared.

In areas of high out-migration, participants highlighted the importance of ICT and suggested that governments should raise awareness and skills in ICT, both as a means to attract investment and decent jobs, but also for entrepreneurship and as a means to enable adolescents and young people to obtain training and certifications to increase their employability.

Participants highlighted the benefit to countries of destination in ensuring migrants are able to make the best use of their human capital and emphasized the human rights imperative of enabling all – including migrants – to work to the best of their ability. To support young migrants in securing employment, participants recommended that countries of destination should establish programmes to encourage the employment of migrants, such as providing orientation programmes on arrival, including language training, establishing mentoring schemes and recognizing qualifications acquired in countries of origin. Targeted training for qualified migrants was proposed to address skills shortages and reduce “brain waste” among skilled migrants.

6. Environmental Change: How does environmental change, including climate change and natural disasters, affect youth migration?

Participants in the discussion shared examples where the impact of environmental change on youth migration is severe. First of all, the consequences of climate change and environmental degradation can lead to decreasing agricultural production, harsher living conditions in the predominantly rural areas affected by these processes and generally more limited livelihood opportunities. As a consequence, many young people decide to migrate due to better (non-agricultural) employment and skills/vocational training opportunities and the need to support their families in adapting to the impacts of environmental change via sending them financial or material remittances.

Participants highlighted that the living and working conditions in the mainly urban areas of destination reached by so-called “environmental migrants” are often very harsh and thus threaten the potential that these migrants have for supporting their families; young migrants frequently suffer labour exploitation, crime, sexual abuse, inadequate housing conditions, low access to public infrastructures, educational facilities and social protection as well as legal insecurity and a lack of opportunities for societal or political participation. In addition to young migrants, children whose parents are environmental migrants are affected by these conditions, which severely impinge upon their life chances. On the other hand, the youngest ones in particular represent a key segment of the so-called “trapped population” who are unable to move away from climate and other environmental risks. They are acutely affected by the consequences of environmental hazards.

The recommendations emerging from this discussion are to include environmental-change-induced migration in the post-2015 development agenda, national climate change adaptation plans and crisis management plans, and to intensify efforts to improve young migrants' migration experience in order to reduce exploitation and foster the potential of migration to support community adaptation to climate change. This discussion thread was the least active, suggesting that further discussion is needed on young people's needs in the context of environmental change and migration.

Summary of Individual Contributions

Box 2: Key recommendations per thematic discussion

1. Social inclusion of young migrants

- Enable migrant adolescents and youth, including the children of migrants, to access social protection services in countries of destination.
- Ensure migrant women and girls have access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in countries of destination.
- Provide pre-departure training to potential migrants on accessing services in countries of destination.
- Strengthen efforts to combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination towards migrants.

2. Adolescents and youth remaining in countries of origin

- Strengthen social safety nets to ensure school attendance, health care and other basic services for children whose parents have migrated.
- Support parents (remittance senders) and caregivers (remittance receivers) in managing remittances for long-term welfare, when funds allow, for instance by facilitating access to credit, savings or insurance, or supporting investment in housing, and enable migrant parents to make direct payments for schooling, health insurance and other expenses to secure child welfare.
- Prevent stigmatization of migrant families and condemnation of parents who have made the difficult choice of migrating without their children.
- Design immigration policies with consideration for migrants separated from their children, including ensuring that migrant workers can return for visits to their country of origin, enable long-term or permanent migrants to bring their children with them and reduce delays in family reunification processes.

3. Turning human rights challenges into opportunities

- Raise awareness about safe migration and realities in destination countries, including regarding rights, risks and opportunities.
- Include adolescents and youth affected by migration in social protection systems, policies and programmes.
- Strengthen efforts to combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination towards migrants.
- Address psychological impacts of rights violations of young migrants due to detention, violence, delays in regularization, etc.

4. Meaningful participation of adolescents and youth affected by migration

- Create safe environments for adolescents and youth affected by migration, including the most vulnerable, to enable their active participation in policy processes and ensure their views and experiences are considered when formulating national and international policies and programmes.
- Support adolescents and young people affected by migration to advocate for themselves to influence migration policies in countries of origin and destination, including by establishing “forums”, using social media and collaborating with the media.
- Use ICT and social media to improve meaningful participation of adolescents and youth affected by migration in migration policy design and implementation, for example by awareness raising, advocacy and outreach, and through monitoring, evaluation and information sharing across agencies.

5. Youth employment and migration

- Provide training and education, including in labour rights, for young migrants in countries of origin to enable them to find employment in countries of destination.
- Engage with diaspora and migrant associations to support local development and entrepreneurship in countries of origin.
- Provide targeted training to migrants, including orientation and language training upon arrival in countries of destination.

6. Environmental change and youth migration

- Include environmental-change-induced migration in the post-2015 development agenda, national climate change adaptation plans and crisis management plans.
- Intensify efforts to improve young migrants' migration experience to foster the potential of migration to support community adaptation to climate change.
- Facilitate further discussion on young people's needs in terms of life planning, participation and education in the context of environmental change and migration.

1. Social Inclusion of Young Migrants

The majority of participants emphasized the importance of ensuring adolescents and young migrants are able to access services such as education and healthcare, both for their own wellbeing and the future development of their countries of destination, “the development of countries, developed and developing, rests with the young”. Recognizing that over 50% of migration is now “South-South”⁶, many participants highlighted the economic contribution migrants make to their countries of destination and expressed the view that governments should enable migrants to access services, remarking that, “Migrants are often denied their humanity by virtue of being on the move”. Further, participants argued that it is in the interests of countries of destination to enable migrants to access services to avoid additional social and economic problems and increased inequalities, and enable them to contribute effectively to the country's development. Participants highlighted that migrants are particularly vulnerable to social policies in countries of destination that restrict access to services to certain groups, for example on the basis of ability to pay. The political challenges of enabling social inclusion of young migrants were also raised, including the prevailing negative perceptions of migrants, which were attributed to unemployment levels in countries of destination and cultural differences.

a) What barriers are there to migrant adolescents and youth being able to access good quality education, healthcare and other services, regardless of whether they, or their parents, are migrants?

⁶ Hujo, K., & Nicola P. (2007). South-South migration: Challenges for development and social policy. *Development* (special issue on Migration and Development), 50(4), 1-7 and Ratha, D. & Shaw, W. (2007). South-South Migration and Remittances. World Bank Working Paper, 102.

Many participants in the dialogue highlighted language and cost as major impediments to young migrants and the children of migrants accessing services. An example was shared of tertiary institutions in some countries, such as Togo and Benin, which charge migrants' adolescent children higher fees, despite their being residents. In addition, participants raised the issue of discrimination towards migrants in terms of access to employment and research studies, which limits migrants' ability to gain employment commensurate with their skills and qualifications.

A specific example was shared from South Africa where research revealed that confusion over conflicting policies regarding access to schools, compounded by lack of coordination and communication between the education and migration policymakers and stakeholders, together with possible xenophobia, can result in a failure to integrate, include and serve migrant adolescents, despite the fact that education is their human right.

Other participants shared experiences from Thailand, where the children of migrants are often unable to access good education, healthcare and other services due to their legal status and lack of family support. Even when they do have the right to attend school and access other services, their parents may not always be aware of or understand how to access these services. Others shared the situation of young, undocumented migrant workers from Cambodia in Thailand who do not have the legal right to access services such as education, healthcare or consular services due to specific legislation excluding migrant workers from accessing social protection.

Kate Lapham of the Open Society in Turkey drew attention to the issue of children of internal migrants who in some countries are denied access to services which are tied to residency, because the procedures for changing residency are too cumbersome to navigate. The education of children of seasonal migrants often suffers as school systems provide insufficient support to children who attend only temporarily or intermittently, leading to the risk of early dropouts.

Further, it was suggested that even when migrants are able to access education and healthcare services, social inclusion requires more than access to services, and there remain cultural barriers to social inclusion and integration. For example, in some countries migrant adolescents show higher rates of school dropouts and lower reading skills, while discrimination and racial stereotyping suffered by some migrant adolescents slow the process of integration and threaten their self-esteem, creating barriers to social inclusion.

In terms of promoting gender equalities, one participant raised the importance of integrating gender differences into service provision, particularly for adolescents, as girls' and boys' needs may differ greatly.

Disabled Peoples' International (DPI) Europe stressed the needs of young migrants with disabilities who can be extremely isolated, particularly if they live in unsuitable accommodation with non-accessible facilities. DPI suggested that building an accessible society for all would empower migrants with disabilities to be able to contribute to their countries of destination.

“Young migrants are in host societies but they do not belong yet; they are confronted with belonging to two cultures and languages. Access to education does not always promote integration or inclusion in the society of the host country.” – Rosalía Cortés, Researcher on Migration and Social Inclusion, Argentina

Finally, two participants raised the need for the children of internally displaced people (IDPs), including adolescents and youth, to access services beyond the fulfilment of basic needs in their areas of displacement, in order to be able to enjoy their fundamental rights.

b) How can governments and others be encouraged to make sure that all adolescents and youth can access education, vocational training, health care (including preventative), and other services, regardless of whether they, or their parents, are regular or irregular migrants?

“Given that most migration is now from one developing country to another, we must find cost-effective ways to include migrants that are not unduly burdensome on poorer countries who are already struggling mightily. The solutions that we come up with to help migrants – particularly children – must be feasible given the crisis, yet ambitious given the context” – Dr. Tricia Callender, Development and Education Sociologist, United States of America

“Governments have a responsibility to actively address discrimination and xenophobia. By taking advantage of the multitude of media outlets, they can more effectively and at low costs work toward achieving that goal. These governments have to take a stand on social inclusion and inform migrant and non-migrant populations about these issues.” – Mónica Harvin, UCLA North American Integration and Development Center (NAID), United States of America

Participants in the discussion emphasized the importance of international cooperation in ensuring that all adolescents and youth can access services, regardless of their migration status, recommending that countries of origin and destination establish agreements to ensure migrants’ children have legal protection and access to social services. For example, Sheepa Hafiza of BRAC, Bangladesh, proposed that governments implement a separate human rights framework to address the needs and rights of young, international migrants, including undocumented adolescents and youth, based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Participants also recommended that governments of countries of destination legislate to ensure implementation of social inclusion policies which do not discriminate on the basis of migration status. The example was shared of Nigeria where migrant adolescents and youth are in principle able to access healthcare and other services.

Other specific recommendations suggested by participants to address the barriers to accessing social services included:

- Commission country-level “cross-mappings” of service provision and rights policies (education, health, access to employment) against existing country-level migration policies to ensure there is complementarity between them; where service and migration policies conflict, identify solutions.
- Provide practical support services to young migrants upon arrival to facilitate access to services.
- Reform residential registration to enable internal migrants and their children to access services.
- Provide dedicated support to students affected by migration to mitigate dropouts, for example young migrants who have experienced trauma and children of seasonal migrants who move between schools frequently.
- Understand adolescent and young people’s social networks before providing services in order to better determine their needs and the best approach required.
- Simplify registration processes for accessing services.

- Separate service provision from immigration enforcement: Remove citizenship information from school and medical insurance applications to ensure equal access for all children and ensure parents may access them without fear of deportation.
- Provide education and healthcare services to all free at the point of use, including migrants and children of migrants, adapted to individuals' needs, and including school supplies.
- Record all births, provide legal support to migrant parents expecting or with children born in the country of destination and provide official proof of identification to all migrants and children of migrants – an example was shared from the National Rural Health Mission India's Mother and Child Tracking System, with a suggestion to connect this with ensuring provision of other services such as education.
- Ensure services are adolescent- and youth-friendly and gender-specific needs are taken into account.
- Ensure services are accessible to young migrants with disabilities.
- Ensure healthcare and sexual and reproductive healthcare services for adolescents and youth are discreet and confidential.
- Governments to manage the records of migrant workers to ensure they are able to access services.
- Ensure IDPs are able to access services in their areas of displacement.

Participants also made the following recommendations to empower migrants themselves to access services:

- Provide skills training and training in the language of the country of destination to young migrants and children of migrants, both in countries of destination and pre-departure, to empower them to access services and facilitate their inclusion – including their eventual employment, participation in civil society, understanding of the legal system, etc.
- Provide information to young migrants on their rights and the services available to them, via the media and other channels.
- Provide spaces where migrants can provide peer support, learn about their cultures of origin and destination, how to access services and how to live within both cultures.

Finally, participants suggested that a shift in the perception of migrants is required in order to facilitate access to services. Dr. Maria V. Rodrigues of Community Works, Australia, argued that governments should recognize the importance of schools as providing an opportune space for high-quality interaction between migrants and local communities in countries of destination, with the potential to improve attitudes towards migrants and thereby contribute to social inclusion. In order to facilitate this, Dr. Rodrigues recommends that governments invest in training teachers how to generate high-quality contact in school settings, as well as providing training in migrant rights and cultural sensitivity, with the participation of migrant parents.

Dr. Madeleine M. Laming of the Australian Federation of Graduate Women raised the importance of accountability, emphasizing that citizens, civil society organizations and the international community should hold governments to account for their treatment of migrants, in order to encourage policies which enable the children of migrants to access services. In addition, participants proposed that national governments should:

- Enact anti-discrimination legislation to prevent discrimination on the basis of migration status in access to jobs and services.
- Actively address discrimination and xenophobia, for example by participating in the media and using it more effectively to promote social inclusion of young migrants.

- Provide information on the social, economic and cultural benefits of integrating young migrants into the country of destination, via the media.
- Provide education and training to children in schools, as well as to those in positions of responsibility within the community (teachers, parents, religious leaders, etc.) to increase tolerance of migrants and migration.

2. Adolescents and Youth Remaining in Countries of Origin

Overall, participants were in agreement that family separation is not the ideal outcome, given the emotional and physical impact on children at a young age, including anxiety, poor school performance, attention deficit, depression, economic deprivation, housing instability, food insecurity and risk of gang involvement. It was recommended that policies should therefore focus on reducing the need for separation with investment and job creation in areas of high out-migration to provide alternatives to out-migration. Where parents have migrated, governments in countries of destination should facilitate family reunification in the case of underage children. Given the reality of parental absence due to migration in many countries, participants shared recommendations on how to mitigate the negative effects and support adolescents and young people remaining in countries of origin, including through use of remittances.

a) (i) What are the difficulties (psychological, economic, etc.), faced by adolescents and youth – both girls and boys - who live in households where one or more parents have migrated?

Participants highlighted many of the difficulties faced by adolescents and youth whose parent/s have migrated, while they remain in their country of origin. For example, Kevin Paulino, a young person from the Dominican Republic whose family migrated to the United States of America, shared that adolescents “left behind” face the same challenges their parents faced in terms of lack of jobs and a stable income. This, compounded by the lack of parental support, means they risk their personal safety and are in danger of becoming involved in crime. A respondent from Indonesia shared that although education is free at the point of use, many adolescents do not complete high school as they instead enter the workforce to support their families.

“Children fare better when they receive sufficient funds to noticeably improve their lives... On the other hand, when there is no financial improvement, children are likely to feel abandoned.” – Leisy Abrego, Assistant Professor, UCLA, United States

In terms of psychological difficulties, Leisy Abrego, Assistant Professor at UCLA, United States, shared her research findings which show that, “children fare better when they receive sufficient funds to noticeably improve their lives” and can point to the concrete benefits of being apart from their parents and justify the family separation. Conversely, when there is no financial improvement, children are likely to feel abandoned and may focus all their mental and emotional energy on awaiting reunification, while detaching themselves from the society around them.

Further examples of the challenges faced were shared from a survey carried out in Bangladesh, where children living in households where one or both parents have migrated were shown to be twice as likely to have emotional problems, leave school, have problems with authority and abuse drugs, and in some areas teenage pregnancy increased. The survey also found that these children had poorer psychological wellbeing and some had to take on domestic responsibilities to the detriment of their education. Families who had taken on debt to finance migration risked exploitation by moneylenders, forcing children to work to repay the debt. In terms of positive impacts, the Bangladesh survey found that children of fathers who have migrated were less likely to be malnourished. However, they had an increased risk of dying in the five years after migration. In addition, the survey found an inverse relationship between remittances and

child labour. However, when parents are not able to send remittances there is a negative effect on school attendance and their offspring may be forced into child labour.

Similarly, studies shared from Jamaica have shown that children of migrant parents often have suicidal thoughts and are at risk from sexual abuse and prostitution, while another study found that migration contributes to poor academic performance and delinquent behaviour, and is the single strongest factor contributing to family breakdown in Jamaica, with consequent negative impacts upon the younger generation, such as a lack of positive role models, which helped perpetuate the cycle of gang dependency and deprivation.

An NGO in Mexico working with children in communities of high migration posted that children who have been “left behind” exhibit depression, feelings of abandonment, poor school performance and social isolation. Another challenge is that they are usually left in the care of grandparents, who may find it difficult to care for them, for example due to health problems or difficulty communicating or assisting with homework because of their educational and cultural differences.

In terms of gender differences, UN Women pointed out that although the increasing feminization of migration contributes to greater investment in education, some evidence suggests that the impact is not uniform across all school-age children. For example, a study in Jordan found evidence that in some communities the eldest daughter’s education may end because she is required to take on additional household responsibilities in the absence of her mother, even as her young siblings benefit from greater educational opportunities derived from increased household income.

In relation to the feminization of international migration, several participants highlighted the impact of migration on the family or household in communities of origin, as millions of “left-behind” children are growing up for all or part of their lives in the absence of one or both parents. For example, a recent review on “Transnational Migration and Changing Care Arrangements for Left-Behind Children in Southeast Asia” by the Asia Research Institute in Singapore looks at the impact of changing arrangements and relationships of care around “left behind” children, including the impact on children’s physical health and psychological wellbeing. Among the review’s findings is that existing scholarship shows that, “remittances contribute to better nutrition and access to modern healthcare and child care services. On the downside, left-behind children also seem to have a higher vulnerability to the spread of HIV/AIDS, a higher rate of drug use and heroin addiction and suffer higher levels of emotional disruption, stress and sadness”.

Jesse Hertstein of the NGO Amway drew attention to the situation of adolescent children of internal migrants, for example in China, where there is an incentive for migrants moving from rural to urban areas to leave children behind as educational resources are allocated to children based on the province they were born in. When parents leave they are often left with family members who cannot support them. Gina Crivello of the Young Lives study at the University of Oxford in the UK added the situation of “floating children” in China who move with their families to cities but are then unable to access the same basic services as resident children and hence study in “informal” schools to the detriment of their education.

Focusing on adolescents and young people “left behind” in rural areas of Africa, a participant from Ethiopia highlighted the challenges they face, including low wages, the nature of farm work and the social challenges of living and working on a farm,

“Categories like ‘the left behind’ carry with them a lot of assumptions about the powerlessness of young people, and we might use the term strategically when we want to emphasize the vulnerability of youth.” – Gina Crivello, Young Lives, University of Oxford, UK

including the risk of alcohol abuse, lack of privacy, boredom, social isolation and low status.

Gina Crivello questioned the use of the term “left behind” as evoking the powerlessness of young people with the implication that something is being “done to” them. Sharing examples from her research in Peru of the variety of family separation due to migration, including older siblings who migrate, with whom adolescents may have close emotional bonds, parental absence or abandonment due to poverty, violence or infidelity, rather than migration, and mobile livelihoods requiring caregivers to spend months or weeks away from home, she drew attention to more nuanced phenomena such as parents being “left behind” as young people increasingly migrate to cities for education and job opportunities. Gina also highlighted that groups of young people are also being figuratively “left behind” by broader development processes, some by migration but others by other structural sources of inequality, requiring broad-based support for adolescents and youth in poverty.

a) (ii) How can the negative impact of parental separation be reduced? (for example, to ensure their access to education, health care and other services).

Participants proposed a range of measures that governments, civil society and local communities can take to reduce the negative impact on families of the absence of one or more parents due to migration. Many respondents highlighted the need to increase access to employment for young people in communities of origin, in order to negate the need to migrate following their parents, for example by providing appropriate skills training.

Research shared by Valentina Mazzucato of Transnational Child-Raising Arrangements between Africa and Europe (TRAC) in the Netherlands, shows that separated children and migrant parents do not necessarily have to suffer negative consequences to their emotional wellbeing, provided they are able to operate under certain specific conditions. Most important are migrant receiving country policies concerning residency permits and work. Others emphasized that receiving countries should develop policies to enable families to migrate together when possible. Also important are a migrant parent’s network of care which they can rely upon to provide a stable caregiving environment for their offspring. It was also suggested by Joanna Dreby, Assistant Professor at the University of Albany in the United States, that families do better when separations are no more than one to two years, occur prior to or post-adolescence, and communication (by telephone, email, Skype and visits home) while apart is easy. Participants recommended government interventions to assist parents and children to visit one another and communicate easily, as well as government programmes to facilitate the transfer of money between parents and children in order to avoid conflicts over economic support.

Many participants focused on the importance of addressing the psychological needs of adolescents and youth whose parent/s have migrated. For example, Leisy Abrego, Assistant Professor at UCLA in the United States, recommended that governments in countries of origin should implement policies to develop these young people’s “sense of belonging” to ensure they complete their education, gain skills and participate in society, rather than focusing on migrating one day themselves. Others, including Assistant Professor Joanna Dreby, of the University at Albany in the United States, emphasized the need for governments to support a change in the prevailing discourse in schools and communities more broadly to encourage the acceptance of different family forms and end stigmatization of those whose parents have migrated, normalizing separation so that children do not feel judged by their peers and are able to view parental absence as an acceptable means to support the family. Recommendations to address this included adapting the school curricula and public information campaigns to reflect the normality of family separation.

It was proposed that governments actively intervene to ensure that these children attend schools, have proper health screenings and receive social support. Examples of such programmes and policies include Progresa and Oportunidades in Mexico. An NGO in Kyrgyzstan, Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (DCCA), proposed supporting social workers and local governments to build a database of families where one or both parents have migrated, and hold parents accountable for ensuring the welfare of their children while working abroad.

Participants also recommended that governments should implement policies to protect and promote the rights of children “left behind”, particularly girls, and recommended strengthening the work of civil society organizations to protect the rights of children impacted by migration at local, regional and global levels.

Others highlighted the importance of pre-departure preparation and counselling, for both migrants themselves and household members remaining in the origin community. Respondents from Indonesia, Jamaica and Mexico highlighted the importance of supporting those – often grandparents – who become the main caregivers when parents migrate.

A successful initiative was shared from Jamaica where a pilot project implemented by HelpAge International and Help for Children Development Company Ltd (HCDC) in Kingston, funded by the EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI), worked to reduce the negative impact of migration on multi-generational households through, *inter alia*, providing parenting training to grandparents, career guidance to migrants’ children and registering families to receive access to social services.

In terms of community and government support, an ongoing project was shared by the Tifa Foundation in Indonesia, which aims to adapt community-run early childhood education to support children “left behind”, including childcare training for fathers. It is hoped that this will become a model for childcare to be adopted by the government and implemented locally. From Mexico, Fundación Cambia la historia A.C. shared their experiences working with children “left behind” in communities of high migration, where teachers play a key role in restoring the children’s wellbeing, whether organizing extracurricular activities or through workshops to enable them to strengthen their self-esteem.

Finally, participants argued that receiving countries should enable migrants’ children to reunite with their parents living abroad, and make policies to enable families to migrate together when possible. It was also suggested to undertake further research on the value of organized child welfare assistance for children in households where one or both parents have migrated.

b) How can receivers of remittances be encouraged by governments and others to spend the money in ways that benefit the future of adolescents and youth and realize their human rights and human development potential? (for example, alleviating the negative impacts of their parent/s’ migration, ensuring the education and empowerment of girls, etc.).

“there is an assumption that families are receiving enough money to thrive financially, but this is not the case. Many are just scraping by. To tax these families evenly could be extremely detrimental” –

Leisy Abrego, Assistant Professor, UCLA, United States

Several participants cautioned against taxation or *forced* savings plans for families of migrants receiving remittances, who are often already severely financially constrained. Rather, initiatives to support effective investment of remittances were recommended, for example, BRAC Bangladesh proposed that training/coaching services should be provided on the use of remittances and a savings plan for guardians

of children “left behind” in order to increase the benefit of remittances sent to them, particularly if they are used to prolong the provision of quality education. The HelpAge/HCDC project in Jamaica provided an example of a project which included remittance-management training for multi-generational families.

Others suggested that the focus should be on the remittance senders, who have more control over how the funds are used. Cesar Augusto, who migrated from El Salvador to the United States, suggested that senders could invest part of their remittances in supporting youth entrepreneurship and capacity building in their countries of origin, in order to support the country’s development.

Fundación Cambia la historia A.C. in Mexico recommended that to ensure that remittances sent by migrants to their countries of origin are used as catalysts of development, they must be accompanied by programmes and policies that provide matching remittance funds to invest in these communities, both in infrastructure and education, if not, remittances are used to live day-to-day, perpetuating poverty and the incentive to migrate. Rosalia Cortes, the expert resource person for the discussion threads on social inclusion and youth employment, cautioned that this is only possible in situations where remittance senders and receivers and/or diaspora organizations have sufficient additional funds to be able to invest in local development, rather than simply supporting their families’ .

3. Turning Human Rights Challenges into Opportunities

Overall, participants agreed that it is crucial to build on the positive opportunities that migration opens up to adolescents, youth and their families, while protecting them from the risks posed by unsafe migration and exploitation, through protecting all migrants’ human rights and ensuring their access to services.

a) What in your opinion are the main human rights challenges faced by adolescents and youth - both girls and boys, young men and women - in the context of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination?

Contributors drew attention to adolescents and youth in countries of origin who often lack accurate, youth-friendly information on safe migration and face barriers to legal mobility options, particularly low-skilled migrants; young migrants in transit, particularly irregular migrants and women, who lack access to social structures and may face violence, rape, exploitation and theft; and young migrants in destination countries who may face barriers to accessing services and discrimination, violence, racism and xenophobia, with attendant psychological impacts. Examples shared were varied, ranging from the needs of Guatemalan migrants in transit in Mexico, to “Vietnamese brides” in China, to Indian students facing violence in Australia.

Participants differentiated between the challenges faced by young migrants educated to university level, and those with little or no tertiary education. Challenges encountered by the former include exploitation in the workplace due to non-recognition of qualifications or loss of legal status, while the latter face unfair wages, inability to unionize or access healthcare and other services due to prohibitive costs and the risk of forced labour, while domestic workers – largely women – and women migrants in particular risk sexual abuse. In terms of young migrants' living conditions, particular examples were shared from China and India where rapid urbanization has resulted in migrants lacking access to housing, urban resources and participation in local governance, due to economic and political barriers.

Participants also raised the particular psychological challenges faced by adolescents and young migrants whose human rights are not upheld. For example, trauma as a result of detention can delay a young person’s intellectual development, while if a minor becomes an adult while awaiting the outcome of a visa application, the individual may have to reapply, further delaying the outcome. Disabled Peoples’ International (DPI) Europe stressed the needs of young migrants with disabilities who can be extremely isolated, particularly if they live in unsuitable accommodation with non-accessible facilities. DPI suggests

that building an accessible society for all would empower migrants with disabilities to be able to contribute to their countries of destination.

Save the Children and the Inter-Agency Group on Children on the Move highlighted the particular vulnerability of child migrants to human rights violations, as they lack the protective ties normally available in families and communities. The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) in Malaysia highlighted young migrants' lack of access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) knowledge and services, with adolescents and women and girls facing particular barriers due to prevailing social attitudes. ARROW emphasized that women migrants, particularly the low-skilled, are often denied their sexual and reproductive rights, as many destination countries do not allow them to bring their families, have relationships, have children or get married, and they may be denied migration or continuing employment if pregnant, which can result in stateless children.

A further example of the violation of young female migrants' rights was shared by Xuelun Ma, a high school student from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in China, who shared the situation of young Vietnamese women who migrate to China to marry, but are unable to become citizens and as a result their children cannot obtain citizenship, and hence lack the attendant rights and social benefits. Their situation is compounded by the fact that they face losing their Vietnamese citizenship after three months of absence, leaving them with no citizenship or basic rights.

Finally, Martin Wolf Andersen of the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York drew attention to the impact of migration on the human rights of migrating indigenous peoples, who are often discriminated against because of their culture and identity. He stated that, given that indigenous peoples are closely tied to their communities, the impact of their migration is often broader than that of individual migration. In particular, indigenous migration can affect the collective rights of indigenous communities and accordingly has consequences for entire communities. The impact of urbanization of indigenous peoples, including their lack of access to primary health-care, education and social services, is often linked to the recognition of their rights to their lands and territories.

b) (i) What can governments, civil society, the private sector and others do to effectively protect young boys and girls affected by migration from these challenges? (Consider within the context of, for example, achieving gender equality, facilitating regular migration and regularization, promoting social inclusion, preventing xenophobic violence, combatting trafficking, etc.).

“Migration is a process to be managed, not a problem to be solved. Managing migration by protecting the rights of migrants is both the right thing to do and the best way to maximize migrant contributions to development” – Prof. Philip Martin, University of California at Davis, United States of America

Participants in the discussion argued that protecting migrants requires a shift in the approach taken to migration in both countries of origin and destination and that the post-2015 development agenda provides an opportunity to make this change. In his closing statement to the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, said that countries must be supported to promote peace and security, human rights and the rule of law, in order to create stable and harmonious societies, so that migration will be a choice not a “desperate necessity”. A similar point had already been made by participants in the online discussion, who suggested that in order to increase protection of individual migrants' rights, the post-2015 development agenda must first offer poorer countries “rapid and sustainable growth that narrows the inequalities that promote migration” and in order to change the prevailing negative perception of migrants and migration, recommended that “leaders must emphasize that migration can enrich individual migrants as well as sending and receiving countries via remittances to countries of origin and expanded economies in countries of destination.”

Many participants emphasized the importance of creating a positive attitude towards migration and migrants in order to promote inclusion and respect for migrants' rights, for example through educating

political and community leaders and local government staff. Others added the important role of civil society organizations, in addition to governments, in combatting misperceptions and promoting tolerance of migrants by highlighting cases where migrant groups are misrepresented, providing factual information on migrants' behaviour, their role in the country of destination and positive models for coexistence.

In terms of specific measures to protect migrants, participants stressed that policies must be implemented to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including migrant workers and migrants in transit, with particular consideration given to migrants in distress, irregular migrants and the rights of women and children in the context of migration.

Participants proposed policies to eliminate discrimination against migrants, regardless of legal status and factors including but not limited to age, nationality, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity, health and pregnancy status or occupation. Suggested measures included origin country governments providing pre-departure information on migrant rights, personal safety and financial literacy and transit governments providing protection and support. For governments of countries of destination, recommendations included enacting "migrant-friendly" legislation and policies to facilitate integration, education and awareness-raising campaigns on human rights and the rights of migrants, including migrant workers, establishing national commissions to protect migrants' rights and implementing policies to promote the acceptance of a multicultural national identity.

In terms of rights education, ARROW recommended that comprehensive sex education and sexual and reproductive health and services should be provided to young people affected by migration, in order to ensure that they are aware of both their human rights in general and their sexual and reproductive health rights.

Participants also made recommendations aimed at protecting the rights of specific groups of vulnerable migrants. For example, it was suggested that international norms to protect the human rights of those who marry citizens of their country of destination should be established, such as the quota system in Taiwan or the spousal immigration process in the United States. Regarding internal migrants, it was important to ensure that internal migrants have official proof of residence to enable them to, for example, access services, open a bank account, join the voter rolls and participate in local governance, which may require certifying the residential status of migrants without formal housing.

Regarding the role of civil society, it was recommended that civil society organizations work together in consortia to address rights violations collectively, while youth organizations should address the needs of young migrants with activities that recognize them as agents of social change.

Save the Children and the Inter-Agency Group on Children on the Move highlighted the importance of improving the rights and protection framework for child migrants, calling on the international community to commit to including children's rights in the High-Level Dialogue follow-up process as well as in the discussions about the post-2015 agenda. In particular, they stressed that the protection of children on the move must be an integral part of the post-2015 framework and include explicit outcomes and indicators for children in the context of migration.

Regarding migration for work, it was suggested that the best way to protect local workers from "unfair discrimination" is to protect migrants' rights in order to avoid a "race to the bottom". Further recommendations related to addressing violations of the rights of migrant workers included better coordination between migrant recruitment firms, governments and migrants' associations, with improved government monitoring of recruitment agencies to ensure the welfare and continuous support of migrants in countries of destination, and follow-up mechanisms in countries of origin to prosecute rights violations committed in transit or in countries of destination.

Participants highlighted the particular vulnerability of young migrants to exploitation such as forced labour. To prevent exploitation, it was recommended that government agencies in countries of origin hold

public information campaigns to warn young people and their families of the risks involved when accepting a job offer abroad, oversee or even broker employment contracts, and establish bilateral agreements on employment and repatriation conditions. A specific proposal was made to establish alert mechanisms between government and civil society organizations to signal cases of exploitation and human rights violations, assist victims and rapidly diffuse information to migrant-source communities to prevent repeat exploitation. Greater international collaboration along migration corridors bringing together police and justice systems to address exploitation and bring perpetrators to justice was also called for.

It was agreed that governments, NGOs and individual citizens all have a responsibility to monitor, immediately report and seek remedy for human rights violations. Participants also emphasized the role of civil society organizations in protecting migrants both in countries of transit and destination, for example by providing data on migrant victims to governments. It was also recommended that migrants' rights advocates use opportunities such as the processes to develop the SDGs, post-2015 development agenda and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) to monitor regional and country activities.

Dr. Martin Ruhs, a lecturer at the University of Oxford, UK, highlighted the trade-off between increased migration and increased rights for migrants, as his research has found that greater equality of rights for new migrant workers tends to be associated with more restrictive admission policies, especially for admitting lower-skilled workers from poorer countries. Proposed solutions to this trade-off include temporary migration programmes that protect a universal set of "core rights" for migrant workers, to be discussed by the international community.

b) (ii) What can governments, civil society, the private sector and others do to effectively empower young boys and girls affected by migration, so that migration is an enriching and positive experience for all of them?

In order to empower migrants, participants highlighted the importance of including migration in both national and international development frameworks, including the post-2015 development agenda, through a process of participation of a range of partners including migrants themselves. Participants argued that this inclusion would give migrants a voice with policymakers, empower migrants' associations and enable the creation of community-level programmes to protect and empower migrants and ensure their participation in local governance.

Specific measures proposed to empower young migrants included providing information to young people considering migration and their wider families and communities about the benefits, risks and potential costs of migration. For those who choose to migrate, it was important to provide pre-departure training in the language of the country of destination, in order to increase migrants' autonomy to assert and access their rights, as well as psychological counselling to prepare both migrants and their families remaining in their country of origin for the emotional challenges of separation. Once again, participants highlighted the role of civil society organizations in empowering migrants, for example by providing training.

"We should start discussing the creation of a list of universal "core rights" for migrant workers. Exactly which rights would be on this list is still up for debate, but it is a debate that should be at the centre of upcoming discussions on the global governance of migration." – Dr. Martin Ruhs, University Lecturer in Political Economy, University of Oxford, United Kingdom.

In terms of protecting the rights of indigenous migrants, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) advises that indigenous peoples' rights should be considered in a holistic way, without dividing urban and rural members of indigenous communities. Recognition of their own institutions, and respect for cultural traditions and laws are especially relevant for the survival of the cultures and identities of migrating indigenous peoples – both in voluntary and involuntary migration situations. The PFII emphasized that issues related to trafficking (human and substances), violence and corruption affect indigenous peoples and the governance of their territories, with effects also on migration patterns and traditional lifestyles, and should be addressed in the post-2015 agenda.

4. Youth Participation in Developing and Implementing Migration Policies Nationally and Internationally

Responses were received from a range of countries, including Bangladesh, Italy, Kyrgyzstan Norway, the Philippines, Turkey and the United States, while participants included individuals, researchers, representatives of civil society organizations and NGOs.

a) How can adolescents and youth participate in the designing and implementing of migration policies at the national, regional and international levels (such as the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development on 3-4 October 2013 and the negotiations of the post-2015 development agenda)?

Participants highlighted the importance of adolescents and youth – particularly young migrants – having a voice in influencing migration policies, emphasizing that in order to achieve this, young people need support to learn to advocate for themselves: “We need to empower them and develop their capacity to voice out their concerns and participate in discourses and policy decisions affecting them.” - Dr. Gina A. Yap, Executive Director, Batis Center for Women, the Philippines.

The NGO Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (DCCA) from Osh, Kyrgyzstan, highlighted the lack of participation of adolescents and youth in the development of migration policy and attributed this to a lack of understanding of their role and distrust of public authorities and the rule of law. DCCA recommended raising awareness among young people of the rights of migrants and their role in influencing policy, for example via information campaigns, and convening meetings between government representatives, NGOs and youth at the local level to build trust and discuss migration policy.

A number of further suggestions were made as to how to enable young migrants to influence migration policies in countries of destination, including establishing a national “migrants forum” to organize advocacy workshops and round tables with individuals and organizations with policy influence; organizing national conventions of young migrants to formulate recommendations to be presented to government; engaging with local government bodies and youth ministries to ensure their voices are heard at national level; creating newsletters, websites and blogs to exchange ideas with migrants globally. Participants suggested that young migrants with little or no educational background could enlist the support of civil society organizations to carry out advocacy events and enable them to share their experiences and expertise. In countries of origin, it was suggested that adolescents and youth affected by migration should be involved in migration policy discussions, for example at national or local-level conferences on migration, tailored to the needs and languages of the participants.

At international level, participants suggested that adolescents and youth affected by migration, particularly those from developing countries, should be provided opportunities to speak and participate in regional and global discussions, including those related to the post-2015 development agenda negotiations. It was recommended that young people themselves join civil society organizations working

on migration issues to monitor and lobby international organizations and processes to address the issues that concern them and engage civil society organizations.

Contributors from Bangladesh, India and Kyrgyzstan highlighted the importance of working with traditional media to enable young migrants to participate in activities to influence policy, such as by ensuring that migrants participate regularly in radio and television debates or documentaries and are interviewed in print and/or in online news stories.

Ignacio Packer of [Terre des Hommes](#) and [Destination Unknown](#), the expert resource person supporting this discussion thread, shared the conclusions of a recent workshop on youth participation in the context of migration at the Destination Unknown Campaign Assembly, which concluded that it is vital to create safe environments for young migrants to enable their active participation in policy processes. Young people are highly motivated to defend their needs and rights, but face many constraints, particularly irregular migrants who are afraid to speak out in public fora and unaccompanied migrants who have difficulty organizing in broader networks due to travel restrictions. Participants also stressed the importance of fostering organizational development of youth networks and youth organizations in the context of migration. Child rights organizations have an important role to play in capacity building and fostering organizational development of youth organizations in the context of migration.

b) What role can social media and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) play to enable youth participation, so that adolescents and youth can influence migration policies?

Participants were in agreement that social media and ICT have a huge potential to enable adolescents and youth to influence policy – the challenge is to identify effective mechanisms to enable this. Respondents highlighted the value of social media and ICT in drawing attention to a cause, providing a channel for young people to discuss migration policies, communicating with large numbers of people globally - for example to rapidly provide information to migrants – providing continuous, immediate details of a migrant’s welfare and keeping transnational families connected. Equally, the discussion highlighted the democratizing potential of social media platforms and virtual discussion forums in erasing geographic boundaries and helping to raise understanding of a wide range of perspectives, to “help us be more sensitive to issues of migration, migrant population, their rights and how each one can contribute to the need of the ‘migrant’”.

[Community Works Australia](#) highlighted the ability of ICT and mobile-phone technology to reach even the most marginalized populations using games and other picture-based activities that are accessible even to semi-literate youth, suggesting that this presents an important opportunity in terms of social inclusion, human rights education, and enabling young migrants to participate politically. Community Works also shared the following examples of how social media, ICT, and mobile phone technology are already being used to engage young people in political action.

- [TextToChange](#), based in Uganda and the Netherlands, has established mobile phone-based programmes for over 100 projects in Africa and South America, which send out and receive information to facilitate poverty reduction, health promotion, public awareness, education, civic engagement and public service participation.
- [The Center for Youth Voice in Policy and Practice](#), United States, aims to engage young people in civic participation by acting as a virtual centre showcasing “the power of youth as researchers, knowledge creators, and activists – real contributors to public discussions about policy and practice.”
- [Psychosocial Support for Children’s Rights Resource Centre](#), the Philippines, works for and with children, carrying out training, advocacy, networking and participatory research, which

has contributed to the formulation of policies and programmes that have made positive impacts on the lives of children and the protection of their rights. The centre works with children to make them more aware of their rights and to build their capacities.

- [Sisi Ni Amani](#), Swahili for “We are Peace Kenya”, aims to strengthen existing networks of peace leaders to prevent future violence in Kenya, using a technology-aided approach to peacebuilding. It equips its local chapters with mobile phone-based technologies to facilitate rapid SMS (text message) communication between groups and with the overall community, and provides facilitation for its local chapters to plan appropriate usage of these technologies for peace promotion and monitoring of conflict in their local areas.

Ignacio Packer of [Terre des Hommes](#) and [Destination Unknown](#), suggested that if civil society organizations want the views and opinions of adolescents and young people to influence policies, they should first ensure that their own organizational structures and programmes involve adolescents and young people in their design and implementation. Organizations which do this well create spaces for planning, implementing and evaluating programmes and projects in cooperation with young people. This both improves the effectiveness of their work and empowers young people for future participation in society, with the ability to influence policies and their implementation.

Research from the Philippines by Ideacorp on the role of social media and ICT in enabling youth participation, shared through the discussion, recommends looking at how to use public ICT access points, particularly public libraries, in order to increase the use of government services and citizen participation. Forthcoming research results looking at the role of ICTs in Child and Youth Migration were shared by Plan International USA. The report will offer an overview of the existing landscape of how children and youth on the move are using new technologies and how those who work to support and protect children are using these tools or could better take advantage of them in their work. The report points out that, in addition to integrating ICTs strategically into programming, organizations can also use new ICTs to improve their own operations, for example awareness raising, advocacy and outreach, but also monitoring, evaluation and information sharing across agencies. The research offers an interesting checklist for planning strategic use of ICTs. It states a number of issues, one of them being the need for further research on the use of ICTs to support improved agency functioning and coordination.

Community Works Australia suggested that efforts to use technology as a tool for engaging young people in policy-formation may need to take different forms in different parts of the world, according to what is popular and accessible to the target audience. For example, their research into international activities engaging ICT and mobile technology to improve the well-being of young people found that there is a prevalence of mobile phone technology being used in Africa, as compared with European and North American programmes which focused much more heavily on web-based interventions (programmes in Asia and South Asia used both, and very few technology-based programmes were identified in South America).

Finally, it was highlighted that in order to support adolescents and youth affected by migration, it is important to listen to them and understand their needs from their perspective. An example was shared from [Lilian Pizzi](#), a psychologist working with unaccompanied minors for an NGO in Lampedusa, Italy, whose work has shown that the reception system in Italy for minors from Africa, intended to protect them and their rights as minors, conflicts with their own self-perception as migrants seeking to provide for their families, while at the same time asserting their individualism by “joining the modern world”. Paradoxically, this approach further exposes them to the risk of exploitation and instability which in many cases they are attempting to escape. Pizzi recommended creating dialogue spaces where their point of view can emerge and policymakers and others working with young migrants can question their approaches.

5. Youth Employment and Migration

Responses were received from a range of countries, including Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Iraq, India, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and the United States, while participants included individuals, researchers, representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs and the United Nations.

a) How can migration for work be a valuable experience for young people?

Participants felt that migration for work can be a valuable experience for young people, provided they migrate through regular channels and the country of destination provides a positive reception, with facilities to ease their social, cultural and economic integration, to enable them to gain from the experience.

In terms of the benefits of migration, participants highlighted the value of exposure to other societies and work environments, language acquisition, new skills and experiences and greater awareness of other cultures, with the potential to lead to improved employment prospects when the young person returns home. A participant who herself migrated from Kuwait to Pakistan shared the benefits she experienced from migrating for work, including learning and adapting to a new culture, working alongside colleagues from another country and learning their social norms and values, adjusting to a different labour environment and gaining an understanding of the economy of the country of destination.

Barriers to benefiting from migrating for work included discrimination, lack of language skills and non-recognition of “foreign” qualifications, resulting in “brain waste”, with migrants working in jobs for which they are overqualified.

Participants emphasized the benefits migrants bring to countries of destination in terms of promoting cultural exchange, increasing tolerance and inspiring “host” communities to engage with other countries, and highlighted the benefits to countries of origin when migrants return with increased capacities following a positive migration experience.

b) How can governments support decent work for young people as part of the post-2015 development agenda?

Michael Boampong, a graduate student from Uppsala University in Sweden, highlighted that although promoting/providing access to decent jobs was part of the MDGs, the youth unemployment crisis in many countries is not easing. He suggested that including decent work for young people within the post-2015 development framework could help to ensure that young people leave school with employable skills that are relevant to the local job market or industry, provided it is targeted to the national context. For example, Rosario del Pilar Díaz Garavito, a student from Peru, advocated investing in young people and shared the example of Peru where government programmes support young people to specialize in areas of high labour demand.

Participants in the discussion highlighted eradicating corruption, providing high-quality education for all and government support to entrepreneurship as particularly important for ensuring decent work for young people. Participants argued that it is important to ensure that education systems, particularly in developing countries, equip students with both theoretical knowledge and practical, relevant skills needed for work in the new “globalized and digital economy”.

In terms of entrepreneurship, a number of participants supported the recommendation for governments to establish an “entrepreneurial culture”, including increasing “economic freedom”, establishing programmes to involve youth in entrepreneurship and providing youth internships. Development and Cooperation in Central Asia (DCCA) in Kyrgyzstan suggested providing low-interest loans for business development and simplifying the tax system for entrepreneurs.

Many participants advocated supporting industry and job creation for young people in countries of origin, while Shazia Majeed from Pakistan argued that it was important not to overlook the role of governments in supporting job creation for young people in rural areas.

Participants also suggested expanding opportunities for temporary migration, such as seasonal work programmes for young people as a way to promote decent work for young people as part of the post 2015 agenda. Echoing the 2009 Human Development Report, participants advocated that governments should create new opportunities to enhance the mobility of low-skilled migrants, in addition to focusing on opportunities for high-skilled migrants.

Other participants recommended involving members of the country’s “diaspora” residing abroad to support local business development, entrepreneurship and job creation. Prof. Neville Ying, Executive Director of the Jamaica Diaspora Institute at the University of the West Indies, shared an example from Jamaica where the Diaspora Youth Connect Project works with Cuso International Volunteering Abroad to send volunteers from two of Jamaica’s major diaspora locations – the USA and Canada – to provide customized training in business and community development and entrepreneurship in eight inner-city communities in Jamaica, funded by USAID and CIDA. The project plans to introduce “cyber mentoring” and to provide diaspora support to the national “Community Renewal Programme” which is working with youth in 18 vulnerable communities in Jamaica.

One participant from Iraq highlighted that relevant government ministries in countries of origin should jointly develop policies to attract “return migrants” in order to benefit from their “expertise, knowledge and creative potential”, for example by offering financial incentives and/or improving the services offered to migrants returning to their countries of origin.

c) What should governments do to ensure that adolescents and youth obtain the education and skills needed to find decent work in their country of origin, as a meaningful alternative to migration? *Please share examples of successful initiatives by governments and others to ensure successful school-to-work transitions by providing education, vocational training, etc.*

Participants highlighted the importance of information and communications technology (ICT) and suggested that governments in countries of origin should provide ICT skills training, both as a means to attract investment and decent jobs, but also for entrepreneurship and as a means to enable adolescents and young people to obtain training and certifications to increase their employability.

Participants recommended that in order to increase adolescents’ and youth’s employability governments should take a multifaceted approach, beginning in secondary schools by providing careers guidance and vocational skills training – with internationally recognized certifications. Second, governments should engage in partnerships with the private sector and international agencies to provide a diversity of options for young people to increase their skills locally, including apprenticeship schemes, private sector-led skills and entrepreneurship programmes. They could also establish funding windows for venture capital for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises specifically for young people, to enable them to convert their skills training and creative ideas into concrete business ventures.

Prof. Ying provided the examples of Jamaica's HEART/National Training Agency, which provides employment-training programmes and assists in placing job-seeking graduates, and the Youth Upliftment Through Education (YUTE) project, a public-private partnership which works to improve the employability of at-risk, inner-city youth between the ages of 16-29 in Kingston by providing technical and social skills and economic and entrepreneurship opportunities.

d) What kinds of training or other services (e.g. matching skills to jobs) should governments provide in destination countries for young migrants in search of work?

Participants highlighted the benefit to countries of destination in ensuring migrants are able to make the best use of their human capital and emphasized the human rights imperative of enabling all – including migrants – to work to the best of their ability. To support young migrants secure employment, participants recommended that countries of destination should establish programmes to encourage the employment of migrants, such as providing orientation programmes on arrival, including language training, establish mentoring schemes and take steps to recognize “foreign” qualifications.

Targeted training for qualified migrants was proposed to address skills shortages and reduce “brain waste” among skilled migrants in countries of destination. Michael Boampong from Uppsala University shared the example of Sweden where, when the country experienced shortage of medical personnel in the western part of the country, in order to address the shortage almost 1,000 medically qualified immigrants known to be working in unrelated low-skilled positions were provided with re-training and jobs in the medical field.

It was further suggested that countries could provide skills training and certification programmes to young migrants and introduce them to entrepreneurship opportunities. For example, Cary Lee Peterson of the Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Studies in the United States, proposed support for migrants to attend vocational schools and colleges.

6. Environmental Change and Youth Migration

This was the least active discussion thread, receiving 17 responses, many of which did not directly address the discussion questions, suggesting that further discussion is needed on young people's needs in the context of environmental change and migration. Responses were received from a range of countries, including Australia, Bangladesh, Italy and Thailand, while participants included individuals, researchers, representatives of civil society organizations and NGOs.

a) How do processes of environmental change affect youth migration?

Participants from Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan and Thailand highlighted internal migration and the impact of environmental change in precipitating youth migration from agricultural jobs in rural areas. A respondent from Thailand shared the example of upland areas where changes in the climate have led youth to migrate to urban areas seeking employment, while Eray Women's Associations in Kyrgyzstan gave the example of high levels of out-migration due to environmental degradation resulting from poorly stored nuclear waste, leaving behind isolated communities where grandparents care for children whose parents have migrated.

An initiative to support areas of high out-migration due to environmental change was shared by the NGO Udyama from Odaisha, India, which aimed to increase opportunities and minimize the adverse impacts on people and livelihoods caused by climate-induced out-migration, for example by providing skills development training and certification to youth to increase employment and reduce the need to migrate.

Participants emphasized that the most vulnerable segments of the population (due to geographic location, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, and disability) in the most severely affected regions, such as the Pacific, are both more acutely impacted and therefore likely to be displaced by environmental change, and more vulnerable to the associated risks of migration. Young people, while able to migrate in search of work, given their flexibility and ability to adapt to new conditions, are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, particularly in the case of adolescent girls and young women.

The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) in Malaysia underlined that the process of displacement due to climate-related and extreme weather events affects women and men differently. For example, men may migrate in search of employment while women are left to take on the men's work and work even harder to collect fuel and water in a degraded environment. Girl's education may suffer as they are required to assist with household tasks and responsibilities at a young age. ARROW also highlighted that evidence shows that women and girls are more vulnerable in times of disasters and that an increase in trafficking is often seen post-disaster, for example. Women who do migrate are exposed to new vulnerabilities as a result of precarious legal status, exclusion and isolation, entrenching traditional roles and inequalities.

Martin Wolf Andersen of the Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues highlighted that indigenous youth are particularly at risk following environmental changes, as they may face involuntary urban migration, due to factors such as environmental degradation that has destroyed traditional livelihoods, dispossessions, displacement, military conflict or natural disasters.

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues calls for intergovernmental organizations to support States and communities that are establishing organized migration management solutions for climate change and environmental refugees and migrants. This must be done according to the principle of free, prior and informed consent, giving priority to the assisted voluntary resettlement and reintegration of those indigenous communities whose territories are no longer habitable.

b) How does youth migration help households and communities affected by climate change adapt?

Participants suggested that as younger generations are forced by environmental change to migrate to areas offering better social and economic security this diversification of economic activity within a household has potential benefits in terms of adaptation to future risks. However, there are also considerable trade-offs including the restriction of young people's individual right to choose and the negative impacts on traditional industries and agriculture.

In terms of recommendations for reducing the impact of migration resulting from environmental change as part of the post-2015 development agenda, participants recommended that governments should establish national crisis management plans to include climate change-driven migration patterns. Representatives of Hydroaid, Italy, suggested that it is also important for governments to prepare to support young migrants displaced by climate-induced natural disasters, who may choose to remain in the country or region of refuge.

Finally, Dr. Maria V. Rodrigues of Climate Works Australia suggested that there is a significant opportunity offered by interaction between "climate migrants" and host communities, who need to recognize the dangers posed by climate change and adapt their own behaviour to reduce human impact on the environment. Dr. Rodrigues recommended developing targeted programmes to improve interaction and communication between climate migrants and host communities, in order to help both groups adapt to climate change on micro- and macro-levels, and contribute to reducing prejudice towards migrant populations in general, increasing social inclusion, and promoting political behaviours that support positive migration policy as well as actions to reduce climate change.

Annex 1: Discussion Questions

1. Social Inclusion of Young Migrants

- a) What barriers are there to migrant adolescents and youth being able to access good quality education, health care and other services, regardless of whether they, or their parents, are migrants?
- b) How can governments and others be encouraged to make sure that all adolescents and youth can access education, vocational training, health care (including preventative), and other services, regardless of whether they, or their parents, are regular or irregular migrants?

2. Adolescents and Youth ‘Remaining Behind’

- a) What are the difficulties (psychological, economic, etc.), faced by adolescents and youth – both girls and boys – who live in households where one or more parents have migrated, and how can these difficulties be tackled? *(For example, to ensure their access to education, health care and other services.)*
- b) How can receivers of remittances be encouraged by governments and others to spend the money in ways that benefit the future of adolescents and youth and realize their human rights and human development potential? *(For example, alleviating the negative impacts of their parent/s’ migration, ensuring the education and empowerment of girls, etc.)*

3. Turning Human Rights Challenges into Opportunities

- a) What in your opinion are the main human rights challenges faced by adolescents and youth - both girls and boys, young men and women - in the context of migration in countries of origin, transit and destination?
- b) What can governments, civil society, the private sector and others do to effectively protect young boys and girls affected by migration from these challenges, and to empower them so that migration is an enriching and positive experience for all of them? *(Consider within the context of, for example, achieving gender equality, facilitating regular migration and regularization, promoting social inclusion, preventing xenophobic violence, combatting trafficking, etc.)*

4. Youth Participation in Migration Policy

- a) How can adolescents and youth participate in the designing and implementing of migration policies at the national, regional and international levels (such as the upcoming High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development on 3-4 October 2013 and the negotiations of the post-2015 development agenda)?
- b) What role can social media and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) play to enable youth participation, so that adolescents and youth can influence migration policies?
- c) How should governments and civil society enable young people affected by migration to have a say in the definition of social policies, which can play a key role in promoting social inclusion in societies of destination?

5. Youth Employment and Migration

- a) How can migration for work be a valuable experience for young people?
- b) How can governments support decent work for young people as part of the post-2015 development agenda?
- c) What should governments do to ensure that adolescents and youth obtain the education and skills needed to find decent work in their country of origin, as a meaningful alternative to migration? Please

share examples of successful initiatives by governments and others to ensure successful school-to-work transitions by providing education, vocational training, etc.

d) What kinds of training or other services (e.g. matching skills to jobs) should governments provide in destination countries for young migrants in search of work?

6. Environmental Change and Migration

a) How do processes of environmental change affect the other reasons for youth migration, such as aspirations for a better future, escaping from poverty and human rights violations, etc.?

b) How does youth migration help households and communities affected by climate change adapt?

c) Which factors and circumstances turn vulnerable groups, in particular adolescents and youth, both male and female, into ‘trapped populations’, that is, unable to move away from the negative consequences of environmental change?

Annex 2: Discussion Concept Note

Available online at: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/408900>

For further information please contact migration@worldwewant2015.org or visit www.worldwewant2015.org/migration.

Disclaimer: the findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this discussion summary are those of the participants and do not necessarily reflect the policies or views of UNICEF, the World Bank, KNOMAD, OHCHR, UNESCO, UN Women, the United Nations or the participants' organizations.